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A. G. Reaume

GENEALOGICAL AND FAMILY HISTORY

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

COMPILED UNDER THE EDITORIAL SUPERVISION OF
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STATE OF MAINE.

The family under consideration in LORD this article has been distinguished by men and women of brains, has included scholars and divines, and is still contributing much to the progress of the nation along uplifting lines. It is undoubtedly of English origin, but the place of birth of the first ancestor or the exact time of his coming to America has not been discovered. It has been conspicuous in Maine and is still so.

(I) Nathan (1) Lord, born about 1603, is found of record in Kittery, Maine, as early as 1652, when he with others signed an agreement as follows: "We, whose names are underwritten, do acknowledge ourselves subject to the government of Massachusetts Bay in New England." There can be no doubt that he was English, as that locality was settled at that time exclusively by English people. Nathan Lord was a planter and appears to have dealt in real estate. Previous to 1662 he was located in a district called Sturgeon's Creek, where he received a grant of land. This location is now in the town of Eliot, once a part of ancient Kittery. After 1662 Nathan Lord seems to have owned a homestead at or near what is now called Mt. Pleasant, in South Berwick. In 1676, with his son and namesake, he took possession of an estate of seventy-seven acres, on which was a house and barn, and this was held about five years in joint ownership when the father transferred his right and title to his son. This was located in the district known as Oldfields in South Berwick. Upon this place a garrison was maintained during the Indian troubles and was occupied as a residence as late as 1816. This was a unique and extensive edifice and had a door through which could be driven a yoke of oxen and cart. The door was surmounted by a carved figurehead, representing the prow of a ship, while many wood carvings on its interior added to its adornment. Nathan Lord died in 1733, and in his will bequeathed to his minister a gold ring, and he also left twenty pounds for the purchase of communion plate. His estate was valued at one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six pounds, two shillings and twopence. He was twice married, his

first wife being Judith, a daughter of Abraham Conley, who made Nathan Lord executor of his will and gave to him the latter's land at Sturgeon's Creek. He married (second) November 22, 1678, Martha, daughter of William and Margery Everett. She was born in 1640, and was living in 1723. Nathan Lord was a prominent citizen and held numerous offices. He died in 1690, aged eighty-seven years. Children: Nathan, Abraham, Samuel, Margery, Martha and Anne.

(II) Nathan (2), son of Nathan (1) Lord, was born about 1657 and died in 1733. He resided in Kittery and married, November 22, 1678, Martha, daughter of Richard and Judith (Smith) Tozier. Children: 1. Martha, born October 14, 1679; married, July 11, 1702, Richard Chick. 2. Nathan, born May 13, 1681; married Margaret Heard. 3. William, born March 20, 1682-3; married Patience Abbott. 4. Richard, born March 1, 1684-5; married Mary Goodwin. 5. Judith, born March 20, 1687; married first, Benjamin, son of Nicholas Meads; second, Gabriel Hamilton, May 24, 1721; children by first marriage: Elizabeth Meads, married Joseph Furbish, and Judith Meads, married first, William Lord; second, Skinner Stone. 6. Samuel, born June 14, 1789; married Martha Wentworth. 7. Mary, born July 20, 1691; married first, December 1, 1709, Thomas Hodson; second, June 16, 1720, Daniel Emery Jr. 8. John, born January 18, 1693; married Mary Chapman. 9. Sarah, born March 28, 1696; married, September 20, 1716, Samuel Roberts, of Dover. 10. Anna, born May 27, 1697; married December 18, 1718, Daniel Furbish. 11. Abraham, born October 29, 1699; mentioned below.

(III) John (1), fifth son of Nathan (2) and Martha (Tozier) Lord, was born January 8, 1693, in Kittery, and died in that town in 1761. He resided in that part of the town now known as Berwick, at "Rocky Hill." He married, December 26, 1716, Mary Chapman, who was probably a daughter of Nathan and Mary Wellborn Chapman, of Kittery. They were the parents of John, Lydia, Tobias, Tozer and Thomas.

(IV) Tobias, second son of John and Mary (Chapman) Lord, was born 1723, at Rocky Hill, and baptized August 27, 1724, in Kittery. He married Jane Smith and settled in Arundel, now Kennebunk, Maine.

(V) John (2), son of Tobias and Jane (Smith) Lord, was born in Kennebunk, where he resided. He married Charity Curtis and they were parents of: John, Sally, Jacob, Betsy, Tobias, Phebe, Mary, Hannah, John (died young) and John.

(VI) Betsy, third daughter of John (2) and Charity (Curtis) Lord, was born June 25, 1780, married Jeremiah (1) Roberts (see Roberts VI).

(III) Abraham (1), son of Nathan (2) Lord, was born in Kittery, October 29, 1699. He married Margaret Gowen, daughter of Nicholas and Abigail (Hodson) Gowen. She died February 11, 1775. His will was dated April 11, 1772, proved April 20, 1779. Children: 1. Simeon, baptized October 11, 1719. 2. Benjamin Meads, baptized October, 1720, married (first) Mary March; (second) Eleanor Denmet, widow. 3. Abraham, baptized July 15, 1722, mentioned below. 4. Nathan, baptized December 1, 1723, married Elizabeth Shackley. 5. Nichols, baptized September 11, 1726, married, February 4, 1747, Ruth Hart. 6. Joshua, baptized May 5, 1728, died unmarried. 7. Jeremiah, baptized March 15, 1729-30, married Sarah (Grant) Hamilton. 8. David, baptized April 30, 1732, married, December 6, 1759, Phebe Coffin. 9. Solomon, baptized June 2, 1734. 10. Elisha, baptized May 17, 1741, married, April 27, 1762, Sarah Shackley; settled in Lebanon, Maine. 11. Margaret, born 1737, married, March 24, 1756, Ephraim Hanson. 12. Sarah, married Samuel Jellison.

(IV) Abraham (2), son of Abraham (1) Lord, was born in Kittery, Maine, and baptized July 15, 1722. He married Phebe Heard, daughter of James and Mary (Roberts) Heard. The first four children were baptized at South Berwick, the last two at the second parish of Kittery, now Eliot. He is said to have removed to Scarborough, Maine. Children: 1. James, baptized September 25, 1743. 2. Nathaniel, baptized February 17, 1744-45, mentioned below. 3. Abraham, baptized November, 1748. 4. Isaac, baptized September 22, 1751. 5. Sarah, baptized July 26, 1753. 6. Jacob, baptized August 11, 1756, married, March 28, 1771, Mary Huntress.

(V) Nathaniel, son of Abraham (2) Lord, was baptized at South Berwick, Maine, February 17, 1744-45, died in 1827. He married

Hannah Fields. He was a soldier in the revolution in Captain Jesse Dorman's company, Colonel James Scammon's regiment, in 1775; also in Captain Thomas Romery's company, Colonel Stone's regiment, sent to reinforce Gates in 1777. Children born in Buxton or vicinity: Hannah F., Phebe, Daniel, Abraham, Sarah, Isaac, mentioned below; Betsey, Dorcas, John, James, Nathaniel.

(VI) Isaac, son of Nathaniel Lord, was born in Buxton, Maine, November 11, 1781, died August 12, 1826. He married Anna Holmes, born December 26, 1790, at Scarborough, Maine, died April 6, 1870. Children born at Buxton: 1. Ephraim H., October 5, 1808, mentioned below. 2. John A., August 20, 1813, died October 6, 1894. 3. William H., November 15, 1815, died July 11, 1870. 4. Arthur, March 19, 1819, died September 2, 1871. 5. Timothy H., September 9, 1822, died August 3, 1898.

(VII) Ephraim H., son of Isaac Lord, was born in Buxton, October 5, 1808, died June 26, 1889. He received his education in the public schools of his native town. When a young man he learned the trade of currier at South Danvers (now Peabody), Massachusetts. He worked for a time for the York Manufacturing Company and then for Jason W. Beatty & Company, curriers, tanners and dealers in leather, in Saco. He held a responsible position with this concern throughout his active life. Four years before his death he retired. In politics Mr. Lord was a Republican. He was an attendant at the Unitarian church. He was a well-known and highly respected citizen of Buxton and Saco. He married, October 4, 1832, Hannah Lowell, born at Saco, May 31, 1813, died July 31, 1889, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Ayer) Lowell. Children born in Buxton: 1. Augustus, June 8, 1835, died July 8, 1907. 2. Ira H., April 26, 1837, died October 20, 1896. 3. John H., March 28, 1839, died February 10, 1907. 4. Samuel Lowell, mentioned below.

(VIII) Samuel Lowell, son of Ephraim H. Lord, was born in Buxton, January 4, 1841. He received his early education in the old brick schoolhouse at Salmon Falls in Buxton and then attended the grammar school at Saco, when Moses J. Haines was the master. In June, 1856, he left school and began to learn the apothecary business in the store of Tristram Gilman. In the spring of 1858 Mr. Gilman and Dr. John E. L. Kimball formed a partnership, buying the store formerly conducted by Dr. Charles Murch, and Mr. Lord

worked in the new store until June, 1859, when the firm was dissolved and he again went to work for Mr. Gilman at the old stand. In May, 1860, his employer sold the store to Stephen F. Shaw, and Mr. Lord remained in Mr. Shaw's employ most of the time until 1869, when Augustus Sawyer became the owner of the drug store; Mr. Lord was retained. Mr. Sawyer died in December of that year and the business was sold to Warren C. Bryant, of Biddeford, and Mr. Lord became manager for the new owner, continuing until the store was destroyed by fire in 1873. For a few months he was employed at Rochester, New Hampshire, in the drug store of his former employer, Stephen F. Shaw. In July, 1874, he returned to Saco and prepared to embark in the apothecary business on his own account, opening a drug store in Saco, on what is called Factory Island, September 10 of that year and continuing with marked success to the present time. He is well known and greatly esteemed in the city, especially by the business men and those who know him best.

Mr. Lord has been prominent in public life for the past thirty years. He cast his first vote in 1864 for Abraham Lincoln, again voted the Republican ticket, headed by General Grant, in 1868, but in 1872 supported the nomination of Horace Greeley on the Democratic ticket and has remained a steadfast Democrat ever since. He was elected alderman of ward six in 1876 and defeated the year following, and in the same year met defeat as candidate for representative to the state legislature. In 1878-79 he was Democratic candidate for mayor, and in both years his party was in the minority. In 1877 he was chosen a member of the Democratic city committee and elected chairman. He was president of the Tilden Club of Saco in 1876. In 1878 he was chosen a member of the Democratic county committee and became its secretary and treasurer, and in 1879 was elected chairman. He was re-elected in 1880 for two years member and chairman. In politics Mr. Lord was never discouraged by defeat. He held his party together at critical times by his courage and good nature, his persistency and hopefulness. In 1880 he was a candidate for alderman and was defeated, and in 1882 was defeated for the mayoralty again. In 1884 he was alderman for ward six and was re-elected in 1885. In 1884 he became a member of the first district congressional committee of his party, continuing until April, 1886, when he resigned. He also resigned from the Democratic city committee in June, 1886, after nine

years of arduous service. In 1886 he was a candidate for postmaster of the city but failed of appointment. In May, 1891, he was appointed by Mayor Enoch Lowell to represent the minority party on the registration board, which office he resigned March 26, 1892. In 1888 he was on the state electoral ticket for Cleveland and Thurman. He was again appointed on the board of registration May 1, 1893, resigning in 1896 to become a candidate for mayor again. He was elected and re-elected the two years following. He was a popular and efficient mayor, and his administration is reckoned among the best in the history of the city. He was Democratic candidate for sheriff in 1896, but the county went Republican. He was Democratic candidate for governor in 1898 and with the rest of the ticket met the usual defeat in that rock-ribbed Republican stronghold. He was recognized as the foremost man of his party in 1899, receiving the vote of the Democratic members of the legislature for the office of United States senator. He was city treasurer of Saco in 1903-04, and since 1905 has been chairman of the board of assessors. Mr. Lord is one of the most popular Democrats in the state. As a party leader he has the ability to win support and to preserve harmony, to win victory for a minority party again and again, to maintain the loyalty of the party workers and keep the organization intact. In religion the Unitarian creed comes the nearest to his belief. Mr. Lord is unmarried.

(III) Richard, third son of Nathan (2) and Martha (Tozier) Lord, was born March 1, 1684-85. He was four times representative to the general court. He married Mary, daughter of James and Sarah Goodwin, of Portsmouth. The names given to their children were: Richard, James, Moses, Aaron, Sarah, Adam, Mary, Amy, Keziah, Joseph, Meribah and Jabez. His estate was administered in 1754, so it is supposed that was the year of his death.

(IV) James, second son of Richard and Mary (Goodwin) Lord, was born February 24, 1711, and lived in South Berwick, Maine. He chose for a wife Sarah (Stone) Libbey, and to this couple came: James, Sarah, Richard, Lydia, Jeremiah, Annie, Jabez, Adam, Mary, Keziah and Daniel. His will was probated in 1770.

(V) James (2), son of James (1) and Sarah Stone (Libbey) Lord, was born August 26, 1733, and lived in Lyman, York county, Maine. He married Mary Chick, and had a son Samuel.

(VI) Samuel, son of James (2) and Mary (Chick) Lord, was born in Lyman, Maine, 1759, and married Sarah Chase, to whom were born: Polly, Sarah, Huldah, James and Priscilla. He married (second) Sarah Drew, and the children of this union were: Samuel, Hiram, Lyman, Agnes, Aaron, Ada and Ivory.

(VII) Lyman, third son of Samuel and Sarah (Drew) Lord, was born in Lyman, Maine, 1805. He received a common school education in his native town, and was a farmer, lumberman, and mill owner in Bradford, Penobscot county, Maine, whither he removed. A Douglas Democrat, he was active and prominent in the councils of his party. He married, in 1827, Lydia Daniels, of Kennebunk, Maine, who was also born in 1805. These children were born to them: Lyman, Elbridge G., Ivory, Mary Eliza, Lydia A., Winfield and Eastman.

(VIII) Elbridge Gerry, second son of Lyman and Lydia (Daniels) Lord, was born in Bradford, Maine, April 7, 1833. Educated in the schools of Charleston, Maine, Mr. Lord subsequently engaged in the lumber business in Aroostook county, Maine, emigrated to Nevada in 1858, and was engaged in the manufacture of lumber on Lake Tahoe, situated sixteen miles from Carson City. Returning east in 1873, he located in Charleston, Penobscot county, Maine, where he bought a farm, on which he still resides. The Republicans, to which party he belongs, chose him representative to the legislature in the years 1877-78, from Charleston, and he also served on the board of selectmen for several years. Mr. Lord is of membership in Olive Branch Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Charleston, and in religious belief favors the Baptists. He married, in 1873, Evelyn A., daughter of W. S. and Mary J. (Foss) Place, of Charleston. Their children are: 1. Alice J., born 1875, was educated in the Charleston schools and at the Castine Normal school, having taught both in Maine and Massachusetts; she married, in 1905, Fred W. King, of Charleston, and has two children: Eleanor Evelyn, born 1906, and one born May 15, 1908. 2. Elbridge Blaine, born 1879, was educated at Higgins Classical Institute at Charleston, and Bangor Business College; is now engaged in agricultural pursuits with his father. 3. Dora Evelyn, born 1882, graduated at Higgins Classical Institute, and from the Maine General Hospital as a trained nurse; she married, in 1907, Charles A. Hamm. 4. Clara Elizabeth, born 1884, graduated from Higgins Classical Institute, spent two years at the

School of Fine Arts in Boston, and is a graduate of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, New York, class of 1908.

(IV) Captain Tobias Lord, youngest son of John Lord, was born at Berwick in 1724. In 1747 he settled in Arundel, erecting there a garrison house which he occupied for many years, and was noted for his energy, ability and progressive tendencies. During the revolutionary war he rendered efficient military service, commanded a company raised in York county for the defence of Falmouth on Casco Bay, and in the official list of seacoast officers he is credited with eleven months service in that capacity from January 1, 1776. In 1780 he was one of the prominent residents of Arundel, and his death occurred in 1809. He married Jane Smith and had a family of twelve children: Lieutenant John, Jane, Mehitable, Lieutenant Tobias, Lydia, Betsey, Nathaniel, Daniel, Dominicus, Jeremiah, David and Thomas.

(V) Lieutenant Tobias Lord, second son and fourth child of Captain Tobias Lord, was born at Arundel in 1748. In his youth it was his daily task for a considerable length of time to drive an ox team loaded with lumber from one point to another through the woods, where wolves were exceedingly numerous and troublesome, and as he was frequently obliged to beat them off with a club, his courage and strength were all that prevented himself and his beasts from being devoured. June 26, 1776, he was commissioned second lieutenant of Captain Morgan Lewis' twelfth (Sanford) company, Colonel Ebenezer Sayer's first (York county) regiment, Massachusetts militia; was also second lieutenant of Captain James Littlefield's company, Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Storer's battalion, detached from the York county brigade by order of the general court, August 9, 1777, to reinforce the Northern army. The latter company was raised in Sanford and in the First Parish of Wells; served until October 23, 1777, and discharged at Quernan's Heights with allowance of fifteen days (three hundred miles) travel home. Lieutenant Tobias Lord settled in Kennebunk, where he became a prosperous merchant, an enterprising ship-builder, and a prominent citizen, and although he suffered reverses his well-known integrity enabled him to recover. He died suddenly in 1808. He married (first) Mehitable Scammon, who bore him four children: Samuel, Nathaniel, Tobias and Mehitable. He married (second) Hepzibah Conant, of Alfred, and the children of this union were: Abigail, Hepzibah, Mehitable, Betsey, George,

Ivory, William, Lucy and Francis A. Samuel married Hannah Jeffords; Nathaniel married Phebe Walker; Tobias married Hannah Perkins; Abigail became the wife of Charles W. Williams; Hepzibah became the wife of Robert Waterston; Mehitabel and Betsey became wives of Francis Watts; George married Olive Jeffords; Ivory married Louisa McCulloch and Olive Bourne Emerson; Lucy became the wife of Hercules M. Hayes; Francis A. married Frances Smith.

(VI) William Lord, third son and sixth child of Lieutenant Tobias and Hepzibah (Conant) Lord, was born in Kennebunk, July 3, 1799, died there November 2, 1873. After concluding his attendance at the Limerick (Maine) Academy, he went to Boston, where he acquired excellent business training as clerk in a mercantile establishment. Returning to Kennebunk he established himself in the dry goods and grocery trade, became prosperous and erected a business block. Having devoted a quarter of a century to mercantile pursuits, he relinquished them to engage in ship-building, and in addition to constructing and owning numerous vessels sailing from Kennebunk he became president of the Mousam Manufacturing Company, ultimately acquiring possession of its entire stock. In politics he was originally a Whig and later a Republican. He attended the Unitarian church. On October 23, 1820, he married Sarah Cleaves, who was born in Biddeford, November 30, 1801, died December, 1855. She became the mother of nine children: Sarah C., William C., Hartley, Robert W., George W., Daniel C., Henry C., Frederick and Mary C.

(VII) Hartley Lord, second son of William and Sarah (Cleaves) Lord, was born in Kennebunk, June 23, 1825. He began his education in the public schools of his native town, continued it at Dr. Jefford's private school in Nashua, New Hampshire, remaining there one year, and the succeeding two years were spent in the English department of Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, where his studies were concluded. After leaving school he began to follow the sea, and with the practical knowledge acquired during a period of eight years in the merchant service engaged in the shipping and commission business in Boston, establishing his residence at Newton. Subsequent to the civil war he disposed of his shipping interests and entered into partnership with his brother George W. in the manufacture of netting twine in Boston, but later became associated with his brother Robert W. in the same industry at West Kennebunk, con-

tinuing in company with the latter until 1907, when their plants in Maine and in Boston were purchased by a New York syndicate (see Robert W. Lord). From 1885 to the present time Mr. Lord has resided in Kennebunk and is now practically free from the cares of active business pursuits. In politics he acts with the Republican party. He is a member of the Unitarian church.

August 29, 1848, he married Sarah E. Hilton, daughter of Isaac Hilton, of Kennebunk, and a descendant on the paternal side of the original settlers of Dover, New Hampshire, in 1623. She died in March, 1871, and November 11, 1874, Mr. Lord married (second) Julia M. Perkins, of Kennebunkport, daughter of Charles E. Perkins, one of the most prominent residents of that town. His first wife bore him three children, but one of whom is now living, George C. The others were William H. and Marguerite Elizabeth. Of his second union there was one child, who died in infancy.

(VII) Robert Waterston Lord, third son and fourth child of William and Sarah (Cleaves) Lord, was born in Kennebunk, April 14, 1828. From the North Yarmouth (Maine) Academy he entered Bowdoin College, but withdrew at the conclusion of his sophomore year to begin the study of mechanics upon practical lines, learning the machinist's trade and working in cotton manufacturing plants at Gloucester, New Jersey, and Holyoke, Massachusetts. In 1849 the California gold fever attracted him to the Pacific coast, where he remained six years, and returning to Kennebunk he studied carefully the industrial outlook of the locality with a view of entering that field of usefulness. In 1860 he and his brother, George W. Lord, engaged in the manufacture of twine, equipping a mill for that purpose at West Kennebunk and laying the foundation of what proved to be a profitable enterprise. Purchasing the interest of George W. Lord in the following year he subsequently became associated with another brother, Hartley Lord, and the business developed into large proportions. The Lord brothers also acquired an interest in a twine and netting manufacturing plant in Boston and retained in connection with their West Kennebunk factory, which they continued successfully for more than forty-five years or until 1907, when they disposed of both to new manufacturers. In 1877 Robert W. Lord became a director of the Ocean National Bank, Kennebunk, and from 1893 to the present time has served as its president. As a Republican in

politics he has rendered able public services, having represented his district in the state legislature at Augusta for the years 1877-82-87, and in 1891 was a member of the state senate. He is a master Mason and a member of York Lodge. His religious affiliations are with the Unitarians.

On October 8, 1857, Mr. Lord was united in marriage with Mary Morse Mendum, born July 7, 1831, daughter of Samuel and Mary Mendum, of Kennebunk. Mrs. Lord died October 16, 1906, leaving three daughters: Sarah L., who is now the widow of Edwin J. Cram and resides with her father. Elizabeth C., wife of Archibald Finlayson, of Rye, New Hampshire. Frances A., wife of Rev. Augustus M. Lord, of Providence, Rhode Island. Sarah L. pursued an advanced course of study in Greenfield, Massachusetts; Elizabeth C. completed her education at a boarding school in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and Frances A. was graduated from Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Robert Lord, immigrant, was born LORD in England in 1603, and appears to have been the son of Widow Catherine Lord, who was residing in Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1637, and was a commoner in 1641. Robert Lord took the freeman's oath at Boston, March 3, 1636. His house lot on High street was granted to him February 19, 1637. In 1630 he had a house lot on High street, which property yet remains in the possession of his descendants. He was one of Denison's subscribers in 1648; had a share in Plum Island in 1664; and was a voter in town affairs in 1679. He was on a committee with Richard Saltonstall and others, empowered to grant house lots to settlers, in 1645. He was representative in 1638; selectman in 1661 and many years after; and was appointed "searcher of coin" for the town of Ipswich in 1654. He was long town clerk, and also clerk of the court till his decease; the latter office included the duties now performed by the clerk; for more than twenty years he served in the Indian wars and became so inured to camp life and exposure that he could never afterward sleep upon a feather bed. He is said to have been below the medium stature, but of powerful mould and one of the most athletic, strong and fearless men in the Colonial service. There is a tradition that the Indians themselves, at one time, when confronted by Lord's rangers, proposed to decide the battle that was anticipated by an encounter between

the champions of the two parties; to this the whites agreed, and Robert Lord walked to the front. The Indians selected the most powerful of their tribe, a perfect giant, full seven feet in stature. The two men were to meet at full run and take the "Indian hug" as they closed. The savages anticipated an easy victory. They came together like two infuriated bullocks with a tremendous shock, but in an instant the redskin lay stretched upon the earth, and the shouts of the Colonial scouts rang out in the forest. Not satisfied with a single experiment, they were required to rush and clinch again. In this encounter Lord took the "hip-lock" on his greasy antagonist and threw him with such force that a blood vessel was ruptured in the fall. The Indians took him up and carried him from the arena, fully acknowledging themselves defeated; they afterward reported that some white man's devil invested Lord with supernatural strength. He died August 12, 1683, in the eightieth year of his age. His will, dated June 28, was proved September 25, 1683. He married Mary Waite in 1630. In his will he mentions his wife Mary, "with whom by God's good providence we have lived comfortably together in a married condition almost fifty-three years." He bequeaths her all his estate during her life. Children: Robert, Sarah, Nathaniel, Thomas, Samuel, Susannah, Abigail, Hannah, and one who married a Chendler.

(II) Robert (2), eldest son of Robert (1) and Mary (Waite) Lord, was born in 1631, and died November 11, 1696. He had a share in Plum Island in 1664, was a voter in town affairs in 1679, and was one of twenty-four of "the young generation," who joined the church by taking the covenant, between January 18 and February 1, 1673. He was a selectman, and held other offices in the town of Ipswich, being marshal of the court as early as 1669, and holding that office ten years. He is usually designated Marshal Lord. He married Hannah Day, who survived him. Their sons were: Robert, John, Thomas, James, Joseph and Nathaniel.

(III) James, fourth son of Robert (2) and Hannah (Day) Lord, was born in Ipswich, January 27, 1676. He had a seat assigned him in the meeting house in 1702, and was a commoner in 1708. The first name of his wife was Mary; children: James, Joseph and Nathaniel.

(IV) Nathaniel, younger son of James and Mary Lord, was born in 1718 in Ipswich, and married Elizabeth Day. Children: Nathaniel, Abraham and Isaac.

(V) Abraham (1), second son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Day) Lord, was born in Ipswich in 1751.

(VI) Abraham (2), was born in Ipswich, April 25, 1784, died October 9, 1848, in Ellsworth, Maine. It seems reasonable to conclude that he was the son of Abraham Lord above. He moved to Township No. six, now Surry, Hancock county, Maine, and thence to Ellsworth. He married Phœbe Smith, born January 27, 1783, died May 29, 1879, a nonagenarian. Children: Sylvester, Lucena B., Paulina H., Eliza J. and John A.

(VII) Sylvester, eldest son of Abraham (2) and Phœbe (Smith) Lord, was born in Ellsworth, June 12, 1807, died February 7, 1891, an octogenarian. He married Sarah Anderson, who died in 1857, and in 1860 he married her cousin Annie. Sarah was the mother of: John A., George W., Ellen A., Irvin L., Alma H. and Ida A. The children of second union were: Harry C., Percy L., Lewis T., Jeannie H., Mabel E., Eugene H. and Ralph E. Annie (Anderson) Lord died March 10, 1871.

(VIII) Captain George W., second son of Sylvester and Sarah (Anderson) Lord, was born November 5, 1838, in Ellsworth. The common schools of his native town and the academy at Ellsworth supplied his education. He went to sea at fourteen years of age as a cook and before the mast in coastwise and foreign voyages. At the time he quit the sea in 1870 he had been master of vessels for eleven years. In that year he came to Calais, Maine, and opened a ship chandler and ship stores under the firm name of Rideout & Lord, which continued for twenty years, in which time they built twenty-three vessels. Since the death of Mr. Rideout, Mr. Lord has continued the business. Besides his mercantile affairs Captain Lord owns a shipyard and has built and repaired many vessels. He also maintains an agency for marine insurance. Captain Lord was appointed in January, 1865, by Hon. Gideon Welles, secretary of the navy under Lincoln, as ensign. He was sailing master of the United States barkentine "Horace Beals." He is a member of Fellowship Lodge, No. 98, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Calais; Border Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which he is financial secretary; member of the Loyal Legion, Commandery of Maine; Joel Haycock Post, Grand Army of the Republic. He attends the Baptist church, of which he is a deacon, and is a believer in Republican principles and an admirer of Republican statesmen. He is a member of the St. Croix Club, Board of Trade,

a director in the Calais National Bank, and a trustee of the Calais Savings Bank. December 23, 1869, he married Mary Clorinda, daughter of O. B. Rideout; child, Caroline Mary, born August 20, 1876, married Franklin W. Johnson, of East Wilton, Maine, dean of the University High School in Chicago. Mrs. Lord's grandfather was Benjamin Rideout, of St. Andrews, New Brunswick.

The principal subject of the following sketch was a resident in youth of Western New Hampshire, where his ancestors had dwelt for years. He was probably a descendant of Nathan Lord, the immigrant.

(I) Captain Benjamin Lord resided in Lebanon, New Hampshire, where he married and raised a family.

(II) Ivory, son of Captain Benjamin Lord, was a resident of Lebanon. He married Draxy Lord, by whom he had five children: Clementine, Claratine, Gardner, Ivory F. and Benjamin Leland.

(III) Ivory Fairfield, son of Ivory and Draxy (Lord) Lord, was born in Lebanon, New Hampshire, December 20, 1838, and died in Portland, Maine, May 19, 1905. He lived in Lebanon through most of his boyhood, afterward going to Somersworth, New Hampshire, where he finished his education and then learned the business of candy making, in which he was to make a complete success. About 1865 he engaged in business in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where he remained three years, and then removed to Portland to work for L. J. Perkins, who then and for many years afterward was the proprietor of a confectionery store on Congress street, just west of the Longfellow Mansion. March 22, 1880, Mr. Lord began business for himself, buying out the old stand of Allen Gow on Congress street on the site of the Baxter building. On this spot Mr. Lord remained several years or until the time when plans were being discussed for the demolition of the old row of buildings in that part of the city. Mr. Lord wanted to be prepared in case of emergency and accordingly bought the candy store of C. O. Hudson in Monument Square, where he remained only a few years, being obliged to give way to other changes in that section. It was not till some time later that the buildings were removed to give way to the Baxter block, and in the meantime Mr. Lord kept his store there. A little while afterward, in November, 1888, Mr. Lord took the store at 486 Congress street and there he remained in business till his

death. A short time before he died he bought out the candy store of J. H. Hall under the Columbia Theater, which he conducted as a branch store. Mr. Lord died after an illness of several months due to a general breaking down which resulted in a serious kidney trouble. At different times during his life he had suffered intensely with rheumatism. He resided at 217 High street. Mr. Lord was an honest, upright citizen in every sense of the word, and his death was sincerely mourned by hundreds of people whom he met in his many years of business life. He devoted his time strictly to his own affairs, paying careful attention to details, and was rewarded by large and constantly increasing patronage. Assuming that his goods were his only recommendation, he never omitted anything necessary to make them first class. He ever maintained that high standard, so that his confectionery productions were known for their excellence not only in Portland but throughout the country. He became a Mason at Great Falls, now Somersworth, New Hampshire, and demitted. He was a member of Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and Eastern Star Encampment, No. 2, Patriarchs Militant.

Ivory F. Lord married, in Rochester, New Hampshire, November 14, 1864, Clara Abbie, born in Berwick, August 17, 1843, daughter of Hiram and Emily (Walker) Varney. Children of Hiram and Emily Varney were: 1. Eliza, who died aged twenty-one. 2. Charles W., who married Rachel Parker, and had William, Hiram, George W., Nellie and Fred. 3. Emily A., who married Alonzo Richards, and had Charles. 4. Frances Lucretia, who died young. 5. Lucretia Frances, died young. 6. Aaron, died young. 7. Clara A. Children of Ivory F. and Clara A. (Varney) Lord: 1. Fred Fairfield, born October 27, 1865, was for several years in business with his father; married Eva Pierce and has two children: Phyllis Clara and Lawrence. 2. Ella Frances, born November 6, 1870. 3. Leon Ralson, born May 10, 1877, is in business in New York.

The ancestors of the American PERKINS family of this sketch are traced with more or less certainty through many generations in England, where the early ancestor and several of those following him held positions of trust and honor. Identity of name does not necessarily imply sameness of origin, and many families of this name are not of this stock, though this family is traditionally connected with the Perkins family of Boston. The arms of John Perkins

of Ufton, County Berks, England, third generation, were: A shield or, a fesse dancette, ermine, three billets ermines above and below the fesse dancette. The arms of William Parkyns of the next generation were: Or, a fesse dancette, between eight billets ermines. This last appears on a seal used on a deed from William Parkyns to Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester.

(I) Pierre de Morlaix, alias Perkins, was living in 1380-81 and was high steward of the estates of Hugo Despencer, at that time one of the richest and most powerful nobles of England, having no less than fifty-nine lordships in various counties.

(II) Henry (1) Perkins, who was known as Henry Pierrekin, or Henry the son of Pierre, succeeded to the stewardship held by his father. He had a son John next mentioned.

(III) John Perkins, the son of Henry Perkins, followed his father as steward of the Despenchers, and in numerous transfers of land he was required to make, he wrote his name indifferently, John Perkins, Perkyns Armiger, and Parkyns. He was living in 1397-1400, in the reign of Henry VI. John Perkins, armiger, held the position of high steward to Despencer, when the heiress of this famous Despencer family married the Earl of Warwick, known as the king maker from the part he took in the Wars of the Roses. John Perkins, as shown by the court roll of Madresfield, 1390, held one messuage and eighteen acres of land there. He was seneschal to Thomas Despencer Earl of Gloucester—Lord Thomas Despencer married a kinswoman of Richard II.

(IV) William Parkyns, Lord of Ufton, was baillous, or agent, to Humphrey Plantaganet, Duke of Gloucester, who was brother to Henry V, and uncle and guardian to the young Henry VI, during his minority. His wife was Margaret.

(V) Thomas Parkyns, living 1452-1479, is supposed to be the ancestor of the Madresfield and Nottinghamshire Perkins family, which claims William Parkyns of the fourth generation as its ancestor, though there are no authentic records now known to prove the claim. This Thomas Parkyns married Ellen, sister of John Tompkins, of Nappend, Herefordshire.

(VI) James Perkins, of Shropshire, son of Thomas Parkyns, of Madresfield and Ufton, married and had a son Thomas, see next paragraph.

(VII) Thomas (2) Perkins, of Hillmorton, county of Warwick, is supposed to be a son of James Perkins above. His wife was Alys

(Alice). His will, dated April 3, 1528, proved at Litchfield, April 21, 1528, mentions Thomas Clark and "Alys, my wife," as executors. Alice Perkins, of Hillmorton, made a will dated July 31, and proved by Henry Perkins, her son, October 15, 1538. She directs that her body shall be buried in the church of St. John the Baptist, at Hillmorton. The children of Thomas and Alys were Henry, Jone or Jane, and Jelyan or Julianna.

(VIII) Henry (2), eldest child of Thomas (2) and Alice Perkins, left but little of his life on record. His will was proved June 16, 1546. The name of his wife is unknown. His children were Thomas, William and Joan. The Madresfield Perkins arms are the same as used by the eighth generation of the Ufton Perkins, the same as used by the Hillmorton Perkins family, county Warwick, and their descendants in America. *Arms*: A shield or; a fesse dancette, ermine; between ten billets ermines, four above and six below the fesse; crest, a pineapple (cone) proper color, branched and leaved, vert.

(IX) Thomas (3), son of Henry (2) Perkins, resided at Hillmorton, where he was living in 1546. His will, dated September 16, 1588, was proved by his son Henry at Litchfield, May 11, 1592. He married Alice Kibble or Kebbell, who was living December 17, 1601. By this marriage there were fifteen children. The names of twelve of them have come down to us: Henry, John, Edward, Luke, William, Thomas, Isaache, Lewis, Elizabeth, Joan, and Lysle, and a daughter who married Edward Shawe.

(X) Isaache, seventh son of Thomas (3) and Alice (Kibble or Kebbell) Perkins, was living in 1603 and died December 1, 1629. He was appraiser of the estate of his brother Edward, August 18, 1619. The name of his wife is unknown. His children so far as known were: Isaache, three daughters, and Jacob, baptized March 23, 1605. John Perkins, of Ipswich, Massachusetts, and Abraham Perkins, of Hampton, New Hampshire, are supposed to be sons of Isaache Perkins.

(XI) Isaac (2), son of Isaache (1) Perkins, was probably born in January, 1611, as the record of his baptism, January 26, 1611, appears in the register of the church of St. John the Baptist in Hillmorton, in the county of Warwick, England. Also is recorded there, in 1608, John Perkins and Judith Gater, married 9th of October. This is John Perkins, later of Ipswich, Massachusetts. Isaac Perkins died in Hampton, New Hampshire, November 13, 1685, aged seventy-four. This

Isaac Perkins came to New England between 1630 and 1634. He was in Ipswich in 1637, as he received a grant of land there at that time. In 1638 the town of Hampton, New Hampshire, was settled, and among those who went there were Abraham and Isaac Perkins, believed to have been younger brothers of John Perkins, of Ipswich, and their families. According to tradition Abraham and Isaac were brothers. They appear to have made settlement about the same time and the house lots assigned to them by the town, each containing five acres, adjoined each other. Isaac's house was nearly on the site of the present Baptist parsonage, and there he lived more than ten years. In the list of shares of commons granted "23, 12 mo. 1645" unto the proprietors of house lots were three shares each to Abraham and Isaac Perkins. In June, 1652, Rev. Timothy Dalton, reader of the church in Hampton, sold to Isaac Perkins, of Hampton, planter, for fifty pounds, his farm lying next to Salisbury line, in New Hampshire, with seventy acres of meadow and marsh, bounded by John Brown and John Wheelrite. Isaac Perkins probably removed there soon after the purchase. March 23, 1663, a committee presented a report of the owners of the shares in the cow common and how the title was derived. Among these "original rights" Isaac Perkins's title is shown to be derived from Samuel Fogg, one share bought of Henry Roby. The old Norfolk records show conveyance by Isaac Perkins of small parcels of land and rights of way across his land. Among the names on a list of those permitted to vote at the first assembly of the Royal Province of New Hampshire, March 16, 1680, is that of Isaac Perkins. March 2, 1683, Isaac Perkins and eighteen others sign a petition to Edward Cranfield, Esq., his majesty's lieutenant governor of the province of New Hampshire, to be freed from head money, all being about and above seventy years of age, some above eighty, others near ninety, "being heartily willing our estates should pay their proportion to all public charges." In an address and petition from Hampton to the King against Cranfield signed by sixty-seven persons, there are the names of Isaac and six other male members of the Perkins family. A note on the families in Hampton states that during the first summer Mr. Bachelor was in Hampton, the families of Abraham and Isaac Perkins were among the number there. They were the first to have their children baptized by Mr. Bachelor at that place, and Abraham's son, born September 2, 1639, baptized December 15, 1639, is

said to have been the first male white child born in Hampton. September 18, 1671, Abraham and Isaac Perkins and their wives, Susanna and Mary, were among the sixty-five persons in full communion in the church at Hampton. Isaac Perkins was a rich man; was a ship carpenter and settled in what is now called Seabrook. Isaac Perkins married, about 1634, Susanna, daughter of Humphrey Wise, of Ipswich, and Abraham Perkins married Mary Wise, her sister. Susanna Perkins survived her husband and died a widow in 1699 in Newcastle, Delaware, where she was living with her daughter, Rebecca (Perkins) Hussey. Isaac and Susanna had two children born in Ipswich, the others were born in Hampton. They were: Lydia, Isaac, Jacob, Rebecca, Daniel, Caleb, Benjamin, Susanna, Hannah, Mary, Ebenezer and Joseph.

(XII) Caleb, fourth son of Isaac (2) and Susanna (Wise) Perkins, was born in 1648. He resided at Hampton, and was the only son of Isaac who remained in New England, the others removing to Maryland. Caleb and Ebenezer Perkins, sons of Isaac, are known to have been in the service of the country during the years 1675 and 1676. Caleb Perkins married, April 24, 1677, Bethia, born December 15, 1654, daughter of Thomas Philbrick, of Hampton. Children: Rhoda, Benjamin and Ann.

(XIII) Benjamin, only son of Caleb and Bethia (Philbrick) Perkins, was born May 11, 1680, died February 11, 1767. He signed a petition December 5, 1709, with others, asking relief from paying rates to support a minister at Hampton, and to have a meeting house in the south part of Hampton and a minister of their own. May 13, 1710, Caleb Perkins, Benjamin Perkins, and others petitioned that each part of the town of Hampton maintain its own minister. He resided in what is now Hampton Falls. He married, March 1, 1710 or 1711, Lydia Macrease, who was of Scotch descent. Children: Joseph, Lydia, Daniel, Mary, Jonathan and Abigail.

(XIV) Joseph, eldest child of Benjamin and Lydia (Macrease) Perkins, was born in Hampton Falls, May 5, 1712, died there June 17, 1761. He was engaged in agriculture, and was highly esteemed by his townsmen. He married, October 31, 1734, Elizabeth, of Seabrook, daughter of Jeremiah Dow, son of Sergeant Joseph Dow. She died November 24, 1781, at Hampton Falls. Children: David (died young), Elidia (called Lydia), David, Nancy, Sarah, Benjamin and Hannah.

(XV) David (1), second son of Joseph and

Elizabeth (Dow) Perkins, was born in Hampton Falls, November 3, 1740, died August 15, 1816. He lived on the ancestral homestead, where he built a house about 1806. Two of his sons lived in the town, Captain Nathaniel, and Joseph, who was prominent in town affairs. The David Perkins homestead was afterward owned by Chevy Chase. The ancient homestead of the Perkins set back a short distance from the house built in 1806. All the children of Captain Nathaniel Perkins were born in the 1806 house, except Harriet, who was born in the Fifield house. The family lived in the Fifield house fourteen years, until John L. Perkins, son of Captain Nathaniel, built his house on the turnpike road in Hampton Falls, between the "Hill" and the Marshes. The revolutionary war annals of New Hampshire record the fact that David Perkins in 1777 was in Captain Stephen Dearborn's company, July 21 to September 18, one month and twenty-nine days. David Perkins married, March 22, 1764, Abigail, born March 22, 1742, daughter of Gershom Griffith, of Hampton, a trader, who came from Portsmouth. She died in Hampton Falls, August 15, 1819, aged seventy-seven years, five months. Children: Mary, Joseph, Sally, Nathaniel, David, Betsy and Abigail.

(XVI) Captain Nathaniel, second son of David and Abigail (Griffith) Perkins, was born in Hampton Falls, October 11, 1771, died July 15, 1848. He was a tanner and also had a store, but in his later life was a farmer. His farm of one hundred acres or more was finely situated, the road passing through it about midway, and he took much pains to have it always in good order. In 1827 or 1828 he sold the homestead and moved to the Fifield place nearby. He was of a decided military turn and served for years in the militia. He was commissioned ensign of the second company of the Third Regiment, October 19, 1805, and captain of the same company September 7, 1810. He resigned the latter commission September 3, 1814. At one time he was a member of the board of selectmen. He was about six feet in height, would be called fairly broad-shouldered, weighed about one hundred and eighty pounds, had prominent features, dark blue eyes, and a Roman nose, and was a good-looking man. He married, September 24, 1807, Mary Janvrin, born December 12, 1787, died September 5, 1871, daughter of James and Mary (Chase) Janvrin, and was descended from Jean Janvrin, a native of the Isle of Jersey, one of the channel islands off the north and west coast of France, whose son John was

the father of James, her father. Children: Nathaniel Griffith, Mary (died young), David, Elizabeth Brown, Joshua Chase, James, William Evans, John Lewis, Mary Ann and Harriet Esther.

(XVII) Lieutenant David (2), second son of Captain Nathaniel and Mary (Janvrin) Perkins, was born in Hampton Falls, New Hampshire, April 26, 1812, died at the home of his brother, James Perkins, at Calais, Maine, where he was visiting, September 19, 1875. When about twenty-one years of age he went from Hampton Falls, New Hampshire, to Eastport, Maine, where he was clerk in an office in 1833. In 1834 he was in the office of the Pembroke Iron Works until the failure of the company. In 1835 he was with Wyse & Company, lumber dealers, Middletown, Connecticut, and in 1836-37, with the Red Beach Plaster Mills, Calais, Maine. In 1838 he settled in Eastport, Maine, and by prudence and business sagacity became one of Eastport's most prosperous merchants. He was part owner at one time in eighteen vessels, schooners, brigs and barks. He carried on a ship chandlery and general merchandise business at Market Landing. He was also interested in the fisheries, having two vessels, the schooners "Paul Pry" and "William R. Page" in the cod and mackerel fisheries, and in the herring fisheries at the Magdalen Islands. He resided in Eastport until 1870, when having accumulated a competence he removed to Portland, Maine, and purchased a house at 384 Cumberland street, and lived there until his death. He was a prominent member in Eastport of the Central Congregational Church, member of the Washington National Monument Society, a life member of the Maine Missionary Society, a prominent member of Moose Island Division, No. 72, of the Order of Sons of Temperance, initiated March 18, 1847, and was at one time an engineer of the Eastport fire department. He and General Neal Dow had the same grandparent on the Dow side, that is, Lieutenant David Perkins. (See Dow VII and X.) David Perkins was commissioned by Governor John Fairfield, April 17, 1839, as paymaster of the Third Regiment of Infantry of the First Brigade and Seventh Division of Maine militia, with the rank of lieutenant, which position he held till June 7, 1843, when he resigned and was honorably discharged. After settling in eastern Maine his brothers, James and Joshua Chase Perkins, both married, removed to Calais, Maine, to live, and became prominent citizens of that place, where they brought up their families.

His brother, William Evans Perkins, also lived at Calais, unmarried. Joshua C. and his wife and William E. Perkins died at Calais. James and family later moved to Boston, where he died October 31, 1902. His sons and daughters, Frank Nathaniel and Frederick Heber, married, Helen and Mary, both married, now reside there. The children of Joshua C. Perkins removed from the state; one, Alice (widow), was wife of S. W. Golding, living in Chicago, Illinois; a son, Harry H., married, living in Cleveland, Ohio, and Grace L., wife of Alfred P. Balch, living in West Winsted, Connecticut. David Perkins married, in Portland, November 5, 1839, Margaret Brazier, born January 3, 1812, died March 25, 1875, daughter of Harrison and Abigail (Riggs) Brazier, of Portland (See Brazier II). Children: 1. Mary Abigail, born February 25, 1842, living unmarried in Portland, Maine, 1908. 2. Nathaniel Rawson, March 29, 1845, died unmarried, May 10, 1874. 3. Sophia Kellogg, June 26, 1847, married, June 26, 1884, Julius Jennings Clapp, of Columbus, Georgia, who was born September 9, 1839, at Columbus, Georgia, died April 24, 1897, at Birmingham, Alabama. They resided in Woodlawn, a suburb of Birmingham. They had one child, Marion Perkins Clapp, born in Portland, Maine, August 30, 1885, who married, September 25, 1907, Henry C. Larabee, of Portland, Maine. 4. David Page, mentioned below. 5. Corinne, born January 24, 1853, died young.

(XVIII) David Page, second son of Lieutenant David and Margaret (Brazier) Perkins, was born at Eastport, March 2, 1850. He attended the common and high schools of his native town, now a city, and at sixteen years of age went to Poughkeepsie, New York, and took a course in Eastman's National Business College. In 1867 he was at Eastport in his father's office; in 1868 in the employ of H. & C. W. Barnard, St. Stephen, N. B., until springtime, when he obtained a position as timekeeper and paymaster on nine miles of the European and North American Railroad, then building between Bangor, Maine, and St. John, New Brunswick, being located at Harvey-Mannersutton, N. B. In 1868 he was called home to take charge of the business of his father, who had been prostrated by a stroke of paralysis. In August, 1869, he was again at Harvey, and adjusted the accounts of the contractors of the European and North American Railroad to the satisfaction of all concerned. From December 7, 1869, to November 13, 1872, he was in the

office of Sewall Day & Company, Boston, importers and manufacturers of cordage. While in Boston he spent most of his evenings for two years in the study of French and Spanish, under the instruction of Charles De Lagarrière, of Bordeaux, France, a teacher in the Boston schools. In 1873 he was in business on Washington street, under the firm name of Raymond, Perkins & Company. At the close of the year he went to Portland, Maine, where he has since resided. In the thirty-four years of his residence there he has held positions as head bookkeeper in a number of wholesale grocery houses on Commercial street, and acted in several capacities in Portland banks. He was in the wholesale fish business for two years, and since 1904 has been in the commission and merchandise brokerage business, office on Commercial street, Portland, Maine. He has traveled extensively in the United States and has visited, for pleasure, every state east of the Mississippi river except Louisiana, Mississippi and Florida, and also visited Minnesota, and the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. He has been much interested in Odd Fellowship; was twice noble grand of Unity Lodge, No. 3, and chief patriarch of Portland Encampment, No. 19, in 1896; was a member of the Grand Lodge and the Grand Encampment of Maine, serving on committees and holding minor offices in the Grand Lodge, and was for two terms district deputy grand master at Portland. He has been a member of the Independent Order of Good Templars and the Temple of Honor, and was admitted to the Grand Lodge of Good Templars at Richmond, Maine, April 14, 1869. He is a member of the New England Order of Protection, and Maine Genealogical Society, and, in connection with his language study, of La Sociedad Literaria Española. He was a member of the Maine Association of the New Church, and for many years its secretary and treasurer. He was a member of the Weber Club, a musical society, organized at his house, which for many years was the best club of male singers in the state, comprising more than thirty members, was led by Mr. John Morgan, and for a few years by Professor Hermann Katzschar. Mr. John B. Coyle, a noted Portland bass singer, was one of the honorary members. He was a member of the Haydn Association, sang first tenor, and was also a member of the Maine Musical Festival Chorus, Western Division. He has been an ardent lover of nature, and much devoted to piscatorial sport, having fished for speckled trout in many streams and

lakes in New Brunswick, Maine, and New Hampshire. He published a History of the Portland Society of the New Jerusalem, of which he was a member; also Time Saving and Systematic Manner of Conducting Business; a game called Multi, a game of multiplication, and copyrighted various other products of his pen. He has also taken much interest in numismatics. His principal literary work is a genealogy of the entire Perkins family of the United States, a manuscript compilation of much value to those who desire to know of this family, upon which he has spent much time in research. In younger days he was a devoted patron of the lecture and dramatic stage, and the grand operas. David Page Perkins was married at Eastport, in Christ's Church (Episcopal), by Rev. William D. Martin, to Margaret Williams Fessenden, June 10, 1884. She was born in Saco, Maine, January 31, 1855, daughter of Dr. Hewett C., a graduate of Dartmouth College, and Mary (Peterson) Fessenden. She is descended from Nicholas Fessenden, the immigrant, who was living in Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1674; William Fessenden, his son, a carpenter, born 1694; William, schoolmaster, a graduate of Harvard College, born December 7, 1718; Rev. William, graduate of Harvard College, born November 3, 1747 or 1748; General Samuel, her father's father, born July 16, 1784, graduate at Dartmouth College, 1806. The children of this marriage are David Fessenden and William Hayden Perkins. David F. is mentioned below; William Hayden, born October 10, 1893, is in school.

(XIX) David Fessenden, elder of the two sons of David P. and Margaret W. (Fessenden) Perkins, was born in Portland, July 27, 1885. He attended the public schools of Portland. At the age of fourteen he had dramatized "A Gentleman from Gascony" and had written an original play, "A Merry Highwayman," which he produced with his own company May 1, 1900, at City Hall, Portland. In the fall of 1900 he went on the professional stage, making his début with Eduard Walde-mann in Shakespearian repertoire. In 1901 he was with Shipman Brothers' production of "A Cavalier of France." Subsequent engagements were with Grand Opera House Stock, New Orleans, Louisiana, and various companies playing the eastern and middle western states. From April to August, 1903, he was the dramatic editor of the *Portland Daily Press and Sunday Times*. On October 15, 1906, he opened a vaudeville starring tour in his own playlet "Friendship" at the Portland

Theater, playing to packed houses and concluded October 21, one of the largest weeks in the history of the theater. This playlet he played in all the principal cities of the country from St. John, N. B., Boston, New York, Chicago to Victoria, British Columbia, south including Seattle, Portland, Oregon, San Francisco, Los Angeles and east by way of Salt Lake, Denver, Leavenworth and Kansas City. He is the author of several plays, "The Honor of Cassel," "The Long Ago," "The Greater Bond," "A Gentleman Adventurer," and "The Waywardness of Denise." In 1908 he finished a novel, "A Master of Fence," published in *Munsey's Scrap Book*, July, 1908. In the year of 1908 he played in New York theaters and with stock company in Jefferson Theater, Portland, and the summer theater at Cape Elizabeth, Maine. In 1908 he had played rôles in two hundred and sixty-five different plays. David F. Perkins was married in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, March 3, 1907, to Catherine Sunbury, who was born in a suburb of Budapest, Hungary, March 7, 1888, daughter of Anthony Walter and Rosa (Parsincha) Sunbury, of (Shamrock) Paxinos, Pennsylvania. They have one child, Dorothy Margaret, born January 9, 1908, at (Shamrock) Paxinos, Pennsylvania. The above sketch is gleanings from manuscript of "The Perkins Family in England and America," by David Page Perkins, member of the Maine Genealogical Society.

PERKINS The Perkins family is an ancient one in England. The first of the name of whom there is record, and from whom the family is descended, is "Peter Morley Esq., alias Perkins," who lived in the time of Richard II and was an officer in the household, or steward of the court of Sir Hugo Despencer, about 1300. The name is spelled variously Peerkins, Parkins, Perkins and Perkins. Several of the name lived in the neighborhood of Newent, county Gloucester, England, and the immigrant John is said to have come from that part of England.

(I) John Perkins, immigrant ancestor, was born in 1590, probably in Newent, county Gloucester, England. He sailed from Bristol, December 1, 1630, in the ship "Lion," William Pierce, master, with his wife and five children. He was in the company with Rev. Roger Williams, and after a stormy voyage of sixty-seven days they landed at Boston, February 6, 1631. He settled first in Boston and was admitted a freeman May 18, 1631.

He was one of a committee of four to settle the bounds between Roxbury and Dorchester, November 7, 1632. He removed in 1633 to Ipswich, and had several grants of land. His house was near the river, at the entrance to Jeffries neck, on what is now East street. He was deputy to the general court in 1636 and on the grand jury in 1648-52. His will was dated March 28, 1654. He married Judith ——. Children: 1. John, born 1614, mentioned below. 2. Thomas, 1616, died May 7, 1686. 3. Elizabeth, 1618, died 1700. 4. Mary, 1620, died 1700. 5. Jacob, 1624, died January 29, 1700. 6. Lydia, 1632, died about 1672; baptized at First Church in Boston June 3, 1632.

(II) John (2), son of John Perkins (1), was born in England in 1614 and came to New England with his parents. He had a grant of land in Ipswich in 1634 and other grants, and owned an island called Hog Island. He married, about 1635, Elizabeth ——. The following is from a paper by Rev. Thomas Cobbet: "About 5 or 6 years after (an intended attack upon "Nahumkeick" by the Indians), in the first planting of Ipswich (as a credible man informs me, namely Quartermaster Perkins), the Tarratines or Easterly Indians had a design to cut them off at the first, when they had but 20 or 30 men, old and young belonging to the place (and that instant most of the men had gone into the bay about their occasions, not hearing thereof). It was thus one Robin, a friendly Indian, came to this John Perkins, then a young man, then living in a little hut upon his father's island on this side of Jeofrye's Neck, and told him that on such a Thursday morning, early, there would come four Indians to draw him to go down the Hill to the water side, to truck with them, which if he did, he and all neare him would be cut off: for there were 40 burchen canoues, would lie out of sight, in the brow of the Hill, full of Armed Indians for that purpose: of this he forthwith acquaints Mr. John Winthrop, who then lived there, in a howse near the water, who advised him if such Indians came, to carry it ruggedly toward them, and threaten to shoot them if they would not be gone, and when their backs were turned to strike up the drum he had with him beside his two muskets, and then discharge them; that those 6 or 8 young men, who were in the marshes hard by a mowing, haveing theyr guns each of them ready charged, by them, might take the Alarme and the Indians would perceive theyr plot was discovered and haste away to sea againe: which was accord-

ingly so acted and tooke like effect: for he told me that presently after he discovered 40 such canowes sheare off from under the Hill and make as fast as they could to sea. And no doubt many godly hearts were lifted up to heaven for deliverance, both in that deliverance at Salem and this at Ipswich."

John Perkins opened the first ordinary or inn in Ipswich, and was chosen quartermaster of the military. He was one of several to sign a petition February 16, 1681-82, to resist the claims of Mason to a title to lands about Gloucester. He was engaged in the coast fisheries, and used a part of what is Little Neck for curing his fish as early as 1645. He gave his sons farms and made provision for his wife before his death. He died December 14, 1686, and his wife, September 27, 1684. Children: 1. John, born 1636, died 1659; married Lydia ——. 2. Abraham, 1640, died April 27, 1722; married Hannah Beam-sley. 3. Jacob, 1646, mentioned below. 4. Luke, 1649, married (first) Elizabeth Jaques; (second) Sarah ——. 5. Isaac, 1650, died 1726; married Hannah Knight. 6. Nathaniel, 1652, married Judith ——. 7. Samuel, 1655, died 1700; married Hannah West. 8. Thomas. 9. Sarah. 10. Mary, married John Gamage.

(III) Jacob, son of John Perkins (2), was born in Ipswich in 1646 and died in 1719. He was called corporal, and sometimes mentioned as "Jacob Perkins the Maltster." His father gave him the use of a farm of a hundred acres in Chebacco parish, being half a farm which he bought of William Wittred in 1661. This farm Jacob relinquished to his father for one on Sagamore Hill, upon which he resided the remainder of his life. The location of his house is still, or was lately, to be seen. He and his brother Abraham acted as attorney for their father during the latter part of his life. His will was dated December 13, 1718, and proved December 14, 1719, and his sons Jacob and John were executors. He married (first) in 1667 Sarah Wainwright, who died February 3, 1688. He married (second) in 1688-89, Sarah, born March 19, 1659, daughter of Robert and Mary Kinsman. Children of first wife: 1. John, born January 31, 1668, died young. 2. Phillis, November 28, 1670, married, November 20, 1685, Thomas Emerson. 3. Francis, December 18, 1672, died before 1719. 4. Westly, March 13, 1674, died before 1697. 5. Sarah, May 18, 1677, married John Leighton. 6. Mehitabel, July 12, 1681, married, November 20, 1704, Jacob Burnham. 7. Mary, August 2, 1685, married Jonathan Burnham. 8. Elizabeth, May 8, 1687.

Children of second wife: 9. Jacob, January 3, 1690, married (first) Elizabeth Kinsman, (second) December 6, 1733, Mary Dresser. 10. Eunice, March 14, 1691. 11. John, October 17, 1693, mentioned below. 12. Robert, October 21, 1695, married Elizabeth Dutton. 13. Westly, December 3, 1697, married Abigail Rindge. 14. Joseph, October 9, 1699, married Elizabeth Fellows. 15. Jeremiah, December 1, 1701, married Joanna Smith.

(IV) John (3), son of Jacob Perkins, was born at Sagamore Hill, Ipswich, October 17, 1693. He was a farmer and resided on Sagamore Hill. He married Elizabeth, born May 8, 1695, daughter of Zerubbabel and Grace (Symonds) Endicott, of Boxford. Her father was grandson of John Endicott, Governor of the Massachusetts Colony. Children: 1. Sarah, baptized February 8, 1718. 2. Elizabeth, June 11, 1721. 3. John, October 13, 1723, died March 5, 1735. 4. Eunice, April 10, 1726, died March 31, 1736. 5. Robert, August 25, 1728, mentioned below. 6. Hannah, April 12, 1730. 7. Zerubbabel, February 13, 1731, died March 19, 1735. 8. Anna, February 10, 1733. 9. Mary, October 26, 1735. 10. Eunice, October 14, 1739.

(V) Captain Robert, son of John (3) Perkins, was born in Ipswich and baptized August 25, 1728. He was a soldier in the revolution, lieutenant in Captain Moses Jewett's company, Colonel John Baker's regiment, April 19, 1775, and marched to Medford on the alarm. He was a captain of a troop of horse from Essex county in 1776; also captain of the light horse volunteers of the third Essex county regiment in 1777, in the department of the north, guarding Lieutenant-General Burgoyne's army at Prospect Hill. He was a farmer, and July 19, 1753, bought of Abraham Tilton "a certain messuage consisting of half a house, half a barn and half a well, situated upon Meeting-house Hill, Ipswich." He owned other lands in Ipswich. He died intestate May 22, 1797, and his estate was found to be insolvent, and was divided *pro rata* among his creditors, reserving for the widow her third. He married (first) July 19, 1753, intentions published April 6, 1753, Elizabeth, daughter of James Brown, of Ipswich, storekeeper. She died December 4, 1763, and he married (second) Sarah —, who survived him. Children: 1. John, baptized April 7, 1754, died young. 2. Elizabeth, baptized June 1, 1755, married December 3, 1779, Joseph Brown, of Haverhill. 3. James, removed to Damariscotta, Maine; married Sally Tarbell. 4. Sarah. 5. Joseph, died before 1797. 6. John, baptized



F. C. Perkins

September 26, 1761. 7. Robert, baptized May 17, 1763, mentioned below.

(VI) Deacon Robert (2), son of Captain Robert (1) Perkins, was born in Ipswich and settled early in Woolwich, Maine. He was deacon of the church at Woolwich. Children: Captain Joseph, mentioned below. Samuel. Joanne, married Nathaniel Thwing. Rebecca, married Charles Fairservice; in February, 1860, he was living in Alna, Maine. Mary, or Polly, married Ralph Curtis. Betsey, married Meyers Reed.

(VII) Captain Joseph, son of Deacon Robert (2) Perkins, was born in Woolwich, Maine, in 1795. He was captain of the local militia company in 1828 and afterward a citizen of prominence. He married, February 22, 1821, Rachel Mathews, of Warren, Maine, born January, 1794, died 1875. Children: 1. Child died in infancy. 2. Mary Ann, born 1825, died 1879. 3. John Wakefield, 1826, died January 25, 1886. 4. Frederick C., August 26, 1828, mentioned below.

(VIII) Frederick C., son of Captain Joseph Perkins, was born at Woolwich, Maine, and died in Farmington, April 1, 1891. He was educated in the common and high schools, and taught school in Anson, Belgrade and other towns of the vicinity. He began his business career as clerk in the drug store of John W. Perkins at Farmington, but after a short time went to sea. For a number of years he went to the Grand Banks in the fishing-vessels. He had a general store at New Sharon, Maine, for a time. He went to Australia in 1853, and was in that country for six years and a half, following his trade as carpenter and in business as a builder and contractor. He also had a business as hay and grain dealer. When he returned to his native land he engaged in raising sheep and wool. He invested extensively in real estate in the village of Farmington and also in farming lands in the vicinity, as well as Portland and Lewiston, Maine. In politics Mr. Perkins was a Republican. He held various town offices, including that of selectman and representative to the state legislature in 1871-2. He was in the governor's council in 1875 in Governor Nelson Dingley's administration. He was a trustee of the old academy and served on the building committee of the first normal school, the appropriation for which was secured from the legislature largely through his efforts. He secured the charter from the state for the Wendall Institute and May School for Girls, both college and preparatory

departments, and also for the Willows Female School of Farmington. He was the prime mover in securing the present high school building in Farmington and was a member of the building committee. Mr. Perkins was generous in his contributions to charity and benevolence, and helped to support both Congregational and Baptist churches. He was a member of the Baptist church, and served on its finance committee and as superintendent of its Sunday-school a number of years. He lent his aid and co-operation in every good work within his reach, and was one of the most useful citizens of the town. He was past worthy chief templar of the Good Templars of the town, and always a strong supporter of temperance and the enforcement of the liquor law. His character was strong, his ability exceptional, his integrity absolute. He married, February 9, 1860, in New Sharon (by Rev. Jonathan Adams), Mary Hawthorne Higgins, born in Stark, Somerset county, January 21, 1835. Their only child was Arthur W., mentioned below. The father of Mrs. Perkins, Isaac Cole Higgins, was born in Cape Cod, Massachusetts, August 28, 1804, died January 12, 1886, son of Richard Higgins, who came from Orleans or vicinity to Leeds, Maine, and wife Lydia (Cahoon) Higgins. Both the father and grandfather of Richard Higgins were soldiers in the revolution, the grandfather holding a commission. Nancy (Smith) Higgins, mother of Mrs. Perkins, was born in Woolwich, November 19, 1802, died November 18, 1862, daughter of Thomas and Mary Ellis (Hooper) Smith, and a niece of Robert Hooper, of Massachusetts, known in his day as "King" Hooper.

(IX) Arthur Wellesley, son of Frederick C. Perkins, was born in Farmington, December 18, 1860, and received his education there. He prepared for college under the tuition of Professors Burnham and Abbott, and entered Bowdoin College, from which he was graduated in 1887. He taught school and was private tutor for students while reading law in the office of J. C. Holman, of Farmington, and later in the offices of Simonds & Libby, of Portland. But he had to abandon the study of law on account of the illness and death of his father. He succeeded to his father's property, and is occupied in the care and improvement of his real estate and in conducting the homestead farm. Mr. Perkins is a Republican in politics. He is an attendant of the Congregational and Baptist churches,

treasurer of the latter society and superintendent of the Sunday-school. He is a member of the college fraternity, Alpha Delta Phi, of Bowdoin.

The line herein traced begins PERKINS in New Hampshire, almost with the beginning of permanent settlements within the present state. It has furnished to New Hampshire many worthy and useful citizens, and many descendants of the immigrant, Abraham, are prominent citizens of other states. The English ancestry of this family is supposed to be the same as that of Isaac, the two probably being brothers.

(I) Abraham Perkins, the founder of this line, was found in New England almost simultaneously with William Perkins, of Ipswich and Topsfield, Massachusetts. Abraham Perkins was born about 1613, and was admitted freeman at Hampton, 1640. In the preceding January he received from the town a grant of eighty acres of land, and in 1646 he was the possessor of three shares in the commons. He seemed to have been a man of intelligence and business capacity, and was often employed to transact both public and private affairs in the town. His handwriting, as preserved, resembles more nearly the modern writing than most of the ancient manuscripts. He was town marshal in 1654. He seems to have remained through life where he first settled, and died suddenly August 31, 1683, aged seventy years. His wife, Mary (Wise) Perkins, survived him more than twenty-two years, and died May 29, 1706, at the age of eighty-eight years. Children: Mary, Abraham, Luke, Humphrey (died young), Timothy (died young), James, Jonathan, David, Abigail, Timothy, Sarah and Humphrey. It has been claimed that the eldest son was the first white child born in Hampton. There was one other who was baptized earlier, but it is not certain whether or not he was born there. Isaac Perkins is supposed to have been a brother of Abraham, but nothing in the records appears to verify it. Both appear about the same time in Hampton, and the house lots assigned to them adjoined each other, each containing five acres. Isaac's house was nearly on the site of the present Baptist parsonage, and he lived there for more than ten years. In June, 1652, he purchased of Rev. Timothy Dalton for fifty pounds a farm lying next to the Salisbury line, in what is now Seabrook, and he removed thither soon after. He died in November, 1685. His wife's name was Susannah and

their children were: Lydia, Isaac, Jacob, Rebecca, Daniel, Caleb, Benjamin, Susannah, Anna Mary, Ebenezer and Joseph.

(II) Luke (1), third child of Abraham and Mary (Wise) Perkins, was born at Hampton, New Hampshire, about 1641. An indenture dated "4th Mo. 3rd day" 1654, recites that Luke Perkins, aged about "fortene," with the consent of his parents puts himself apprentice to Samuel Carter, shoemaker, both of Charlestown; John Green, the elder, Giles Fifield and Thomas Jones signed the papers. He died March 20, 1710. His son, Luke Perkins, of Ipswich, was appointed administrator of his estate March 12, 1713. His inventory gives the value of his house, sixty-two pounds, personal property, seventeen pounds. March 9, 1663, he married Hannah, widow of Henry Cookery, and daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Long. She was admitted to the First Church, March 29, 1668, and died November 16, 1715, and the same year Luke Perkins, of Plympton, as administrator of the estates of his father and mother, sold the old homestead in Charlestown. Children: Henry, John (died young), Luke (died young), all baptized January 13, 1667; Luke, Elizabeth, John, Abraham, Hannah and Mary.

(III) Luke (2), fourth son of Luke (1) and Hannah (Long) (Cookery) Perkins, was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, March 18, 1667, o. s., baptized at the First Church there 19th 4mo., 1669-70, and lived successively at Marblehead, Beverly, Wenham, Ipswich (1704) and Plympton, where he moved about 1714. In each of the places where he lived he put on record the date of his marriage and the births of his children. He died at Plympton, January 2, 1748, aged eighty-two. He was a blacksmith, and as an inducement for him to settle at Plympton to follow his trade a lot of eighteen acres of land in Rocky Run was deeded to him by William Churchill, Samuel Bradford and Isaac Cushman. November 24, 1704, Luke and Martha (Conant) Perkins, formerly of Beverly, now of Ipswich, sold John Filmore a house and barn and about two acres of land on the road from Wenham to Beverly which was formerly Lot Conant's. His uncle, David Perkins, of Bridgewater, in consideration of love and good will for his well-beloved cousin (nephew) gave him all his lands in Abbington, to wit: one-third of the Solomon Leonard purchase, and two-thirds of the John Robbins purchase. He married, May 31, 1688, Martha, born August 15 and baptized October 12, 1664, at Beverly, daughter of Lot and Elizabeth (Walton) Co-

nant, and granddaughter of Roger Conant, the immigrant, a distinguished pioneer of Massachusetts (See Conant I and II). She "took hold of God's Covenant there (Beverly) for herself and her children 30th day, 6th mo., 1691. She was dismissed from the church in Beverly to that of Plympton, October, 1716; she died January 2, 1754, aged almost ninety years. Children: John, Martha (died young), Hannah, Luke, Mark, Josiah, and Martha.

(IV) Josiah, third son of Luke (2) and Martha (Conant) Perkins, was baptized at Beverly, November 16, 1701, died October 15, 1789. He resided in Plympton and followed the useful and necessary calling of his father, blacksmithing. For fifty-five years he was a deacon of the church, and for forty years was town clerk, and kept the records well. He married (first) Deborah, daughter of Nehemiah Bennett, of Middleton; she died May 19, 1751; he married (second) Rebecca Parker, who is described by some as sister and by some as probably the widow of Rev. Jonathan Parker. She died childless July 30, 1785, aged eighty-eight. Children of first marriage: Nathan, William, John, Martha, Joshua, Abner (died young), Josiah, Luke, Abner, Deborah, Hannah, Zephaniah and Isaac.

(V) Joshua, fourth son of Josiah and Deborah (Bennett) Perkins, was born in Plympton, June 6, 1729. He married Hannah, daughter of George Sampson, and had: Gideon, Sarah, Deborah, Abigail, Joshua, Hannah, Rebecca, Martha, Betty, Drusilla, Luke and Sampson.

(VI) Gideon, eldest son of Joshua and Hannah (Sampson) Perkins, was born in 1751, and resided in Carver. He married (first) Desire Dunham, by whom he had eight children, and (second) Meribah Eaton, by whom he had five children: Seth, Hannah, Cornelius, George, Rebecca, Patience, Gideon, Sarah, Betty, Seabury, Sylvia, John C. and Josiah.

(VII) Cornelius, second son of Gideon and Desire (Dunham) Perkins, was born in Carver, Massachusetts, December 25, 1775, died in Paris, Maine, in 1858. He was among the early settlers of Paris, from which in 1803 he moved to Woodstock and settled on lot number six of Smith's survey, in the east part of Woodstock, the grant to Gorham Academy. He was a useful citizen, and in town office for thirty or more years. He was the delegate from Woodstock to the convention which framed the constitution of Maine. After the death of his wife he returned to Paris, where he spent the remainder of his life. He mar-

ried (first) Experience, daughter of Samuel Battles, and (second) Mercy Barrows, of Middleboro, Massachusetts, who was born January 8, 1775, and died in Weld, Maine. His ten children, the first three of whom were born in Paris and the others in Woodstock, were: Luther, Cornelius (died young), Gideon, Seth, Mercy, Desire, Daniel, Cyrus, Charles and Cornelius.

(VIII) Rev. Gideon, third son of Cornelius and Mercy (Barrows) Perkins, was born in Paris, November 22 (20 on gravestone), 1801, died in Lewiston, January 25, 1884. He was a Free Baptist minister and resided in Woodstock, Otisfield, Danville, Sabattis and Lewiston. He married, in Woodstock, January 1, 1824, (Polly) Mary Dunham, of Woodstock, who was born in Norway, November 2, 1799, died in Lewiston, November 30, 1877. Children: John William, Emily, Joseph White, Charles Sumner and Sarah Ann.

(IX) John William, first son of Rev. Gideon and Polly (Dunham) Perkins, was born in Woodstock, August 15, 1827, died March 25, 1872. He and his brother, Joseph White, were well known and prosperous merchants in Lewiston. He married, in Auburn, November 17, 1852, Martha McKenny, who was born in Limington, Maine, January 16, 1833, and died in Auburn, October 13, 1867, aged thirty-four years. She was the daughter of Henry and Ruth (Parker) McKenny, of Limington. Children: Ardelia McKenny, William Blair and John Carroll, all born in Auburn. John William Perkins was prominent in the public life of Auburn, serving terms in the city government and in the state legislature.

(X) John Carroll, second son of John W. and Martha (McKenny) Perkins, was born in Auburn, Maine, June 6, 1862, and was educated in the common schools of Auburn and Lewiston, where he went to reside on the death of his father in 1872. He graduated at Nichols Latin school, Lewiston, 1878, and Bates College, 1882, receiving the degree of Master of Arts in 1885. He taught the West Lebanon Academy, 1882-83, and from 1883-86 was a teacher in the Roxbury Latin school in Boston. The following year he spent in Germany, matriculating at the universities of Berlin and Marburg. Returning to America, he entered the Harvard Divinity school, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and in 1891 received the school degree of Bachelor of Sacred Theology and the university degree of Master of Arts. September 10, 1891, he was ordained and installed colleague pastor with the Rev. Thomas Hill, D. D., by the First Parish (Uni-

tarian) of Portland, Maine, becoming the pastor at the death of Thomas Hill. In 1904 Bowdoin College gave him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. He is a member of the Maine Historical Society, Mayflower Society, Sons of the American Revolution, Colonial Society of Massachusetts, vice-president of Portland Society of Natural History, vice-president of Portland Fraternity Club and secretary of the Maine Unitarian Conference. He married, in Boston, June 28, 1892, Edith Burnside, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, daughter of Elias Tarbox and Emily Jose Milliken.

This family is of Massachusetts derivative, and the forefathers handed down some good blood to their posterity, which accounts for the high stand the present generation is taking in the affairs of the state. It is numerous all over Maine, especially along the line of the Grand Trunk railway and in the Kennebec valley.

(I) Jeremiah Perkins was born in Brooksville, Hancock county, Maine, in 1815 and died in 1885. Married Prudence Blodgett, and left the following children: Amos, George, William, Charles H., John, Prudence, Mary and Anna.

(II) Charles H., fourth son of Jeremiah and Prudence (Blodgett) Perkins, was born in Brooksville, Maine, January 12, 1840. He was educated in the common schools, and went to sea when he was thirteen years of age, remaining in that occupation for twenty-five years. He commanded a vessel to the West Indies and to South America. Upon leaving the sea he engaged in agricultural pursuits in Brooksville and became manager of the Grange Store in 1882. He was a Republican in politics, served on the board of selectmen, as tax collector, and represented his town in the legislature in 1880-81. He was made a Mason at Castine, later joining the lodge at Brooksville. Captain Perkins married, January 1, 1861, Ruth H. Grindle, born in Sedgwick, Maine, April 1, 1841. Children: 1. May P., married Edgar L. Roberts, of Brooksville; one child, Prudence. 2. Cora A., died at twenty-nine years, unmarried. 3. Izetta B., died aged twenty-five, unmarried. 4. Charles N., see forward. 5. Emma F., died aged nineteen, unmarried. 6. DeForest H., district superintendent schools at Skowhegan, Maine; married Jennie Powers, of Dyer Brook; one child, Frederick. 7. Harvey L., of Eden, Mt. Desert Island, stone cutter by trade; married and has three children. 8. Fred J.,

lives on old home farm at Brooksville; married Laura Tapley, of Brooksville; two children: Ruth and Henry. 9. Maurice W., of Benton, married and has two children; farmer. 10. Alice E., principal grammar department Spelman Seminary, Atlanta, Georgia. Captain Perkins died June 1, 1907; his wife died in 1888.

(III) Professor Charles N., first son of Captain Charles H. and Ruth H. (Grindle) Perkins, was born in Brooksville, Maine, October 16, 1868. He received his preliminary education in Brooksville and fitted for college at the East Maine Conference Seminary at Bucksport, graduating from Colby College in 1893. After graduation he was principal of the high school at Presque Isle and taught at North Brookfield and Warren, Massachusetts. He came to Brewer, Maine, in 1906, as principal of the high school and superintendent of schools. In 1908 he was elected district superintendent of schools, towns of Brewer and Veazie. He is one of the leading men in educational affairs in Maine, highly esteemed in the community in which he lives, always ready to assist in forwarding all good causes. He is a Republican. Professor Perkins belongs to Quaboag Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Warren, Massachusetts, and is a member of the Baptist church in Brewer. He married, July 12, 1893, Lida Estella, daughter of Rev. Seth and Charlotte (Chase) Benson, of Paris, Maine. Children: 1. Margaret Ella, born in Presque Isle, Maine, December 4, 1896. 2. Herbert Armond, born in North Brookfield, Massachusetts, October 9, 1900. 3. Ruth Charlotte, in North Brookfield, Massachusetts, July 7, 1902. 4. Theodore Benson, in Warren, Massachusetts, September 6, 1905.

The surname Sewell, Shewell SEWALL or Showell is of ancient English origin. As early as 1376 the coat-of-arms of John Sewall was affixed to a deed: Fretty, in chief a sea-whale. The other coat-of-arms, used by most of the Sewalls, was borne by John de Sewell, who accompanied Edward the Black Prince into Aquitaine; Sable, a chevron between three butterflies argent. In the arms used by the Sewalls of New England we find "gadbees," instead of "butterflies," and there is some mystery about the bees in this coat-of-arms; according to Colonel Chester, who investigated the subject, the coat-of-arms should be that containing the butterflies, if it can be proved that the Sewalls belong to the heraldic family. No family has been more prominent in New

England history than the Sewalls. Whether the emigrant ancestor, Henry Sewall, who came to Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1635, was of gentle blood and entitled by descent to the arms—Sable, a chevron or between three bees argent, which his descendants used in colonial days, and which, with the bees replaced by butterflies, adorned the shield of John de Sewalle, who attended Edward, the Black Prince, into Aquitaine in 1356—is a question discussed at some length in E. E. Salisbury's Family Memorials. Whatever way it may be decided, it is certain that his descendants soon won prominence in the new world. Three became chief justices of Massachusetts, another of the Province of Quebec, and two others were judges of the highest court in the commonwealth. In each generation Sewalls have been among the foremost both in the learned professions and in political and business life. Furthermore, by marriage they have been connected with many of the leading families of the country. By female lines of descent, they can claim as kinsmen a host of distinguished Americans, from the poet Longfellow to President Cleveland. The most interesting, if not the most famous of the worthies who bore this surname before the revolution, was Chief Justice Samuel Sewall, of witchcraft times, the "good and wise" of Whittier's lines, who had the courage to rebuke the faults of others and the still greater courage to confess his own. Here is the poet's portrait:

"His face with lines of firmness wrought,
He wears the look of a man unbought,
Who swears to his hurt and changes not;
Yet, touched and softened nevertheless
With the grace of Christian gentleness,
The face that a child would climb to kiss;
True and tender and brave and just,
That man might honor and woman trust."

His diary, printed in the Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, is a living picture of early New England ways of thought, sentiment, society and manners. His letter to his son Samuel, dated April 21, 1720, and printed in the first volume of the New England Historical and Genealogical Recorder, is the corner-stone of this family history.

(I) William Shewall, or Sewall, the English progenitor to whom the American lineage is traced, lived in Coventry, Warwickshire. He married, about 1540, Matilda Horne. Children: 1. William, mayor of Coventry in 1617, who married Anna Wagstaffe and left no male issue. 2. Henry, mentioned below.

(II) Henry (1), son of William Sewall, was born in Coventry about 1544. He was a linen-

draper by occupation, a "prudent man who acquired a large estate." He served as alderman of his city and was chosen its mayor in 1589 and 1606. He made his will September 1, 1624, describing himself as of St. Michael's parish in the city of Coventry, alderman. He bequeaths to his wife Margaret all his lands and tenements in the city and county; after her death certain of said lands and tenements to Henry, his eldest son: "and I doe bequeath and devise unto my sonne Henry upon trust and confidence and as he will answere it before the Lord at the Day of Judgment that he do with all humilitie, acknoeladge his former offences against his mother, before my overseers, in her content, and afterwards to continue obedient;" he gives certain other lands to Richard, the younger son, to his daughters Anne, wife of Anthony Power, and to youngest daughter, Margaret, wife of Abraham Randall; he also makes various charitable bequests to Coventry, and appoints his wife executrix. This will was proved April 8, 1628, and the testator was buried in the Drapers' Chapel of St. Michael's Church, famous for its spire and its architecture. Henry Sewall married Margaret, daughter of Alverey (or Avery) Gresbrooks, Gent. of Middleton, in the county of Warwick, and of his wife, Margaret Keene, of Sutton Coldfield. The latter was a great-niece of John Harmon, one of the earliest bishops of Exeter. Margaret Sewall made her will May 7, 1628, bequeathing lands, apparently held in her own right, in Wytherly, county Leicester, and at Ansley, county Warwick. She mentions all the children, but cuts off the eldest son with twelve pence in money, saying: "And I do forgive unto Henry Sewall, my eldest son, his offences wherein and whereby he hath sundry times offended me, beseeching Almighty God to give him a heart to deal conscionably with his brother and sisters, as he would be done unto." This seems to imply that he made the apology prescribed by his father and received the latter's bequest. Letters of administration were granted on her estate November 23, 1629, and she was buried beside her husband in St. Michael's. Their children: 1. Henry, baptized April 8, 1576. 2. Richard, married Mary Dugdale, sister of Sir William Dugdale, the historian, of Warwickshire. 3. Anne, married Anthony Power. 4. Margaret, married Abraham Randall.

(III) Henry (2), son of Henry (1) and Margaret Sewall, was baptized April 8, 1576. He married Anne Hunt and lived in Coventry, England. Of him his grandson, Chief Justice

Sewall, writes: "Out of dislike to the English hierarchy, he sent over his only son to New England in the year 1634 with net cattle and provisions suitable for a new plantation. Mr. Cotton (Rev. John Cotton) would have had my father settle at Boston, but in regard of his cattle he chose to go to Newbury, whether my grandfather soon followed him." After living ten years in Newbury, he removed to Rowley, where he died in March, 1657. During the latter part of his life he is said to have been slightly deranged. "This was probably the cause of his being two or three times presented by the grand jury for various offences," and doubtless explains his earlier difficulties with his mother.

(IV) Henry (3), only son of Henry (2) and Anne Sewall, was born in 1614. At the age of twenty he was sent to New England in the ship "Elizabeth and Dorcas," with an outfit of servants and cattle. He spent the winter in Ipswich and in the spring of 1635 removed to Newbury. He was admitted a freeman May 17, 1637, and became a prominent citizen of Newbury. He married Jane, daughter of Stephen Dummer, March 25, 1646, and received from his father five hundred acres of land in Coventry as a wedding-gift. He and his wife returned to England with her parents in 1646-47, the climate not being agreeable to Stephen Dummer and his wife. The Sewalls dwelt a while at Warwick, and afterwards removed to Hampshire, and lived at Tamworth, Bishop Stoke and Badesly. Henry visited his father in New England once, and then returned to his family in old England. He made a third voyage to New England after the death of his father, to settle the estate, intending to return, bearing with him a letter from Richard Cromwell, the lord protector, to the governor and magistrates of Massachusetts. In this paper Henry Sewall is described as the only son, and "minister of North Badesly, County of Southampton, England, and he being personally knowne to us to be laborious and industrious in the work of the ministry, and very exemplary for his holy life and good conversation, we do earnestly desire that when he shall make his addresses to you he may receive all lawful favours and furtherance from you." (Cromwell's letter, dated March, 1658.) Notwithstanding the expectation to return, he lived the remainder of his days in New England, sending for his wife and children to join him in Newbury. Evidently the return of the Stuarts to power caused him to prefer the colony to the old country. Judge Sewall says: "I was

born at Bishop Stoke, March 28, 1652, * * * baptized by Mr. Rashly in Stoke Church, May 4, 1652. Mr. Rashly first preached a sermon and then baptized me. After which an entertainment was made for him and many more. Some months after my father removed to Badesly, where my brother, John Sewall, was born, October 10, 1654. My father sent for my mother to come to him to New England. I remember being at Bishop Stoke and Badesly April 23, 1661, the day of the Coronation of K. Charles the 2d., the thunder and Lightning of it. Quickly after, my mother went to Winchester with 5 small children—Hannah, Samuel, John, Stephen and Jane—and John Nash and Mary Hobbs, her Servants, there to be in readiness for the Pool Waggon. At this place her near relations, especially my very worthy and pious Uncle, Mr. Stephen Dummer, took leave with tears. Capt. Dummer of Swathling treated us with Raisons and Almonds. My mother lodged in Pumpyard, London, waiting for the going of the Ship the Prudent Mary, Capt. Isaac Woodfreem, Commander." Henry Sewall was deputy to the general court in 1661-63-68-70. He died May 16, 1700, aged eighty-six years. His widow died January 13, following, aged seventy-four years. Their children: 1. Hannah, born at Tamworth, in Warwickshire, May 10, 1649, married, August 24, 1670, Jacob Toppan, of Newbury. 2. Samuel, chief justice of Massachusetts, March 22, 1652, at Bishop Stoke. 3. John, October 10, 1654, mentioned below. 4. Major Stephen, of Salem, Massachusetts, August 19, 1657. 5. Jane, October 29, 1659, at Badesly, married Moses Gerrish. 6. Anne, September 3, 1662, at Newbury, married William Longfellow. 7. Mehitable, May 8, 1665, married William Moody. 8. Dorothy, October 29, 1668, married Ezekiel Northend and (second) Moses Bradstreet.

Through this marriage of Henry Sewall to Jane, daughter of Stephen and Alice (Archer) Dummer, his descendants are allied to Governor William Dummer, of Massachusetts, the founder of Dummer Academy and the benefactor of Harvard College, and of his brother, Jeremiah Dummer, the distinguished scholar and political writer of the provincial period. They were grandchildren of her father's brother Richard. The English ancestor of his wife can be traced in an almost unbroken line to Henry de Domers, who was living in 1107. His son, Ralph de Dummer, married Agnes de la Penne, heiress of Penne, in the county of Somerset, afterwards known as Penne-

Dummer, and still existing as Pendomer. Their great-grandson, Sir John de Dummer, living in 1268-1320, has an effigy still to be seen in Pendomer church, a magnificent example of its kind, cross-legged, and in a complete suit of ring-mail. The family estate of Dummer in Hampshire, on the death of Thomas de Dummer, passed through his only daughter, Ellen, who married Sir Nicholas Atte More, to their son Thomas, who assumed the name Dummer, and whose descendants in the direct male line ended in 1593 with a William Dummer, whose arms and memorial inscriptions are still to be seen of brass tablets in the Dummer church. Some heiress in collateral lines had meanwhile married a Pyldren, or Pyldryn, and Stephen Dummer, the father-in-law of Henry Sewall, was the great-grandson of Matilda, wife of Richard Pyldren-Dummer, of Owslebury and Overton, in Hampshire, through her son John and grandson Thomas, the latter of Bishop Stoke in that county. The English family continued to be prominent in Hampshire for several generations.

(V) John, son of Henry (3) Sewall, was born at Badesly, or Baddesley, Hampshire, England, October 10, 1654, and was baptized there by Mr. Cox, November 22, following. He became the ancestor of all the Sewalls of that province of Maine. He married, October 27, 1674, Hannah Fessenden, of Cambridge. He lived with his father at Newbury, and died, before his father, August 8, 1699. Children: 1. John, died without issue. 2. Henry. 3. Hannah, married Rev. Samuel Moody, of York, Maine. 4. Samuel, mentioned below. 5. Nicholas, of York, married Mehitable Storer. 6. Thomas, died unmarried. 7. Stephen.

(VI) Samuel, son of John Sewall, was born about 1688 at Newbury. He settled about 1708 in York, Maine, where his sister was then living. He became an elder of the church and held various positions of trust. He died April 25, 1769. We quote from his epitaph: "For penetration, sound judgment, remarkable, given to hospitality. The widow and fatherless he relieved and protected. Various offices, civil, military and ecclesiastical he with honor and reputation sustained. Pious, exemplary and devout, on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1769, aged 81 years, he died." He married (first) Lydia Storer; (second) Sarah (Bachelder) Titcomb. Children of first wife: 1. John, died young. 2. Dummer, died young. 3. Lydia. 4. Mercy. 5. Mary. 6. Hannah. Children of second wife: 7.

Major Samuel, inventor of "a method for sinking the piers of bridges over deep rivers." 8. Sarah. 9. Jane (twin with Sarah). 10. Deacon John. 11. Joseph, mentioned elsewhere. 12. Moses, of York, Maine, died aged about eighty-three years. 13. Judge David, married Mary Parker, and (second) Elizabeth Langdon. 14. Colonel Dummer, of Bath, Maine, mentioned below. 15. Henry, of Bath, married Mary Stinson and (second) Sarah Henry.

(VII) Dummer, son of Samuel and Sarah (Bachelder-Titcomb) Sewall, was born at York, Maine, in 1737. At the age of nineteen he enlisted in the provincial army, and served at the reduction of Louisburg, where he was appointed an ensign. On his return he was appointed lieutenant, and ordered to Canada, where he served in the army of General Wolfe, and under General Amherst, until the conquest of the French possessions in North America, participating in the battle that ended in the taking of Quebec, in 1759. In 1760 he married in York, Maine, Mary, daughter of William Dunning—said to be "the handsomest girl in Old York"—and removed with her to that part of Georgetown afterward incorporated into the town of Bath, and here he resided until his death. When the young couple came to Bath, Colonel Sewall built a log house on the eastern side of what was afterward High street, opposite to the spot where he built later the larger and more commodious house which still stands.

As soon as hostilities were threatened with Great Britain, he was selected by the people of the district as one of the committee of safety, and associated with Brigadier-General Samuel Thompson, of Topsham, in the performance of the duties of that appointment. He was also a delegate to the provincial congress which assembled at Watertown, and by the council then administering the affairs of the state he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the regiment commanded by Colonel Samuel McCobb. With this regiment he marched to Cambridge and joined the continental army under George Washington. Colonel Sewall soon after was appointed muster-master of the district of Maine—the duties of which he performed during the remainder of the war. He was a magistrate of the county of Lincoln, appointed by the first government established by the commonwealth, and continued as such by successive appointments until his death. He was also for many years a special justice of the court of common pleas for the county. Soon after the adoption of the con-

stitution of Massachusetts, Colonel Sewall was elected a senator from Lincoln county. He was a member of the convention of 1788, called by the state to ratify the constitution of the United States, and was one of the committee of compromise appointed at the suggestion of General Hancock toward the close of the session, to consider and report such amendment as would make the proposed form of government more acceptable, and without which the constitution would not probably have been ratified by the convention. He was the first postmaster of Bath, serving from the establishment of a regular mail until 1806. Interested in education, he was one of the first overseers of Bowdoin College, and served as treasurer and trustee from 1799 to his resignation in 1806. A deeply and sincerely religious man, he was a founder and one of the deacons of the "Old North Church," now represented by the Winter Street Congregational Church. Over three hundred of his family letters, written during the last thirty-five years of his life, have been preserved, and give a vivid picture of his own spiritual nature and his keen interest in religious matters. Noted for his amiable temper, his generous heart, his decision of character, his sound judgment in all practical affairs, this good man died April 6, 1832, at the advanced age of ninety-four. The children of Colonel Dummer and Mary (Dunning) Sewall were: Dummer, Mary, Sarah, Lydia, Hannah, who died young, Joseph, Samuel, Hannah, Deborah and John.

(VIII) Joseph, son of Colonel Dummer Sewall, was born December 17, 1770, at Bath. He was a carpenter and builder in his early life and afterwards engaged as an owner and builder in navigation. At Hunnewell's Point, Popham, where he lived for several years, he occupied what was known as the "White House," a conspicuous building always kept painted in the color indicated. He was a man of magisterial prominence, presiding at town meetings, and a ready speaker. In 1816 he removed to Farmington, Maine, where he spent the remainder of his life in farming, and where he died. He married (first) Lydia Marsh, of Bath, by whom he had two sons, General Joseph, adjutant-general of Maine, and William Dunning, mentioned below, and one daughter, Lydia, who married Dr. Ebenezer Wells, of Freeport. By his second marriage, to Hannah Shaw, of Hunnewell's Point, he had one son and three daughters: Hon. George Popham, who settled in Old Town, and was speaker of the Maine house of repre-

sentatives. Mary, who married John Randolph Cony. Ellen, who married David Worcester, of Bangor. Mercy H., who married Governor Samuel Cony, of Augusta. His third wife was Katherine Shaw, sister of his second, and their three children were: Katherine, who died in childhood. Bradford, of Farmington. Arthur, of Dysart, Iowa.

(IX) William Dunning, son of Joseph and Lydia (Marsh) Sewall, was born November 27, 1795, at Bath. He became one of the earliest and most prominent of the ship-builders of Bath. He was also interested in the railroads of the state, and served as director of the Portland and Kennebec railroad. He represented his district in the state senate and was influential in political affairs. He married Rachel, daughter of William and granddaughter of Hon. David Trufant, of Bath. Their children were: Harriet Hyde, who married Abram S. Cutler, of Brookline, Massachusetts. Marcia Elizabeth, who married Joseph Ropes, of Salem, Massachusetts. William Dunning, who was killed by an accidental fall in his father's shipyard, and whose only child died in infancy. Edward, the well-known ship-builder of Bath. Arthur, mentioned below. Rev. Frank Sewall, D. D., of Washington, D. C., and York, Maine. Alice Worcester, of Bath.

(X) Arthur, son of William D. and Rachel (Trufant) Sewall, was born November 25, 1835, at Bath. He received his education in the public schools of his native city. While still in his teens he was engaged in the purchase of ship timber at Prince Edward Island, and in 1854 formed a partnership with his older brother, Edward, under the firm name of E. & A. Sewall. The next year the two brothers launched their first ship, the "Holyhead," of over one thousand tons, a large vessel for those days. Every year afterwards, on an average, a ship generally of large tonnage for the era was built by this firm. On the death of the senior partner in 1879, the firm name was changed to Arthur Sewall & Company, his nephew, Samuel S. Sewall, and his son, William D. Sewall, becoming partners. Its activity was not diminished with the change of name. In 1890 President Benjamin Harrison walked along the keel of the "Rappahannock," of over three thousand tons burden, at her launching, the largest wooden ship afloat, and was reminded by his host that, in the presidency of the elder Harrison, his father had built another "Rappahannock," which was also the largest ship of her day, though only a little over one thousand tons

burden. The record of the largest wooden ship remained with these builders for several years later. In 1893 Mr. Sewall went to England and Scotland, visited all the noted shipyards, studied the different lines of progress in marine construction, and returned to Bath to equip his yard for the complete construction of steel sailing vessels. The first steel ship built there bore the appropriate name of "Dirigo." It was in his career as a builder of ships that Mr. Sewall took the greatest pride. To him the product of his shipyards was a matter of greatest interest and satisfaction. He watched every part of a vessel's construction, and there was no part of the work he was not capable of manually performing. His relations with his employees was always most cordial, most of them being fellow townsmen, and all possessed with the *esprit de corps* ever resulting from talented leadership. He took an equal pride in his work after a ship sailed out of the still waters of the Kennebec and began to make a record for herself upon the high seas. Almost all of the Sewall vessels were officered from the banks of the Kennebec, with a preference given to the boys of Bath. For many years there was no more promising field for a young man to adopt. The best blood of Maine has proudly walked the quarter-deck of Bath-built vessels, and it is hardly an exaggeration to say that at least every family on the river has contributed one son to the service of the merchant marine. The Sewall wooden ships have always borne a fine reputation, although, as being wooden ships, English discrimination in Lloyds operated somewhat to their detriment. They have not always been profitable investments, but Mr. Sewall continued steadily to add to his fleet long after others became discouraged by the poor returns. He never lost faith that ultimately the United States would regain its power and pre-eminence on the seas, and always favored the enactment of measures designed to enable it to do so, not regarding American ships in the light of an ordinary private industry seeking protection, but as a national industry, which national pride and patriotism should put into a position of profitably carrying the Stars and Stripes into all the ports of the world. He was an intense American. In the times of war nothing would induce him to disguise or prepare his ships against possible capture, and the Stars and Stripes and the flag of the Sewalls continued to fly from his vessels during the entire Civil War. One of his best, the "Vigilant," was captured by the Confederate gun-

boat "Sumter," when she was but fairly out upon the high seas.

Mr. Sewall would have gladly devoted all his time to the building of ships, but his ability as a man of affairs caused him to be drafted into other lines of business activity. He was for nine years president of the Maine Central railroad, and a director and president of the Eastern railroad before it was merged in the Boston and Maine. He also served many years as president of the Bath National Bank. His executive capacity and his business judgment, rather than his wealth, caused him to be sought for many corporate positions. He always took a lively interest in the political affairs of his country. He was a Democrat from conviction, and in this conviction he never wavered. This, of course, closed to him all avenues of political advancement in Maine. The highest and only elective offices he held were those of councilman and alderman in his native city. Within his party, he occupied a position of enviable influence. He was a delegate to the national conventions of 1872, 1880 and 1884. In 1888 and 1892 he was chosen a member of the national Democratic committee, and served on the executive committee during each campaign. His democracy was virile and robust, but at times it seemed almost overshadowed by his intense Americanism. With regard to the tariff, he would have used it so far as it is necessary to raise revenue, as a weapon against other nations—a weapon of defense to our industries, and of action to force from other nations a return for every concession we make to them. To this extent, he sympathized with the reciprocity measures of Secretary Blaine, and was a believer in discriminating duties in favor of American tonnage as advocated by Jefferson. He was an advocate of a vigorous foreign policy. He would deal with Canada so as to force her to realize her disadvantage as a British dependency. He favored the annexation of Hawaii, the maintenance of our influence in Samoa, the independence of Cuba. He was an ardent and outspoken champion of bimetalism. This firm and early avowal of what was among Mr. Sewall's associates a very unpopular doctrine brought him into national prominence, and in 1896, to the surprise of the country and himself, he was nominated by the Democratic party as a candidate for vice-president. On accepting the nomination for the vice-presidency of the United States at Madison Square Garden, New York City, in August, 1906, he said:

"The Democracy of the country realize that all the great principles of our party are as potent and essential to the well-being of the country to-day as they have always been, and as they ever would be, but the overshadowing issues before the country now, made dominant by the distressed condition prevailing throughout our land, is the demand for reform in our existing monetary system. Our party and, we believe, a great majority of the American people are convinced that the legislation of '73 demonetizing silver was a wrong inflicted upon our country which should and must be righted. We believe that the single gold standard has so narrowed the base of our monetary structure that it is unstable and unsafe, and so dwarfed it, in its development and in its power to furnish the necessary financial blood to the nation, that commercial and industrial paralysis has followed. We believe that we need, and must have, the broad gold and silver foundation to support a monetary system strong and stable, capable of meeting the demand of a growing country and an industrious, energetic and enterprising people, a system that will not be weakened and panic-stricken by every foreign draft upon us, a system that will maintain a parity of just values and the nation's money and protect us from the frequent fluctuations of to-day, so disastrous to every business and industry of the land. We demand the free coinage of silver, the opening of our mints to both money metals without discrimination, the return to the money of our fathers, the money of the Constitution, gold and silver. We believe this is the remedy and the only remedy for the evil from which we are now suffering; the evil that is now so fast devastating and impoverishing our land and people, bringing poverty to our homes and bankruptcy to our business, which, if allowed to continue, will grow until our very institutions are threatened. The demonetization of silver has thrown the whole primary money function on gold, appreciating its value and purchasing power. Restore the money function to silver, and silver will appreciate and its purchasing power increase. Take from gold its monopoly, its value will be reduced, and in due course the parity of the two metals will again obtain under natural causes. We shall then have a broad and unlimited foundation for a monetary system, commensurate with our country's needs and future development, not the unsafe basis of to-day reduced by half by the removal of silver and continually undermined by foreigners carrying from us our gold."

After his defeat for the vice-presidency, Mr. Sewall continued actively in his business and traveled extensively. In 1896-97 he went over the route of the Panama canal, and then, although it was generally conceded that the proper route for an interoceanic canal was by the way of Nicaragua, with his characteristic firmness he maintained that it should be by way of Panama—a position which has since been vindicated.

He died September 5, 1900, at Small Point, his summer home. Mr. Sewall was sincerely a religious man and a prominent member of the New Church (Swedenborgian) over which the Rev. Samuel F. Dike, D. D., was for half a century the pastor. To this venerable man, by whom he was both baptized and married, he bore a deep affection, and one of the many generous deeds unostentatiously done by him was the provision for a year of foreign travel for this scholarly clergyman after the close of his pastorate.

Mr. Sewall married Emma Duncan, daughter of Charles and Rachel (Sewall) Crooker, of Bath, who survives her husband. A woman of quiet and refined tastes, an artist with pen and camera, so well read in history and literature that travel has meant more to her than to most, she has for years made her home a true center of culture and society. She is also a descendant of (V) John Sewall through his son Samuel, his grandson Henry, his great-grandson James, his great-great-grandson James, his great-great-granddaughter Rachel. Her three sons are Harold Marsh, mentioned below, William Dunning, mentioned below, and Dummer, who died in infancy.

(XI) Harold Marsh, son of Arthur and Emma D. (Crooker) Sewall, was born January 3, 1860, at Bath. He graduated at Harvard, receiving the degree of A. B. in 1882 and of LL. B. in 1885. He entered the consular service as a Democrat, being appointed vice-consul to Liverpool and consul-general at Samoa in 1887 by President Cleveland. Finding himself unable to agree with the latter's policy in the Pacific, he resigned his post and returned to this country. Under President Harrison he was attached to the commission which negotiated the Berlin treaty of 1889, for the joint-government of Samoa by the powers. He was reappointed consul-general at Samoa in 1889, and secured the site for the naval station at Pago-Pago. He was admitted to the Maine bar in 1892. He presided over the Republican state convention and was a delegate to the National Republican convention of 1896. The same year he was chosen

a member of the Maine legislature. In 1897 he was appointed United States minister to Hawaii, and the following year personally received the transfer of the sovereignty of the islands. He remained at Hawaii as a special agent of the United States until the organization of the territory was completed, and served as its first member of the National Republican committee. Again taking up his residence in his native city, he was chosen a member of the Maine house of representatives for the years 1903-06, and of the Maine senate for 1907-08. His personal qualifications for the office made him a prominent candidate for nomination by the Republicans as a representative to congress from the second Maine district in 1908, and the selection of another candidate was due largely to considerations of place of residence and previous candidature. Mr. Sewall married, in San Francisco, September, 1893, Camilla Loyall, daughter of Richard Porter and Caroline (Loyall) Ashe. Their children are Loyall Farragut, Arthur, Emma Kaiulani and Camilla Loyall Ashe.

(XI) William Dunning, son of Arthur and Emma D. (Crooker) Sewall, was born April 14, 1861, at Bath. He graduated from the Worcester Polytechnic Institute in 1882, receiving the degree of B. S. He is the junior member of the firm of Arthur Sewall & Company, ship-builders, Bath; president of the Bath Savings Institution, the Bath National Bank; director of the Fidelity Trust Company, Portland, of the Sandy River & Rangeley Lakes Railroad Company, and identified with other corporations. He married, June 9, 1886, Mary Locke Sumner, of Worcester, Massachusetts, and has children: Arthur, born July 21, 1887; Margaret, August 3, 1889; Dorothy Sumner, March 2, 1894; Sumner, June 17, 1897.

(VII) Joseph (1), son of Samuel Sewall, was born at York, Maine. He married his cousin, Mercy Sewall, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Kelly) Sewall. Child, born at York: Joseph, mentioned below.

(VIII) Joseph (2), son of Joseph (1) Sewall, born June 7, 1773, died December 18, 1859, aged eighty-six. He married Mrs. Abigail H. Gray. Children: 1. Joseph, mentioned below. 2. Samuel, born January 24, 1813, died October 6, 1850, aged thirty-seven. 3. Joanna, born January 29, 1814. 4. John, born November 23, 1815. 5. David, born June 6, 1817, lived in York. 6. William H., born February 22, 1821. 7. Lydia, born December 26, 1822.

(IX) Joseph (3), son of Joseph (2) Sewall, was born in York, October 26, 1811. He mar-

ried Eliza Jane Frafton. He died April 23, 1892, aged eighty years, five months, twenty-five days. Children: 1. Joseph, born January 31, 1841, died May 12, 1852. 2. Mary Eliza, born September 25, 1843, died May 23, 1886. 3. Frank Ernest, born November 29, 1844. 4. John Henry, born March 24, 1846, died August 19, 1847. 5. Emily Ann, born July 15, 1848. 6. Noah Millard, born December 8, 1850, mentioned below.

(X) Noah Millard, son of Joseph (3) Sewall, was born in York, Maine, December 8, 1850. He was educated there in the public schools and in Eliot Academy. He learned the trade of carpenter, and was for many years a builder in York, where he is now living, retired. He is a Republican in politics, a member of Riverside Lodge of Odd Fellows of Kittery, Maine, and a well-known and highly respected citizen. He married, October 24, 1877, Emma E. F. Guptill, born April 25, 1856, daughter of Dr. Calvin Haven Guptill, of Eliot, Maine. Children, born in York: 1. Dr. Millard Freeman, born September 28, 1878, was graduated at Portsmouth high school, 1895; Dartmouth College, 1899; Jefferson Medical College, 1903; is a physician at Bridgton, New Jersey. 2. Grace Judson, born February 2, 1880, married Harry Albert Stacy, who was four years draughtsman in the American government service at Key West, now in Washington, D. C. 3. Arthur Eugene, mentioned below.

(XI) Arthur Eugene, son of Noah Millard Sewall, was born in York, March 14, 1882. He attended the public schools of his native town, graduating from the Portsmouth high school and Dartmouth College, where he received the degree of A. B. in 1904. He studied his profession in the Harvard Law School, graduating in 1907. He read law also in the office of Cleaver, Waterhouse & Emery, of Biddeford, and was admitted to the bar in 1907. He has been practising law in York since then. He is a Republican in politics and superintendent of schools in York, also one of the directors of York County National Bank. He is a member of Aspinquid Lodge of Free Masons, of York.

John Curtis (1) was born in 1800 and died in Portland in 1869, aged sixty-nine years. For many years he followed the sea, while his family lived on a farm in Bradford, Maine. From there they moved to Bangor, where he and his son John began preparing gum for the market. In order to be nearer the market they came

to Portland, Maine, where Curtis & Son made a fortune in the industry they had started in a humble way. John Curtis was a hard-working man, and had a reputation of being perfectly honest. He died highly respected by all who knew him. He married Mary B. Bacon, by whom he had three children: John B., Charles H. and Mary E.

(II) John Bacon, son of John and Mary Brown (Bacon) Curtis, born in Hampden, October 10, 1827, died in Portland, June 13, 1897, aged seventy years. He attended the common schools a short time in his boyhood, and then turned to making a living for himself and assisting his father and the other members of his family. He worked for a time on a farm for five dollars a month, later he received sixteen dollars, and at last twenty-four dollars a month. Many years afterward he said that the proudest day of his life was when he gave his mother the first money he received for his labor. He worked in the woods for a time as a swamper; that is, he cleared away the underbrush, and blocked out the roads through the woods. There his attention became fixed upon the practicability of gathering and selling spruce gum as a business. After leaving the woods he talked with his father about the idea. John Curtis was a cautious man, and he doubted if any one would want to buy gum for chewing or other purposes. The matter was finally decided when Mrs. Curtis said, "Try it." The family moved to Bangor, and there, over an old Franklin stove in the kitchen of the Curtis house, the first lot of gum was made. The first label was printed. The "State of Maine Pure Spruce Gum" it was called, and the firm of Curtis & Son sprang into existence. When a sufficient amount had been made to market, John B. Curtis took it to Portland. For two days he walked the streets and tried to find a buyer among the merchants, but found none. The third day found him still talking spruce gum, but to those who could not be made to see there was money in it. At last he found a man who bought his merchandise, which at first he had hard work to sell, but which soon sold itself. The gum business up to 1848 did not afford employment enough for two, and John B. went on the road as a pedler, and sold Curtis' Spruce Gum, patent medicine, and so on, having for his motto, "Give a man all you can for his money, while making a fair profit yourself." The motto was strictly lived up to, and the business at home and on the road prospered greatly. He was very shrewd and very energetic, and drove the best team

ever attached to a pedler's wagon, with the single exception of the pair Colonel James Fisk owned when he was on the road. It was by driving the best team he could get that Mr. Curtis "got around" his opponents, for in those days the wholesale pedler was a great New England institution, and the most active man got the principal part of the patronage. "When the other fellows thought I was in bed," said Mr. Curtis once, when talking of his early days, "I was on the road. By driving nights I got in ahead many times, and had the trade all to myself." He began this work in 1850, and in his travels with his cart covered all New England, and the first year he collected six thousand dollars in money. The time soon came, however, when, in the opinion of father and son, there was more money to be made in some other direction, that John B. could be of more use in a wider field, and that the West should be included in the territory their business should cover. So John B. Curtis changed from pedler to commercial traveler, and was perhaps the first of the drummers. It may be some one else will be found who was on the road before his time, but it is safe to say that he had a larger circuit than any drummer before—if any went before him—or since. He was one of the first, if not the first commercial traveler to go West as the representative of an Eastern business house. He went all over the West in advance of the railroads, opening up business. In those days journeys were made with some difficulty. For example, he went from Portland to Philadelphia by water, thence by canal to Pittsburg, from Pittsburg to St. Louis by the Ohio river, from St. Louis to St. Paul on the Mississippi, making the entire distance by water. He carried his stock with him, took orders, gave credit for one year, made money and many friends, and had over one thousand of the customers of forty years before, and their successors in the West alone. In speaking of his early experiments in the West as a commercial traveler, Mr. Curtis once said in after years: "I have passed hundreds of nights camping out on long trips, with only a blanket for a covering and the ground for a bed. We, who drummed the trade in the West then in behalf of Eastern houses, did not mind that, but we did object to the rattlesnake sometimes. It didn't pay to have them get too familiar. We were happy when we could travel by canal-boat or by steamboat, but the dreadful Western stages were what tried our patience. Time and again, but for the fact that my samples and



J. B. Curtis

baggage had to be carried, I should have preferred to walk, and would have beaten the stages under ordinary circumstances. Many times I did walk, but it was beside the stage, with a rail on my shoulder, ready to help pry the stage itself out of the mud." In those early days Chicago had but one railroad and nothing but wooden sidewalks, through the cracks of which when the ground was wet the water was projected upward in streams that copiously sprinkled the passer-by. While the son sold the manufactured article on the road, the father attended to its preparation at home. Men went into the spruce woods some time for only a day or two, more often for one or two or three weeks, and picked the gum from the trees, and then it was taken to the Bangor factory and cleansed and put up in boxes for market. The business prospered, and soon the fifteen-foot-square room was too small, and later the business was removed to Portland. When they first started, a few pounds of gum were enough for present purposes, but in later years the firm bought largely, even recklessly, some of their opponents thought, ten tons at once, and thought nothing of it. One day John B. Curtis gave his check for \$35,000 worth of native gum. This was probably the largest transaction in that line ever made. The time finally came when Curtis & Son occupied all the space in a factory fifty-one by one hundred and forty-five feet in dimension, and three stories high, and gave employment to two hundred persons, who turned out eighteen hundred boxes of gum in a day. John Curtis died in 1869, but the firm name still remained Curtis & Son. He had seen the business, at first confined to the members of his own family, grow to great proportions, and he felt a just pride in what he had done, and desired the firm name to be retained, which was done. The business of putting up spruce gum not only originated with the firm of Curtis & Son, but the very process of manufacture used by the firm from first to last, and practically all that is in use by gum factories anywhere, John B. Curtis invented. These inventions grew out of the necessity of the case. For some time after they went into the business of putting up gum, Curtis & Son had no machinery at all, but hard work was too slow for the son and he took some time, and used \$50 in money, in experimenting on machinery, which his father thought were time and money thrown away. But by the use of the machinery which he invented, a man, instead of forty boxes in the old way, put up one thousand eight hundred boxes by the new process,

and the head of the firm, in his astonishment, admitted that his son had solved the problem of making gum. Mr. Curtis never took out a patent on one of his numerous inventions, much to his regret in later life. Had he turned his attention to the science of invention, there can be no doubt that he would have been very successful. A few processes were kept secret with the firm of Curtis & Son. They were never patented, but always kept from the knowledge of others simply by the honesty of the men who were in the employ of the firm.

On the death of his father John B. Curtis was left with a great manufacturing business and scores of outside enterprises to manage alone. Apparently he had enough to do, but his most extensive operations were to come. In 1872 he went into the dredging business, perhaps the most unlikely thing he might have tried. He took jobs from \$50,000 to \$500,000 and made the business pay. He gave it his personal attention, and more than once changed apparent disaster into actual victory, by his mechanical ability and quickness of action. It is said that at one time he caused the bids for a piece of work to be reduced from thirty-two cents a yard to thirteen cents. Others thought they were bidding on "hard" ground, but Mr. Curtis was of the opinion that all he should find there was mud, and he was right, the job proving to be one of the best of a long series, for when he was in the business he was at the head. He removed the Minot Ledge rocks, when other contractors hesitated to bid on the proposition, and on the southern coast he made the ocean itself do much of the work of a big contract. He worked at both ends of the cut, and was assisted by the tides, which in due time swept the bar entirely away. He never failed to bid and sometimes won by a narrow margin, one job of \$500,000 being awarded him by half a cent on a yard. He cleared the James river of obstructions to navigation, consisting in part of buried shells. He had personal charge of the work, and once a shell exploded practically in the center of a group of men of which Mr. Curtis was one, but did no injury. He ever afterward regarded this as a marvelous escape from instant death. One of his best contracts was taken after he had, as he thought, retired from business, and his bid written on the back of a card without his ever having read the specifications. As it proved, some persons had concocted a scheme to defraud the government. Mr. Curtis did the entire work in a few hours, and broke the scheme so carefully prepared by others. Following this he went into ship-building. Cap-

tain B. J. Willard, who was for many years connected with Mr. Curtis in many enterprises, notably a line of steamers, says that the first investment John B. Curtis made in a ship was in a vessel built by Captain Willard. He took one-sixteenth and his father the same, but later the father withdrew, saying, "John, you had better take it all." He did so, and, as Captain Willard since recalls, commonly took an interest in all the vessels he built. Later on Mr. Curtis engaged in ship-building and opened the Curtis shipyard. He built ten large vessels and then sold out, retaining the ownership of the yard. While a builder of ships his reputation was very high. He insisted on having the best material and the best work and built every ship upon honor. He saw the possibilities of the islands in Casco Bay long before any one else did, and led the way in establishing a line of steamers. He added steamer to steamer, and at last had a good fleet at his command. He made no attempt to secure land on the islands, but while seeing their coming importance, preferred to leave to others an opportunity he had no time to embrace himself. He was quick to take advantage of an opening, however, and the present fine place of amusement at Peak's Island was one of his ideas and was largely carried through by him. He remained the owner of the controlling interest in the ferry between Portland and South Portland, and of his line of steamers until 1896, when he sold out his entire interests. During the many years he controlled the island steamer business he was prompt to accept every challenge given him by those who desired to become competitors, and fought more than one out of the business. He never attempted to injure any one in the same line of business unless that one tried to force him out, and then he met him and fought it out. No rival line made money in the business unless it fought fairly, and was ready to take its chance with him in an honest attempt to get the business of the public. During the later years of his ownership of a line of steamers he took a deep interest in getting up unique schemes to draw crowds to the islands. He was a generous contributor to the building fund of many of the organizations now having homes on the islands, and gave the plan of the regimental headquarters of the different regimental associations his hearty co-operation. To Mr. Curtis more largely than to any other man or even to any other source is due the present importance of the islands of Casco Bay, and his great service to the public in that respect

will yet receive special and hearty recognition.

Mr. Curtis went into the Maine mining boom with a hope that something would develop of importance to the state. He thought it likely that Maine might have paying mineral deposits within her borders, and he was willing to do his part in developing them. He sold no stocks. Whatever he invested was for development purposes and with no thought of making money out of others. If he made money that way it was because some mine proved a paying investment for its stockholders. But he did something more. He bought land in connection with the boom, and while greatly increasing his holdings of real estate in Maine, in the end he won back by a legitimate advance in values all he lost by the failure of Maine mines. Later he reached the conclusion that by the use of modern methods of mining, and of modern machinery, it would be possible to make mining for silver pay in Maine. He devoted considerable time to an investigation of some of the best of the western mines and concluded that the chance of making money is fully as good here as there. Perhaps that conclusion was less a compliment to Maine mines than a reflection on some of the "boomed" mines of the west. And so he went into the business of mining in Maine with the hope of developing an important local industry. So he put time and money into the search for coal at Small Point, and in the town of Perry, on the St. Croix river. In 1880 Mr. Curtis engaged in farming in the west on a grand scale, a few miles south of Gothenburg in Dawson county, western Nebraska. He bought fourteen thousand acres of ride land to which he later added two thousand more. He first tried sheep raising but failed to make it pay, and converted his sheep ranch into a farm and cattle range, where he raised great herds of white-faced Hereford cattle, the only fit cattle for that section, in his opinion. He usually kept three thousand five hundred cattle and one thousand two hundred and eleven hogs. In connection with his stock raising he cultivated a large area of land. In speaking of his farming he once said: "Last year I harvested 75,000 bushels of corn, 12,000 bushels of wheat, 9,500 bushels of rye, 8,000 bushels of oats and 2,000 bushels of barley."

A man of Mr. Curtis's strong opinions could not be neutral in politics. Before the war he drifted south a little and made many friends. He saw a little of slavery, and openly expressed his disgust with the institution. "But St. Paul approved of sending slaves back to their masters," said a minister, with whom

he was talking. "I don't care if he did; I wouldn't," replied the young northern man, and later when a young fellow from the south, a runaway slave, claimed his protection, he was helped on his way. During the war Mr. Curtis was an active Republican, and remained a member of that party during his life, although for a time in 1896 his party loyalty was somewhat questioned. However, he at last supported the McKinley ticket, and talked for it east and west. He had a strong liking for ex-soldiers, and was a stated contributor to the funds of the local Grand Army of the Republic posts. Although a youth in the days when almost every one used liquor, and many were users to excess, Mr. Curtis all his long life was a strictly temperate man. In his early life breadwinning took so much of his time that he had little left for schooling or even for reading, but in his later days he was a great reader, and a man of wide and varied information. During the last few months of his life his attention was turned to ancient Egypt, and to the pyramids, and he eagerly read everything he could find bearing on the subject.

In 1878 Mr. Curtis bought of the heirs of Thomas O'Brien the largest and most extensively built dwelling house in Deering, located on what is now known as Steven's Plains avenue, Bradley's Corner district, where he (when at home), his wife and Miss Clara L. Wilcox, a cousin to both Mr. Curtis and his wife, resided. This house is complete inside with the finest furnishings. In the state are few more elegant homes than was his. His home life was very beautiful. The evidence of the refined taste of Mrs. Curtis is to be seen on every hand. In that home he lived an ideal life. To his wife and to his home he was devotion itself. There he passed his best and happiest hours. There he seldom allowed business to enter. To that home, by what must have been a supreme exertion of the will, he returned to die, and having reached it remained in supreme contentment, despite his suffering, until, it being fully time for him to go, death came to him as a benediction. And the grace and charm of that home he carried wherever he went. Out in the far west he was overtaken by a real western blizzard. He was far from well, and that morning had taken but little breakfast, and all day, from six in the morning until seven at night, he in company with others remained on the train without food. The train made but twelve miles during that whole day. One of the trainmen heard him say about two o'clock,

"I'd give five dollars for some coffee and almost any sort of food." The man saw that he was old, he had heard that he was rich, and so he took him at his word, and sold him his own dinner. The five dollars was gladly paid and then Mr. Curtis divided the food and coffee between two ladies. "I thought of my mother and my wife," he said. It was evident he regarded the five dollars as well invested. He died a week after his return home. "Mr. Curtis believed," said the preacher in the final tribute to him, "in a religion which is natural, human—a religion for this world. He believed in a religion which builds homes, a religion which turns the mill wheels of cities, a religion which sends the argosy of nations across the lonely seas, a religion which fills the heart with gladness, and all the world with light, a religion which puts dimples of joy on the cheeks of those he loved, and let the future take care of itself." His creed was this: "Do good." The life of John B. Curtis cannot be spoken; it can only be left. He touched life at many points and entered into the spirit of his time. He was loved and honored by his many friends. He was the friend of the outcast, the lonely and the oppressed. He warmed himself by the fireside of human affection, and in his home he burnt the incense of love. On the night before he died, standing in the twilight, within the deepening gloom, knowing that for the last time the sun was sinking in the west and that he would never behold the dawning of another day, he fully realized that night had come; and yet his soul was filled with light, and turning to his wife he said, "If I go to-night it will find me as I have always been." Thus this man, loved and honored by thousands, passed away. John Bacon Curtis married, in Rockton, Illinois, August 13, 1878, Alice Charlotte Bacon, who was born in Rockton, Illinois.

This name is found early in the BACON records of New England, and was borne by a number of immigrants who came to these shores in time to be reckoned among the "pioneers" of the colonies. Among these immigrants were: Andrew Bacon, of Hartford; Daniel, of Charlestown; George, of Hingham; Michael, of Dedham; Nathaniel, of Barnstable; and William, of Salem.

(1) Michael (1) (or Mighill) Bacon, born probably in county Suffolk, England, held, tradition says, the office of captain of a company of yeomanry in county Suffolk. He went from the north of England to the north of Ireland

about 1633, and came to this country about seven years later, settling, about 1640, in Dedham, where he died April 18, 1648. "Dedham Records, Town and Selectmen," has the following: "Agreed vpon that the Towne of Dedham shall entertheyne Mr Samuell Cooke together with his estate And also Mr Smith & Mr Bacon all from Ireland & afford to them such accomodacons of vpland & Medowe as their estates shall Requier." From a record made the following month it appears that the wife of Mr. Bacon preceded him to Dedham. He was one of the signers of the church covenant of Dedham. In 1644 he granted land to the town for one of the highways. His will, dated April 14, 1648, mentions all his children, except Alice, who died the previous month. His inventory, made April 20, 1649, amounted to £54 15s 4d. His wife Alice died April 2, 1648. His children, born probably in England, were: Michael, Daniel, John, Alice, Sarah.

(II) Michael (2), eldest son of Michael (1) and Alice Bacon, was born probably in England and came to Dedham in 1640 with his father. December 18, 1640, he was of Charlestown, where he subscribed to "Town Orders" for the then projected town of Woburn, of which he shortly after became one of the original inhabitants. There he was chosen surveyor of highways April 13, 1644. Frothingham, in the history of Charlestown, gives a list of the inhabitants of that town between 1630 and 1640, and as the name Bacon does not appear, it is probable that Michael settled in Charlestown late in 1640. Michael Bacon bought of Roger Shaw in 1648 a farm in the north-westerly part of Cambridge (now Bedford), including "all the meadow adjoining to the great swamp near the east corner of Concord bounds, that falls in Cambridge bounds." The Shawshin river runs from this "great swamp," on which Mr. Bacon is said to have erected before "King Philip's War," in 1675, a mill which was very recently, if it is not now, standing. In a mortgage received June 8, 1675, he is alluded to as a citizen of Billerica. In August, 1675, the town of Billerica, when providing defence against the Indians in King Philip's war, assigned Michael Bacon to garrison "No. 10," under command of Timothy Brooks. He died July 4, 1683. Mary, his first wife, died August 26, 1655. He married (second), October 26, 1655, Mary Richardson, who died May 19, 1670; and (third) November 28, 1670, Mary Noyes. His children, all by his first wife, were: Michael, Elizabeth and Sarah.

(III) Michael (3), only son of Michael (2) and Mary Bacon, was born in 1640, probably at Charlestown, before his father settled at Woburn, and died in Bedford, August 13, 1707. He is recognized by his father in a deed dated October 4, 1666, as his "loving son, Michael Bacon, Jun., of Billerica, shoemaker." He purchased the Rev. Mr. Mitchell's farm of five hundred acres for £200 in July, 1682. The farm was a grant by Cambridge to its minister, in 1652. It was situated on the Shawshin river, and included the mill, and was known for many years as the "Bacon homestead." The families of Bacon, prominent in the history of Bedford, have almost all descended from Michael (3). The name has been prominent in the territory comprising the town for more than two hundred years. The "Bacon house," still standing, is thought to have been built by Michael in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Six later generations of the family, in five of which the name Benjamin appears, have been born or lived in that house. Among other traits of that family, a notable one has been their musical talent. Of the twenty-six "Minute Men" from Bedford in the "Concord fight," six were Bacons, and there were two in the company of militia in that engagement. There were nine Bacons reported as liable to do military duty, May 15, 1775. Michael married, March 22, 1660, Sarah, a daughter of Thomas Richardson. She died August 15, 1694. Their children were: Mary, Sarah, Abigail, Jonathan, Nathaniel, Josiah, Ruth, Benjamin and Joseph.

(IV) Lieutenant Josiah (1), third son of Michael (3) and Sarah (Richardson) Bacon, was born in Billerica, October 20, 1678, and died October 14, 1724. He was a lieutenant in the Indian wars, with "Major Lane." The surname of his wife Mary is unknown. Their children, all born in Billerica, were: Josiah, Mary (died young), Mary (died young), Mary, Lydia and Samuel.

(V) Josiah (2), eldest child of Josiah (1) and Mary Bacon, was born in Billerica, April 27, 1702. He married, June 23, 1726, Sarah, daughter of Deacon Joseph and Rebecca (Patten) Davis. She married (second) Captain Enoch Kidder. The eleven children of Josiah and Sarah were: Josiah, Solomon, David, Joshua, William, Ebenezer, James, Sarah, Mary, Joseph and Lydia.

(VI) Ebenezer, sixth son of Josiah (2) and Sarah (Davis) Bacon, was born September 15, 1736, and married before 1763, Abigail Farwell, by whom he had four children: Frances, born in Boston, June 21, 1763; Ebe-

nezer, in Vassalboro, Maine, September 13, 1765; William, March 9, 1768; and Abigail, August 30, 1770.

(VII) William, second son of Ebenezer and Abigail (Farwell) Bacon, married, December 1, 1794, Abigail Lovejoy, by whom he had ten children, Mary B., the second, being the mother of John B. Curtis. Mrs. Curtis was a remarkable woman, of unusual common sense and good judgment, and had a strong influence over her son even to the last. On one occasion he took her advice in a matter of great importance involving a large sum of money in preference to his attorney, the late Bion Bradbury, and never had occasion to regret that he did so.

One of the officers in the army
POWERS of William the Conqueror at the battle of Hastings whose name is preserved on the roll of survivors in Battle Abbey is le Poer, and English history from that time gives an honorable place to the name. According to the Herald's College, Richard le Poer, high sheriff of Gloucestershire, in 1187 "was killed while defending the Lord's day." As early as 1171 when King Henry II invaded Ireland he gave to Sir Roger le Poer-an "English knight" a chief command and for "distinguished services rendered" the crown bestowed on him large tracts of land. Henry reserved the cities in the county of Waterford for the crown, and the British Parliament had many of the descendants of Sir Roger le Poer in that body, and as his descendants and descendants of native Celts who took the name of the estates, as was the custom of the day, the name Poer became very numerous in that county. In 1222, among those possessed of landed rights as given in the Domesday of St. Paul, William and Walter Poer (Power) appears frequently. Coming to the name in New England, "The Genealogies and Estate of Charlestown, 1620-1818, Boston, 1879," gives the name of John Power, hosier, who married Sarah and had issue: Peter, born 4 (9) 1643. John Power buys of W. Mirable ten acres and Sarah (wife) by power of attorney sells to G. James, house and five acres in 1645. As no further record of John, Peter or Sarah appears, it is reasonable to infer that John, the hosier, returned to England, and his wife, after selling the real estate, also returned with her son Peter and the name was not perpetuated in America. Thomas Power, a blacksmith, is the next of the name to appear in Charlestown. He married Abigail Fosketh, February 17, 1714-15, and

had: Eliza, John, Thomas, Abigail and Battery. He owned houses, lands and a slave, but the family in the male line does not appear after 1800. The name Walter Power appears in the Middlesex county record, of which the town of Charlestown was a part, in 1654 as a boy of fourteen years who on "ye eleventh daye of ye first month 1660" was married to Trial, daughter of Deacon Ralph and Thankes or Thankeslord Sheppard at Malden. Tradition in the family preserved in manuscript records that Walter landed at Salem, Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1654, and that he married the daughter of a London goldsmith. Ralph Sheppard came from Stepney, London, July, 1635, aged twenty-nine, with his wife Thankes, aged twenty-three, and daughter, Sarah, aged two, and settled in Weymouth and later removed to Malden, Middlesex county, where he held office as deacon of the parish church and died aged ninety years, September 11, 1693, as gravesman in the cemetery at Malden attests. The fact that Stepney Parish is in London, Essex, and that both William and Walter Power appear among the family names of Essex, and that Lord Littleton, for whom Littleton, Middlesex county, Massachusetts, was named, member of parliament for Essex, gives color to the claim of that section as his birthplace. We therefore assume as follows:

(I) Walter Power was born in 1639, probably in Essex, England, was married March 11, 1661, to Trial, daughter of Deacon Ralph and Thankes Sheppard, who was born February 10, 1641, and that Walter Power died February 22, 1708. He probably had few educational advantages, but had strength and will to establish a home for himself and family. Trial (Sheppard) Power, his wife, was evidently the teacher of her sons, who took prominent place in the affairs of the town in which they lived. Walter and Trial Power, when they became man and wife, settled on a tract of land at Concord Village, Middlesex county, Massachusetts, which subsequently became known as Littleton. It adjoined the Indian town of Nashobe, which his father-in-law, Deacon Ralph Sheppard, purchased of Lieutenant Joseph Wheeler, the ancestor of the general of that name, prominent in the civil war as an officer of the Confederate army, and in the Spanish-American war as a major-general in the United States army. Walter Power built a house on the north side of Quagany Hill, about half a mile from the garrison house and a little distance from Nazog Pond. In 1694 he added to his possessions by purchasing of

Thomas Waban and other Indians, one-fourth of the town of Nashobe. Walter Power died February 22, 1708, and his widow survived him many years and both were buried in the older "Powers burying ground" on the Concord road where the site of the old Powers house and the raceway of the Powers saw mill were yet discernible in 1884. Children of Walter and Trial (Sheppard) Power were: 1. William, born 1661, married Mary, daughter of John and Hannah Bunk (or Bank), of Chelmsford, and died March 16, 1710. As the eldest son, he inherited the home place with saw mill and undoubtedly found burial in the family plot, the stones marking the graves having however been destroyed. 2. Mary, born 1663, married, January 1, 1681, Lieutenant Joseph Wheeler (1660-1706), who was probably a son of Lieutenant Joseph Wheeler, later Captain Wheeler. 3. Isaac, born 1665, married, April 14, 1701, Mary, daughter of John Poulter and widow of Samuel Winship Sr. Isaac Power was captain of the militia, a petitioner for the incorporation of the town, moderator of the first town meeting, held various town offices for many years, was twice a member of the general court and was colonial agent for conveying lands. With his brother, Walter, he was on the pew committee to convey pew-rights in the meeting house when completed in 1723. His wife and the wife of Benjamin Shattuck, the first settled minister of the town, were of the same family. 4. Thomas, born 1667, married (first) Elizabeth, whose maiden name is not recorded and who died May 25, 1698, and (second) Mary, daughter of Nathaniel Harwood, of Concord, October 25, 1702. Mary Harwood was born February 5, 1676. Thomas Power lived on the westerly borders of the town of Littleton, adjoining the town of Harwood and he lived in Wellington, Hardwick, Quobben and Greenwich, and his descendants were residents of Greenwich, Enfield and Pittsford, Vermont, and the best known of them was Hiram Powers, the sculptor, who was a son of Stephen and Sarah Perry and grandson of Dr. Stephen and Lydia Drew, of Woodstock, Vermont. 5. Daniel (q. v.), born May 10, 1669. 6. Increase, born July 16, 1671, married Hepzibah, daughter of William and Mary Sawyer, of Bolton (S. P.). 7. Walter Jr., born June 28, 1674, married, December 16, 1696, Rebecca, daughter of Joseph and Martha (Gould) Barrett, of Chelmsford. Rebecca Barrett was born July 4, 1673, died in 1754. Walter Power Jr., on marrying, located in the town of Littleton, west of Spectacle Pond

and adjoining the town of Groton, near "Brown Hill," and after the death of his brother William, he appears to have been the owner of the old plan in Concord Village. In 1723, in awarding the pews, the second "pew place" was awarded him as paying "next to the largest tax." In May, 1853, the old gravestone of "Rebekah in ye eightieth year of her age was found freshly turned over by the plow of Mr. Reed." 8. Jacob, born December 15, 1679, marriage published September 18, 1703, with Sarah Meriam, who died April 15, 1705, and he married (second) Edith, daughter of Jonathan and Leah (Guild) Adams, of Chelmsford and Littleton, and a descendant of Henry Adams, of Braintree. She was born December 1, 1683. Jacob Power lived in Littleton on the south side of the Harvard road near the town line and adjoining lands of Jonathan Adams, his father-in-law. He held minor town offices. 9. Sarah, born February 8, 1683, married, April 8, 1702, Moses Barron.

(II) Daniel, fourth son and fifth child of Walter and Trial (Sheppard) Power, and who adopted the spelling of the surname Powers, was born in Littleton, Massachusetts, May 10, 1669. He married, April 8, 1702, Elizabeth, daughter of Jonathan Whitcomb, by whom he had five children. He became owner of a piece of land on the westerly border of the town of Littleton about one mile in width and extending the whole length of the westerly line of the town. His children were probably all born in Nashobe or Littleton, although some of them are found recorded in Groton, the adjoining town. The children of Daniel and Elizabeth (Whitcomb) Powers were: 1. Daniel, born April 21, 1703, married Mary ———, and died in 1789. 2. Jonathan, born 1704, married Hannah Sawyer. 3. Oliver, born 1705, died in the Cuban war. 4. Peter (q. v.), born 1707. 5. Hannah, born February 22, 1709, married Barnabas Davis. His wife Elizabeth died after February 22, 1709, and he married as his second wife, in 1711, Martha Bates. Their children: 6. William, born April 12, 1712, lived in Woodstock, Connecticut. 7. Sepheron, born 1714. 8. Timothy, born 1716, died in the Cuban war. 9. Jerahmeel, born February 18, 1718, married Eunice Bennett. He was a business man of prominence in Shirley, was commissioned by Governor Wentworth lieutenant and served in the French and Indian war, and later in life removed to Leicester, Vermont, where he lived for many years, but died at the home of the daughter in Seneca, New York, after he had passed the eighty-sixth year of his age..

10. Martha, born 1720, married a Mr. Barnes.
 11. Abigail, born 1727, married ——— Wheeler.
 12. Tryphena, married, December 8, 1742, Samuel Flood, of Andover, and died August 8, 1758.
 13. Increase.

(III) Captain Peter, fourth son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Whitcomb) Powers, was born in Littleton, Massachusetts, in 1707. He spent his boyhood days on his father's farm, and in 1728 married Anna Keyes and removed to Dunstable, locating in that part of the town now known as Nashua, and he was commissioned captain of militia by Governor Wentworth. During the summer and fall of 1730 he made the first clearing and built the first house in what has become Hollis, New Hampshire, and he removed with his young wife and two children, Peter and Stephen, through the unbroken forest, and became the first settler of what became a thriving town. Here Anne, their first daughter, was born, the first child of English descent born in this town. In 1738 there were forty families in the present limits of the town and he joined the other settlers in petitioning for a town charter. He was prominent in town offices and led in the building of a meeting house and securing a preacher. In 1754 he headed an expedition to explore the Connecticut River Valley, but his report, owing to Indian troubles, was never published, but has been preserved by his descendants and the Rev. Grant Powers caused it to be deposited in the rooms of the Connecticut Historical Society at Hartford. In 1755 he raised a company of men mostly from Hollis to march under Colonel Joseph Blanchard against the French at Crown Point, and in the company were: Jonathan, Levi, Stephen and Whitcomb Powers, all of Hollis, the last three being sons of Captain Peter. In 1758 Whitcomb and Thomas Powers, of Hollis, joined the expedition against Louisburg. Captain Peter Powers died soon after the close of the French and Indian war. The children of Captain Peter and Anna (Keyes) Powers, of Coos county, New Hampshire, were: 1. Peter, born in Nashua, November 29, 1728, became a clergyman at Haverhill, New Hampshire, and Deer Isle, Maine; married Martha Hale, born May 25, 1737, died in January, 1802. 2. Stephen, born in Nashua, October 28, 1729, married, January 5, 1757, Lucy Cummings, who died July 15, 1775, at Hollis, and he died at Hollis seven days before the death of his widow, the date being July 8, 1775. 3. Anna, born in Hollis, New Hampshire, March 9, 1732, married Benjamin Hopkins, a wealthy farmer of Milford, New Hamp-

shire, and died in 1813. 4. Whitcomb, born October 10, 1733, married (first) Mary Dolliver, May 20, 1755, and (second) Elizabeth Lawrence, in 1759. He lived in Brookline, New Hampshire, and possessed remarkable physical strength, and of his exploits in the use of his strength there are many anecdotes. 5. Phebe, born February 5, 1735, married, April 8, 1756, Joseph Bates, and they resided in Jeffrey, New Hampshire, where she died at an advanced age, leaving children. 6. Alice, born December 30, 1736, died in Hollis, New Hampshire, February 13, 1825. 7. Levi (q. v.), born June 3, 1739. 8. Nahum, born April 11, 1741, married (first) Mary Wheat, February 7, 1769, and died at Malahide, Upper Canada, and for his second wife he married ——— Cummings, a widow, and sister of Lucy Cummings, who married his brother Stephen. 9. Francis, born July 15, 1742, married, May 5, 1763, Elizabeth Cummings, and died in Hollis, New Hampshire, in 1796. 10. Fanny, born April 19, 1744, died young. 11. Phillip, born May 20, 1746, died 1763. 12. Samson, born March 22, 1748, married, August 4, 1774, Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Abbott, of Andover, and widow of Mr. Nutting. She was born February 22, 1751, and died February 19, 1836. 13. Fanny, born March 22, 1749, married, November 11, 1772, Jonathan Ames, lived in Dublin, New Hampshire, but late in life removed to Potsdam, New York.

(IV) Levi, fourth son and seventh child of Captain Peter and Anna (Keyes) Powers, of Coos county, New Hampshire, was born June 3, 1739, married and removed to Sidney, Kennebec county, Maine, where he was a prosperous farmer, and had a family of ten children as follows: 1. Anne, born April 16, 1766, married Benjamin, son of Joseph and Emma (Farnsworth) Weston, of Concord, Massachusetts, who was born February 3, 1765, died April 7, 1851. 2. Levi, born March 20, 1768, married Margaret Hood, and their daughter, Betsey Powers, married Joseph Noble and had several children, and their son, Jonathan, married Belinda Adams. 3. Mary, born March 28, 1770, died unmarried in 1858. 4. Phannier, born June 4, 1772, married J. Goodwin, of Canaan, Maine. 5. Phillip (q. v.), born March 12, 1774. 6. Francis, born April 1, 1776, married, in 1810, Joanna Brown. He was a Baptist preacher in Anson, Maine, where he died in December, 1849. 7. Peter, born June 13, 1778, died in 1788. 8. Adam, born August 15, 1780, married, in 1808, Keziah Rogers, who died July 15, 1823; Adam Powers died August 25, 1841. 9. Samson, born 1783.

10. Phebe, born March 21, 1786, married Thomas Symonds, of Canaan, Maine.

(V) Phillip, second son and fifth child of Levi Powers, of Sidney, Maine, was born March 12, 1774. He married Lucy Hood and lived in Sidney, Maine, where seven children were born as follows: 1. Hiram, born in 1804, married, in 1829, Electa Tozier; resided in Pittsfield, Maine, and died in 1843. 2. Annie, born in 1806, died unmarried in 1835. 3. Levi, born 1808, married, in 1845, Jane Brittain, and resided in Aroostook county, Maine. 4. Arba (q. v.), born April 11, 1811. 5. Phillip, born in 1814, married, December 25, 1839, Saphrona Mathews, born July 24, 1818; they lived in West Pittsfield, Maine. 6. Urbane, born 1817, married Jefferson Spaulding, of Canaan, Maine, had two children who removed to California; she died in September, 1852. 7. Abner Prescott, born in 1824, married, in 1850, Sarah Fish, of Hartland, Maine. Abner Prescott Powers was sheriff of Somerset county, Maine.

(VI) Arba, third son and fourth child of Philip and Lucy (Hood) Powers, was born in Sidney, Maine, April 11, 1811. He was married in the spring of 1836 to Naomi Mathews, born in July, 1813. They lived in Pittsfield, Somerset county, Maine, where their children were born as follows: 1. Llewellyn (q. v.), (1836-1908). 2. Cyrus M., born June, 1838, married, in 1865, was a lawyer in Aroostook county, had a family, including a son Arba Eugene. 3. Gorham, born September 14, 1840, married, November 7, 1865, Abbie M. Ireland; was a lawyer in Granite Falls, Minnesota, and served in the state senate in 1879, and is now district judge. 4. Amos, born July, 1842, married, in 1870, removed to California where he had a family, and engaged in teaching. 5. Sceva, born in May, 1844, engaged in mining at Gold Hill, Nevada. 6. Cassius Clay, born February, 1846, graduated at Bowdoin, A. B., 1869, became a practicing lawyer in Boston, Massachusetts, and married Annie Orr. 7. Hortense B., born February, 1848, was a teacher in Oakland, California, where she died March 31, 1879. 8. Don Arba Horace, born December 8, 1850, graduated at Bowdoin, A. B., 1874, became a lawyer in Houlton in partnership with his brother Llewellyn and Frederick Alton and in Newport, Maine, and married, December 8, 1878, Frances Shaw. 9. Loantha A., born May 23, 1853, died November 15, 1869. 10. Frederick Alton (q. v.), born June 19, 1855. Arba and Naomi (Mathews) Powers were ambitious for the welfare of their children. They

gave them all a thorough education, and six sons afterward became prominent lawyers.

(VII) Llewellyn, eldest child of Arba and Naomi (Mathews) Powers, was born in West Pittsfield, Somerset county, Maine, December, 1836. He received his preparatory school training at the Corinna Academy. He then matriculated at Waterville College and passed through his freshman and sophomore year when he left to take a course in law at the Albany Law School, where he was graduated LL. B., 1860. He was admitted to the bar of the state of New York the same year, and in January, 1861, was admitted to the bar of Maine and began the practice of his profession in Houlton, that state. He was at once recognized as a coming lawyer, and was elected prosecuting attorney for the county of Aroostook in 1865, retaining the position for six years, 1865-71. He was collector of United States customs for Aroostook district, 1868-72. In 1868 he was admitted to practice in the United States district and circuit courts, and in 1888 to the Suffolk bar in order to practice in Boston, Massachusetts. His brothers, Don Arba Horace and Frederick Alton, became his law partners in Houlton. He represented the fourth congressional district of Maine in the forty-fifth congress, 1877-79, having previously represented his district in the Maine legislature in 1874-75-76. He was again a representative in the state legislature 1881-92-95, serving as speaker of the house in 1895. He was elected governor of Maine in 1896 by a majority of 48,696 and re-elected in 1898 by a majority of 28,000, the former being the largest majority ever given a candidate for governor. He served as governor of Maine, 1897-1901, and in April, 1901, was elected representative from the fourth congressional district of Maine to the fifty-seventh congress to complete the term of C. A. Boutelle, who had resigned his seat in that congress by reason of ill health. He was returned to the fifty-eighth, fifty-ninth and sixtieth congress, serving on the committees of banking and currency, on elections and on territories. He died in 1908 before the close of the sixtieth congress. Governor Powers received the honorary degree of A. M. from Colby University (Waterville) in 1870, and later that of LL. D. He early affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and received the chapter degrees, and was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His large holdings of timber and other lands in Aroostook county brought him in relationship with the banks and other financial and manufacturing corporations of Maine, and

he served as president of the Farmers' National Bank of Houlton and as a director in various other banking institutions. He was married in 1863 to Jennie, daughter of Benjamin Hewes, of Levant, Maine, by whom there was no issue. He married (second) December 25, 1886, Martha G., daughter of Luther E. and Eliza L. (Garvin) Averill, of Lincoln, Maine. Children: Walter A., Martha Pauline, Doris Virginia, Ralph A. and Margaret L. Mr. Powers died July 28, 1908.

(VII) Frederick Alton, youngest child of Arba and Naomi (Mathews) Powers, was born at the old homestead in West Pittsfield, Somerset county, Maine, June 19, 1855. He received his early school training in the local schools of his native town and was graduated at the Maine Central Institute, Pittsfield, in 1871, and from Bowdoin College, A. B., 1875. He studied law in the office of his brother, Llewellyn, in Houlton, and was admitted to the Maine bar in 1876. He was associated with his brothers Llewellyn and Don Arba Horace up to 1891 when he was appointed judge of the supreme judicial court of Maine and he resigned from the bench March 31, 1907. He did not re-engage in the practice of law, but gave his time to the management of his extensive interests in Aroostook county. He married (first) January 7, 1879, Mary, daughter of Sylvanus Hussy, of Houlton, and they had two children: Llewellyn H. and Paul H., both graduates of Bowdoin College. Their mother died May 28, 1901, and Judge Powers married (second) Virginia Hewes, of Danforth, Maine, and by her he had no children.

The English surname, Stark, STARKEY Starkie, Starke or Starkey, is of considerable antiquity.

There were several pioneers of the name in Massachusetts. Robert Starkey settled in Concord, Massachusetts, and died there in 1646, his inventory being dated October 28, 1646. George Starkey was of Lynn or Malden; in 1646 was of Harvard College and visited London to study the plague. Another Robert Starkey, a mariner, lived in Boston, had a son Robert Jr., a printer and bookseller of Fleet street, Boston, and with the son the male line became extinct. John Starkey was of Boston in 1667, mentioned below.

(I) John Starkey, immigrant ancestor, was born, probably in England, in 1638, according to a deposition made December 25, 1677, stating his age as thirty-nine. A lineal descendant states that he came from Standish, Lancashire. The family is numerous in that town

and vicinity. He was admitted a freeman December 15, 1674. He was a clothier or weaver by trade. He mortgaged land at Malden, April 8, 1674, to Dr. Samuel Brackenbury, who released it in 1675. Starkey bought a house at Malden (Mystic side, Charlestown), October 11, 1675, of John Ridgway and November 18, 1676, of John Ridgway Sr. and John Ridgway Jr. more real estate at Malden. He bought three acres of Robert Cawley, December 17, 1679, also at Malden and had a grant of marsh land. The Ridgways were from Pemaquid and may have been related. At any rate we find him in Pemaquid, May 11, 1689, one of the eight signers of a petition asking that Lieutenant James Weems be left in command of the fort. He was captured by the Indians, August 2, 1689, while he was alone on the opposite side of the Point from the fort. Moxas, in command of a hundred Penobscot Indians, compelled the prisoner to give information in regard to affairs at the fort. Then at broad noonday the Indians surprised the garrison when no scouts were on duty and forced Lieutenant Weems to surrender, making terms of capitulation which were kept, as several years later Lieutenant Weems, then living in New York, presented a petition for pay due him and his men for services at this fort. No record of the fate of John Starkey has been found. Of his family it is probable that as his lands lay near the fort they were among those who were embarked in Mr. Pateshall's sloop and carried to Boston. That there must have been more than one is proved by the claim of Tryall Newbury, of Malden, in behalf of the heirs of John Starkey to one hundred and four acres of land lying within the bounds of Jamestown on Pemaquid Neck, adjoining the homestead of Richard Murren, and also to twenty acres of meadow at Pemaquid. This land was bounded in part by land of William Case, who married Mary Starkey. This same land was sold December 19, 1716, by Andrew Starkey, of Attleborough, Massachusetts, to James White, of Attleborough. And we find no other surviving sons of Starkey than this Andrew, mentioned below. Children of John and wife Sarah: 1. John, born September 23, 1667. 2. Mary. 3. Sarah, April 1, 1671. 4. Experience, February 3, 1672. 5. Martha, March 25, 1674. 6. Andrew, mentioned below.

(II) Andrew, son of John (1) Starkey, was born in Malden or Pemaquid about 1680. He removed from Pemaquid to the old home of the family in Malden and thence to Attleborough, Massachusetts. He deeded the land he

inherited from his father at Pemaquid to James White as stated, there being no trace of other heirs to this property at that time, 1716. He married, at Malden, in 1708, Mehitable, daughter of Samuel and Mehitable Waite, of Malden. She was born December 22, 1686, and died in 1717. He married (second) February 2, 1717-18, Katherine, born February 7, 1694, daughter of Alexander and Sarah (Woodcock) Balcom. Children: 1. Mehitable, born May, 1709, married, July 17, 1730, William, son of John and Ruth (Edwards) Waite; no children. 2. John, July, 1712, mentioned below. 3. Jason, December 12, 1717. 4. Jemima, April 11, 1722, married Elijah Farrington, of Wrentham. 5. Andrew Jr., March 13, 1726-27, married, 1748, Sybil Fisher, of Norton; children: i. Amos, married Miriam Thomas; ii. Sybil; iii. Andrew 3d; iv. Mary; v. Deborah; vi. Eleanor. 6. Thomas, mentioned below.

(III) John (2), son of Andrew Starkey, was born July, 1712, at Attleborough. He married, February 2, 1734, at Attleborough, Amy, born July 15, 1715, daughter of Captain Joseph and Judith (Peck) Capron. Children: 1. John Jr., born March 6, 1736-37, died October 29, 1739. 2. Lois. 3. Nathan or Nathaniel, of Attleborough. 4. William, born 1742, married Sarah Martin; their son William, born October 21, 1765, settled at Troy, New Hampshire. 5. Mehitable, married, November 12, 1768, Nehemiah Claflin. 6. John Jr., March 13, 1745-46, married Mary Godding and lived at Troy, New Hampshire. 7. Enoch, July 29, 1748, married Betsey Blackington; settled in Troy and Swanzee, New Hampshire. 8. Peter, had nine children; settled with brothers Enoch, Benjamin and Joseph at Troy; was a soldier in the revolution. 9. Chloe. 10. Benjamin, died at Troy unmarried. 11. Joseph, born at Attleborough, removed to Richmond, New Hampshire, about 1766; was a soldier in the revolution; married, July 23, 1778, Waitstill Morse; six children.

(III) Thomas, son of Andrew Starkey, was born at Attleborough, May 22, 1733, married, August 30, 1755, Rebecca, born February 1, 1734, daughter of Jonathan and Rebecca (Moses) Capron. Children, born at Attleborough: 1. Rebecca, November 18, 1756. 2. Chloe, August 6, 1757, died October 28, 1798. 3. Thomas Jr., November 25, 1759. 4. Oliver, June 18, 1762. 5. Chloe, August 6, 1764. 6. Abel, February 21, 1767. 7. Moses, removed to Vassalborough, Maine, where through the influence of a local movement he joined a Society of Friends and became a

preacher; married (first) April 4, 1796, Eunice, daughter of John Taber, of Vassalborough; (second) Jennet Warren; had twelve children. (See N. E. Reg. April 1892 p. 149.) 8. Henry, mentioned below. Thomas Starkey was a soldier in the revolution, a private in Captain Richardson's company (No. 12) of Attleborough, hired for "the grand campaign of all" for three years or during the war. He and Lieutenant Alexander Foster hired James Lowd in their stead. Starkey was also in Captain Stephen Richardson's company in 1777, Colonel George Williams's regiment. He was also in Captain Alexander Foster's company, Colonel Thomas Carpenter's regiment in 1778; and in Captain Foster's company, Colonel Isaac Dean's regiment in 1780. Almost every man of the Starkey family fought in the revolution. We have mention here of all the Starkeys of adult age living at the time of the revolution.

(IV) Henry (1), son or nephew of Thomas Starkey, was born about 1770. He settled in Wiscasset, Maine, married and had at least two children, born in Wiscasset: 1. Henry, mentioned below. 2. Frank.

(V) Henry (2), son of Henry Starkey (1), was born at Wiscasset, in 1810, and died in the prime of life in 1836 at Woolwich, Maine. He was a fisherman and farmer. He was a member of the Congregational church. He married Joanna Partridge, probably a descendant of John Partridge, of Medfield, Massachusetts, many of whose descendants lived in Maine. Children: 1. Elizabeth, married Oscar Woodbury, of Milford, Massachusetts. 2. William Henry, mentioned below. 3. Sarah, married Albert Forest and lives in Milford.

(VI) William Henry, son of Henry (2) Starkey, was born at Woolwich, Maine, July 31, 1833. He was educated in the public schools of his native town. At the age of fifteen he made his first voyage as able seaman on the ship "Genoa" to New Orleans, Louisiana. He followed the sea constantly from that time, rising in rank from time to time until in 1857 he became master mariner in command of the ship "Rine." He had command of twelve other vessels in succession, afterward, and continued in active life as a sea captain until 1899, when he retired. In his forty-two years as captain he never lost a man or a ship. He had a wide and varied experience at sea and is one of the best known skippers of the state. He has made his home in Bath, Maine. He is a member of the Universalist church. Captain Starkey enjoys the best of health and has lost none of his cheery good nature and kind-

liness in his later years. He is generous to those in want and helpful to those in need of sympathy and encouragement, a man of countless friends. He married, in 1862, Apphia Jane, born November 18, 1841, died March 24, 1905, daughter of Samuel Purington, of West Bath, Maine. No children.

Many towns of Maine, like scores of others in New England and in western states, have been greatly enriched by the coming thither of members of the Spear family, for all have given evidence of the wonderful constructive ability which has characterized this family through long generations. This has not only meant the taking of stone and timber and making homes which have stood thousands of tempests, but the construction of ships, and of many articles of great utility from material in which others saw no value. Their farms have been made from shadowy forest belts, from boulder-strewn acres, and from stretches of prairie where the tall grass had long waved triumphantly. They have been pioneers in many states where their presence meant the building together of materials gathered from many communities and lands into a loyal and prosperous town or village, and they have wrought the same good work in older settlements where they found things in a more or less chaotic condition. They have helped many a youth in whom no one saw any hints of achievement, and older persons whose hopes were shattered, or where life's opportunities have been wasted, until these became honored members of society. The Spears have helped many struggling schools to gain a firm foothold in the places where they seemed to have been recklessly organized, and many churches have felt their helpful and building qualities in as marked a degree. In thousands of other lines of activity and successful growth the same shining story may be read. And the glory of this constructive work is that it has been done so quietly, without any accompaniments of "sounding brass and tinkling cymbals." This has enabled them to make records of the finest character in the schools, and as teachers, preachers, legislators, and helpers in various municipal capacities. Not a grain of time or strength has been wasted in noise, bickerings and parades; all has gone into solid work for the good of lives and communities, which thus enriched the state in a marked degree.

(I) George Speere (Spere, Spear and Speare, in the old records) was made a free-man at Boston, Massachusetts, May 29, 1644.

He soon settled in that part of Braintree, Massachusetts, which is now called Quincy. Here he built a home of great solidity, helped in scores of ways in making the town life strong and progressive, and reared a family in such a careful manner that its influence has been felt very widely in our country. In his old age he removed to New Dartmouth, which is now known as Pemaquid, Maine, where he was probably killed by the Indians. "He was progenitor of that numerous race that settled in all parts of America." His wife Mary was a woman of noble and helpful character. One of his sons, Ebenezer, married Rachel Deering, and was great-grandfather of the Ebenezer Spear who was born at Braintree, January 12, 1750, and who died in Litchfield, Maine, March 18, 1821, having first settled in Wells, Maine, and then removed to Litchfield about 1787. He was the ancestor of that large and influential line of descendants of which Maine has long been so justly proud.

(II) Robert (I), another son of George and Mary Speere or Spear, was one of the sturdiest pioneers at Brunswick, Maine. The date of his birth is given as 1682, and he was no doubt born in Braintree, and he lived to the good old age of eighty-one years. He settled at an early date a little to the west of where the old first church at Brunswick, Maine, stood. His neighbors were of such old historic families as Woodside, Dunning, Stanwood, Giveen, Vincent, &c. But he was one of the quiet, forceful leaders in all things pertaining to the building up of that community in all things that were sturdy and true. He was one of the leaders in the building of the first church at Brunswick, and his name is on the petition to have the town duly incorporated, and also appears on many other important documents of those early days. His house was built with great skill and strength, and its fortifications of timber have often been described as the best that could be fashioned. Though some of the early settlers left for fear of the Indians, Robert Spear was instrumental in helping hold together a goodly band of men and women by his earnest faith. His strong home saved the lives of many people. In 1727 we find that Robert Spear was a soldier in William Woodside's company for eighteen weeks and six days. His wife is said to have been Mary Phinney, who died in 1781 at the age of eighty-five years. His children were: Robert, William, and two daughters, one of whom married John Giveen, and the other marrying Robert Ross. The son William had at Brunswick in 1735 lots 14, 15, 18 and 23,

and was marked by the constructive ability of his family along many lines. He was a selectman of Brunswick in 1755, and a valiant soldier in the companies of William Burns in 1746, Captain David Dunning's alarm list in 1757, Captain James Curtis's in 1775, and Captain Nathaniel Larrabee's in 1776. He was a man of very helpful and energetic character.

(III) Robert (2), son of Robert (1) and Mary (Phinney) Spear, was born in 1716 and died in 1739. He was buried in the old first cemetery at Brunswick, in which town in 1738 he had lots 16, 17, 20, 21, 22. Though his life was a short one it was filled with kindly deeds. The maiden name of his wife and the list of his children has not been found.

(IV) Robert (3), son of Robert (2) Spear, was born at Brunswick in 1733 and died December 12, 1809. Besides owning land in Brunswick he bought a tract of land in the north part of Harpswell at an early date, which he sold to the Skolfields on his removal to Bowdoinham, Maine, about 1795. Spear's Rock at Harpswell is a memorial of one of his deeds of great helpfulness there. He was a man of noble character which made itself felt for good in many ways, especially in Bowdoinham, where his last years were spent. He married, December 19, 1759, Anne Skolfield, born at Harpswell, Maine, in 1742, died June 10, 1772; a member of one of the strong old pioneer families at Brunswick and Harpswell. The son Robert married Isabella Hayden and became the ancestor of many of the most enterprising people in Bowdoinham and other Maine towns. The daughters are said to have respectively married, Josiah Simpson, John Dunning and John Givcen.

(V) Robert (4), son of Robert (3) and Anne (Skolfield) Spear, was born 1764, and died at Bowdoinham, June 1, 1805. He was a man of great worth and helpfulness. He married, March 7, 1793, Isabella (Hayden) Potter, widow of Matthew Potter, and daughter of George Hayden, one of the best known settlers at Brunswick. She was born at Brunswick, November 26, 1760, died in Bowdoinham, November 13, 1850. Their sons Thomas and George were men of great worth and among their descendants have been many scholars of marked ability, five children in one of the families taking the highest honors in the schools from which they graduated.

(VI) George (2), son of Robert (4) and Isabella (Hayden) (Potter) Spear, was born in Harpswell, and removed with his father to Bowdoinham when a child, dying in the latter

town September 7, 1839, at the age of forty-four years. He was a man of very upright character, whose advice was sought by many people in the town where he lived. He was a cabinet maker, and showed wonderful ability in making articles in his special line of work. His work was of such an ingenious and enduring character that it was sought after by people living miles away, and some of his workmanship is still shown with much pride. He married (first) April 11, 1817, Ruth Eaton, who died May 20, 1832, at the age of thirty-four years, daughter of Captain Ziba and Ruth (Leonard) Eaton. She was a noble woman, and of the sixth generation from Francis Eaton, who came to Plymouth, Massachusetts, on the "Mayflower" with his wife Sarah. The Leonard family was of high repute at Taunton, Massachusetts, and Captain Ziba Eaton was a brave revolutionary soldier. George Spear married (second), November 13, 1832, Lavina Dingley, of Bowdoinham, who died March 30, 1834, leaving no children. The third wife of George Spear, whom he married in 1835, was Eleanor Cornish, of Bowdoinham, born October 10, 1807, died March, 1890, daughter of Cyprian and Reliance (Mallet) Cornish. The only child of this third marriage was Cornelia E. Spear, born April 18, 1837, who married John Samuel Hendee. The children of the first marriage of George Spear with Ruth Eaton were: Mary Elizabeth, married Brackett R. Andros. Emeline, who died in infancy. George Jewett. Robert Dunham, married Cordelia E. Purington, and Rebecca J., married Andrew J. Whidden, of Salem, Massachusetts.

(VII) George Jewett, son of George (2) and Ruth (Eaton) Spear, was born in Bowdoinham, February 12, 1823, and died in Bath, Maine, March 10, 1907, having moved to Bath when a young man, and resided in the same cheery home so well known to hundreds of people for over fifty years. The constructive ability for which his family was famed in him took the form of work as a shipsmith, and his quickness in filling orders and the enduring quality of his work was famed in many places. He was a man of truly sterling character. He married, in Phillips, Maine, January 28, 1849, Elmira Vaughan, born in Monmouth, Maine, January 19, 1832, died at Bath, Maine, June 2, 1902, daughter of Daniel W. and Patience West (Whitney) Howard, who were highly respected citizens of Phillips, Maine. Three of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Spear died in infancy, the surviving children being Daniel

Howard, and Myra West, who married, in 1895, Fred Russell Eugene Dean and resides at New Dorchester, Massachusetts.

(VIII) Daniel Howard, son of George Jewett and Elmira V. (Howard) Spear, was born November 18, 1849, in Bowdoinham, and has resided in Bath since two years of age. He was a student in the schools of his native city, but preferred an active life, and learned the trade of blacksmith at a very early age, going into business for himself in 1870. The constructive talent of his family was so clearly seen by the many friends of Mr. Spear that he was urged to use it in a wider sphere, and in 1886 he associated himself with Captain John R. Kelley and his father-in-law, Elijah F. Sawyer, in the ship-building business under the firm name of Kelley Spear Company. This firm was incorporated in 1890, with John R. Kelley as president; in 1900 Elijah F. Sawyer became president and Daniel H. Spear, treasurer. On the death of Mr. Sawyer, September 1, 1906, Mr. Spear was elected president of this company and Mr. H. B. Sawyer, son of Elijah F. Sawyer, treasurer. The members of this firm have always worked together in the most harmonious manner and have done a very large business under the skillful guidance of Mr. Spear, having built one hundred and sixty-seven vessels, and all of them praised for their seaworthiness. Mr. Spear has been trustee of the Bath Trust Company since its organization and a member of the executive board of the board of trustees, and is vice-president of the People's Savings Bank. He represented his ward, the seventh, in the common council in 1869, and to the satisfaction of his host of friends was elected mayor of Bath in 1906. He is a very active member of Solar Lodge, F. and A. M., No. 14; Montgomery and St. Bernard R. A. C., No. 2; and Dunlap Commandery, K. T., No. 5. He is a truly helpful supporter of the Universalist church. He is thus a true representative of a talented and worthy family. He married, December 27, 1876, Ada R., born in Bath, May 25, 1858, daughter of Elijah F. and Sarah (Marston) Sawyer.

Every American is justly proud
FULTON of Robert Fulton, the famous
 inventor, whose persistent efforts in working out his ideas in regard to steam navigation have proved such a great blessing for the whole world. His life is admired all the more because he turned to the long, costly and tedious work which was involved in his studies and experiments from

his chosen field of labor as a miniature painter, in which he had shown that he possessed considerable capacity and power as an artist, and that great successes in this line lay before him. He is also very dear to many hearts which read his life history with care because he devoted some of his first earnings to the purchase of a farm for the support of his mother, to whom his love ever went out in the most loyal manner.

Every member of the Fulton family in America has also a most commendable pride in the fact that this wonderful inventor bore their family name, that he was of the same Scotch-Irish stock to which they all trace their origin, that Robert has long been a favorite name in all the branches of this sturdy family, and that the characteristics of the famous Robert Fulton mark the progress of the other members of the family. He went to work in Philadelphia when but seventeen years old, and he worked diligently on everything which he undertook; his was a deeply religious nature, and others of his name have wonderfully preserved all such noble traits. This is especially true of those who have lived in Maine and the British Provinces adjoining it, for they were of the same mould as the ancestor of Robert Fulton who had settled at an early date in Pennsylvania. Gowen Fulton, who landed in Boston with his wife, Margaret Caswell, in 1730, and came to Topsham, Maine, about 1750, was of the sturdiest Scotch-Irish stock, and one of his descendants, Judge Lewis M. Fulton, of Bowdoinham, is one of the many who have honorably borne an honored name. The members of the Fulton family which early came to Nova Scotia were the sturdiest people in the neighborhoods where they lived, and have sent some grand helpers for good work in Maine.

The history of the Fulton family of Truro, Nova Scotia, and its vicinity is one of worthy deeds and lives of a high order. The family traditions emphatically state that the Fultons received their present name at the time of the celebrated siege of Londonderry, Ireland, in 1698. One of the men who brought in provisions to the starving inhabitants of that city was always noted for delivering a full ton, and so he became known throughout Londonderry as "the Full Ton Man," the name being adopted by the family, and afterward shortened to its present form.

(I) James Fulton was born in Londonderry, Ireland, in 1726, and died at Truro, Nova Scotia, in 1792. He was a man of great hardihood, and of the strictest honesty. He re-

moved from Ireland to Nova Scotia in 1761, coming first to Halifax, and then staying a while at La Have, Lunenburg. In 1764 Mr. James Fulton and his family removed to Cumberland county, where they remained for twelve years. As there was considerable trouble in Cumberland county at the time of the revolutionary war, Mr. Fulton went to Pictou for four or five years. One more removal brought this family again to the Lower Valley of Truro. In making this last journey the family endured great hardships, but bore them with remarkable bravery. It took a week, with the assistance of several men, to travel this distance of not more than forty miles, as they had to make their way through dense forests where there were no roads, carrying their children and stuff on their backs. One night they nearly perished from the cold as their "fire-works," flint, steel and tinder, became so damp that it was a long time before they could build a fire. Mr. Fulton, with his wife and several of their children, spent their remaining days in Truro, and were people who were highly esteemed in that community. James Fulton married, in Ireland, in 1753, Anna Colwell, who was born in Ireland in 1728 and died at Truro, in 1813. Children: 1. John, born in 1754, came to Nova Scotia with his parents; married, in 1775, Ann Sampson, and removed to Ohio about 1860. 2. William, born in Ireland in 1757 (mentioned below), came to Nova Scotia with his parents, and died at Truro in 1813. In 1784 he settled in the upper part of the Stewiacke Valley, about twenty-five miles from Truro, on the farm where his great-grandson, Ebenezer Fulton, now resides. In 1783 he married Sarah, daughter of John and Mary (Johnson) Dunlap, who died September 20, 1814. They had a noble family of six sons and four daughters. 3. Samuel, born in 1757, removed to Ohio with his wife, Alice (Tupper) Fulton, and his family. 4. Joshua, married Nancy Sampson and removed to the state of New York. 5. Ann, born in 1765, died in 1812; married, in 1786, James Johnson. 6. Elizabeth, died in 1821; married John Johnson and Robert Logan. 7. Jane, married, in 1787, Caleb Putnam.

(II) William, son of James and Anna (Colwell) Fulton, was born in Ireland in 1757, died at Truro, Nova Scotia, December 11, 1812. In 1784 he settled in the upper part of the Stewiacke Valley, about twenty-five miles from Truro, on the farm where his great-grandson, Ebenezer Fulton, now resides. In 1783 he married Sarah, daughter of John and Mary (Johnson) Dunlap, who died September 20,

1814. Children: John J., James, Joseph, Mary, married Major A. L. Archibald; Samuel, Adam, Jane, married Jonathan Marsters, a barrister; Ebenezer, Rachel, married Ebenezer Munro, judge of the probate courts; Ann.

(III) Samuel, son of William and Sarah (Dunlap) Fulton, was born at Truro, Nova Scotia, 1792, and was a very successful farmer and lumberman. About 1816 he moved to a town on the St. John's river in New Brunswick. He married Margaret Lovely; children: 1. Thomas, who lived and died in New Brunswick. 2. Joshua, who located in Bridgewater. 3. Robert, born March 13, 1816. 4. John, who went to California, with first of the "gold seekers" in 1849; is supposed to be dead. 5. Sarah, who married Seth Squires. 6. Jane, who married Thomas Flannigan. 7. Catherine, remained unmarried. 8. Margaret, married Aaron Jones. 9. Mary, married Thomas Wakham.

(IV) Robert, son of Samuel and Margaret (Lovely) Fulton, was born in Florenceville, New Brunswick, March 13, 1816, and died at Mars Hill, Maine, in 1898. He was a man of untiring energy and great executive ability, and devoted his life to agricultural pursuits and lumbering. For a time he made his home at Wicklow, New Brunswick, but in 1868 he removed to Mars Hill, Maine, where he continued the pursuits which he had followed before going there. He married Martha, daughter of Ephraim Jones. Children: 1. James W. 2. Ephraim, who resides at Cass Lake, Minnesota. 3. Abigail, married John Bartley, of New Brunswick. 4. Dr. Aaron J., who resides at Blaine, Maine. 5. Adelaide, married (first) James Murray, and (second) Robert McKelvery, of Mars Hill. 5. Dorothy, married Richard Bell, of Mars Hill. 6. Alice, married William Larrabee, of Mars Hill. 7. Stella, married Fred Blackden, of Blaine.

(V) Dr. Aaron J., son of Robert and Martha (Jones) Fulton, was born at Wicklow, New Brunswick, April 9, 1851. He received his education in his native town, at Mars Hill, and in Houlton (Maine) Academy, from which he graduated in 1883. Later he attended the University of Vermont, from which he graduated with the highest honors and as president of his class, in 1890, as a physician and surgeon. As he had before this been a very successful teacher in various towns in Aroostook county, Maine, and made many friends in that section of the state, his thoughts at once turned thither as a most promising field of work. Immediately after his gradua-



A. J. Fulton.

tion he began the practice of medicine at Bridgewater, and after two years of fine work he moved to Blaine, where he has since resided. He is a member of the Aroostook Medical Association, and a member of Aroostook Lodge, F. and A. M., No. 179; Blaine Lodge, No. 126, I. O. O. F., and member of the Independent Order of Foresters, Mars Lodge, No. 835, of Mars Hill. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, Lodge No. 11,678, at Mars Hill, Maine. In politics Dr. Fulton is a sturdy Republican, and has represented his district in the Maine legislature in 1905 and again in 1907.

He married Emma, daughter of Otis Turner; children: 1. Ellwyn, a student in the University of Maine, class 1910. 2. Anita, a student at Aroostook Central Institute, Mars Hill.

In the early records of New THAYER England is found mention of the immigrants Richard and Thomas Thayer and their families, and no mention of any other immigrants of this name is recorded. From the best obtainable information they must have come into Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1630, or thereabouts. They were with that company of settlers which came from Braintree, Essex county, England, and located in Massachusetts, and named their new settlement after the one they had left over seas. Richard and Thomas Thayer settled in Braintree about the same time, but whether they were related is a matter of which no man of to-day has any positive knowledge. Men of each family have attained prominence in public life, and not a few have been ornaments of the learned professions, or been noted for success in commercial life.

(I) Thomas Thayer, the immigrant ancestor of a numerous progeny, first comes into notice as a freeman, receiving a grant of lands in Braintree in 1636. The lands to which he then acquired title descended in the male line through an unbroken succession until 1872, at which date they were still owned by his descendant, Jaconias Thayer. Thomas Thayer, shoemaker, of Braintree, made his last will and testament June 21, 1664, and the same was admitted to probate September 13, 1665. By this he gave to his wife Margery "all my lands, goods and estate, whatsoever, situate lying and being in Braintree, during the term of her natural life," and after her death to go to his sons Thomas, Ferdinando and Shadrach, as directed. He mentions land on the Monotoquott river, house, barn, orchard,

planting ground, pasture and woodland. He bequeaths all his goods and chattels to his grandchildren, to be equally divided between them. The only children mentioned of Thomas Thayer and Margery, his wife, are Thomas, Ferdinando and Shadrach, who were probably born in England, and came with their parents while young to America.

(II) Ferdinando, second son and child of Thomas and Margery Thayer, resided with his parents in Braintree until after the death of his father, when with others he removed to a new plantation called Nipmug, afterward Mendon, Worcester county, where he was one of the largest proprietors of the township. "His residence or homestead was a little south of the present center of the town, on the Providence road; he held many offices of honor in his town and commonwealth; was a man of wealth in his day and age of the world, and his sons were all provided with farms by him, and several of his sons became extensive land dealers, and many of his descendants occupy those farms to this day, and have never changed names on title for over two hundred years." At the outbreak of hostilities in King Phillip's war, the settlement at Mendon was broken up, and the settlers fled to Braintree and Weymouth, where they stayed until 1679 or 1680, before returning to their desolated homesteads. The records of Mendon covering the period from the settlement of the town till 1675 were destroyed during King Phillip's war, and there is no record of the six children of Ferdinando Thayer born during that time. Ferdinando Thayer married, January 14, 1652, Huldah Hayward, of Braintree, Massachusetts. She died at Mendon, September 1, 1690; he died at Mendon, March 28, 1713. Their twelve children, the first five born in Braintree, were: Sarah, Huldah, Jonathan, David (died young), Naomi, Thomas, Samuel, Isaac, Josiah, Ebenezer, Benjamin and David.

(III) Isaac (1), eighth child and fifth son of Ferdinando and Huldah (Hayward) Thayer, was born in Mendon, where he passed his life as a farmer, upon land given him by his father. He married (first) first day, second month, 1691 or 1692, Mercy Ward, who died December 18, 1700. His second wife, whom he married in 1703, was Mary, who died in 1830. The four children by the first wife were: Mercy, Isaac, Ebenezer and Comfort; by the second wife: Mary, John, Nathaniel, Moses, Samuel, Joseph and Ichabod.

(IV) Isaac (2), eldest son and second child of Isaac (1) and Mercy (Ward) Thayer, was

born in Mendon, September 24, 1695. He first settled in Mendon, where three of his children were born, and then removed to Bellingham. He married, March 18, 1716, Miriam Thayer, born June 3, 1699, daughter of Josiah and Sarah (Bass) Thayer, granddaughter of Ferdinando and Huldah (Hayward) Thayer. Their children were: Isaac, Susannah, Ichabod, Josiah, Jacob, Abraham (died young), Miriam and Eunice (twins), Mary, Abraham, Noah, Rebecca and Bathsheba.

(V) Ichabod, third child and second son of Isaac (2) and Miriam (Thayer) Thayer, was born in Mendon, March 31, 1721, and settled in Milford. He married, in 1742, Hannah Cheney, formerly Bigelow, of Weston, and they had: Hannah (died young), Ichabod and Elijah.

(VI) Ichabod (2), second child and elder of the two sons of Ichabod (1) and Hannah (Bigelow) (Cheney) Thayer, born March 6, 1745, died March 10, 1796, aged fifty-one years, in Milford, where his life was passed. He married, in February, 1765, Mary Marsh, by whom he had twelve children: Hannah, Asa, Charlotte (died young), Alexander, Arba, Ziba, Rufus, Arsuba, Charlotte, Otis, Polly and Ichabod.

(VII) Alexander, fourth child and second son of Ichabod (2) and Mary (Marsh) Thayer, was born in Milford, March 15, 1771. He removed to Paris, Maine, about the year 1796, and there engaged in farming in what was then a new country. He died March 9, 1809, aged only thirty-eight. He married, June 28, 1798, Esther Spaulding, who died July 30, 1841. They were the parents of two children: America and Almira.

(VIII) America, only son of Alexander and Esther (Spaulding) Thayer, born in Paris, Maine, July 5, 1799, died in Paris, April 21, 1873, aged seventy-four. He was a farmer in comfortable circumstances, took an interest in public affairs, kept well informed of the world's progress, and raised a family that was a credit to him. He married, February 17, 1823, Caroline Prentiss (See Prentiss VII), born in Paris, October 4, 1800, daughter of Deacon Caleb and Mary Webber (Morgan) Prentiss, and died August 4, 1871, in the seventieth year of her age. She was a woman whose children inherited from her many of the qualities that gave them a superior standing in the community where they grew up and elsewhere. The children of America and Caroline (Prentiss) Thayer were: Julia Lauretta, Alexander H., Emily Clark, Mary Pren-

tiss, Julia Miranda, Augustus Spaulding, Caroline Victoria, Josephine Augusta and Orlando America.

(IX) Dr. Augustus Spaulding, sixth child and second son of America and Caroline (Prentiss) Thayer, was born in Paris, March 18, 1835. His literary education was acquired in the public schools of his native town, Norway Liberal Institute, at Norway, Gould Academy, Bethel, and Paris Hill Academy, Paris. In the spring of 1861 he commenced the study of medicine with the late Dr. Thomas H. Brown, of Paris Hill. The following winter he attended his first course of medical lectures at the Maine Medical School, Bowdoin College, after which he continued his studies in the Portland School for Medical Instruction until the fall of 1863. He then entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he graduated in March, 1864. In the following May he located in Portland, Maine, where he commenced the practice of his profession and has since continued there in active practice up to the present time (1908). The winter of 1874 he spent in the hospitals of New York and Philadelphia in post-graduate work. He was city physician of Portland from February, 1866, to April, 1868; was instructor in the Portland School for Medical Instruction from 1878 to 1903; was physician to the Maine General Hospital from 1874 to 1905, and is now on its staff of consulting physicians. During the thirty-one years Dr. Thayer served at the Maine General Hospital his work was entirely gratuitous. Many philanthropic physicians contribute much service to the poor and needy without price or hope of reward, but it is seldom that one gives his time and skill without recompense for so long a period. From 1893 to 1897 he was a member of the board of United States pension examiners. It is now forty-four years since Dr. Thayer, a young and hopeful beginner in the practice, settled in Portland and offered his services to the public. From then till now he has been an active, earnest, skillful worker in alleviating suffering, and has attained high rank as a physician, and accumulated a competency. He is highly esteemed as a professional man and as a citizen. He is a member of the Portland Clinical Society, the Cumberland County Medical Society, the Maine Medical Association, the American Medical Association, and is an ex-president of the former three. He is also a member of the Portland Natural History Society, the Portland Athletic Club, the Portland Economic Club, and

an honorary member of the Portland Fraternity Club. He is also a member of the following divisions of Free Masonry: Ancient Landmark Lodge, No. 17, Greenleaf Royal Arch Chapter, No. 13, St. Albans Commandery, No. 8, Knights Templar, and Maine Sovereign Consistory. In politics a Democrat, he has never been active as a politician. For many years he has been a member of the First Universalist Church of Portland.

Dr. Augustus S. Thayer married (first), January 1, 1867, Mary Hubbard Marble, born February 10, 1844, died December 5, 1874, daughter of Jarvis C. and Mary (Hubbard) Marble, of Paris. He married (second), January 11, 1882, Annie Laurie Soule, born in Brewer, November 22, 1859, daughter of Gilbert and Eliza (Mills) Soule. (See Soule VIII.) To Dr. and Mrs. Thayer was born one child, Mary Florence, October 30, 1872. She married, June 12, 1895, John Murray Quinby, and now resides in Newton, Massachusetts. They have three children: Thayer, born October 23, 1898; George H., March 26, 1901; and Priscilla, September 28, 1904.

The name Soule was formerly SOULE spelled Sole, Soal, Soul, and is an ancient English name. In 1591 the Soles of London, England, were granted armorial bearings. The advent of the Soule family in New England dates back to the arrival of the "Mayflower" in 1620, when George Soule, one of the "Pilgrim Band," emigrated to America and helped to plant the Plymouth colony and maintain the principles in defense of which those self-reliant pioneers left their native land for an unknown land.

(I) George Soule was one of the forty-one signers of the first compact drawn up in the nature of a government. In 1624 he received one acre of land in Plymouth between Sandwich street and the harbor. In 1633 his name appears on the first list of freemen in the records of Plymouth, and in 1633-34 he was taxed independent of Winslow, his tax in the former year being nine shillings. In 1638 he lived north of Eel river bridge, relinquished his land there to Constant and Thomas Southworth, removed to Duxbury and settled at Powder Point. Mr. Soule was of essential value to Duxbury, which he represented several years in court of deputies, and held many other offices which showed him to be a man of integrity and probity. In 1645 he was one of the proprietors of Bridgewater, and with Captain Miles Standish, John Alden and three

others was appointed to lay out and divide the land among the inhabitants. He married Mary Becket, or Bucket, who came as one of the passengers in the "Ann" and her consorts in 1621, in company with Barbara Standish and Patience and Fear Brewster. Children: George, Zechariah, John, Nathaniel, Benjamin, Patience, Elizabeth and Mary, all born before 1650, but the order of birth unknown. George Soule died in 1680, "very aged." He willed his property to his son John, viz.: "And for as much as my eldest son John Soule, and his family hath in my extreme old age and weakness bin tender and careful of mee and very healpful to mee; and is likely to be while it shall please God to continue my life heer, therefore I give and bequeath unto my said son John Soule all the remainder of my housings and lands whatever." The wife of George Soule died in 1677.

(II) John (I), son of George and Mary (Becket) Soule, born in 1632, died in 1707, aged seventy-five. He resided in Duxbury. At the time his father made his will he was the eldest child, and he was made the chief heir. He was freeman in 1653. During the excitement against the Quakers he was fined, October 2, 1660, for attending their meetings. He was surveyor of highways, 1672-94; grand jurymen, 1675-77-78-83-84; arbitrator between Marshfield and Duxbury, and Plymouth and Duxbury, 1698, involving land disputes; witness to the Indian deed of Bridgewater, dated December 23, 1686, and joined in a remonstrance, 1687, against increasing the salary of the Rev. Ichabod Wiswell. He married Esther, probably a daughter of Philip de la Noye, who died September 12, 1733, aged ninety-five. Their children: John, Joseph, Joshua, Josiah, Benjamin and two daughters.

(III) Joshua, third son of John and Esther Soule, born in Duxbury, October 12, 1681, died at Duxbury, May 29, 1767, aged eighty-five. He resided in Duxbury. He married Joanna Studley. Children: Zermiah, John, Ezekiel, Joshua, Abigail, Joanna, Sarah, Joseph, Nathan and probably Lydia.

(IV) Ezekiel, third child of Joshua and Joanna (Studley) Soule, born in Duxbury, February 17, 1711, died at Woolwich, Maine, December 8, 1799, whither he removed in 1766. He was chosen deacon of the church in 1749 and was an important advisor in its affairs. He married, at Duxbury, January 4, 1733, Hannah Delano, who died September 25, 1768, aged fifty years. Among their children was John.

(V) John (2), son of Ezekiel and Hannah (Delano) Soule, born in Duxbury, 1735, died in Woolwich, Maine, August 21, 1795. He married Patience —, who died at Woolwich, Maine, December 1, 1777. Among their children was Samuel.

(VI) Samuel, son of John and Patience Soule, born at Woolwich, Maine, June 18, 1769, died at Woolwich, December 26, 1816. He married, at Woolwich, August 21, 1794, Joanna Farnham. Among their children was David Farnham.

(VII) David Farnham, son of Samuel and Joanna (Farnham) Soule, born in Woolwich, Maine, February 6, 1795, died in the same town, April 18, 1860. He married, in Woolwich, April 27, 1820, Elizabeth (McMurchie) Dole, born in Woolwich, Maine, August 19, 1789, died there May 6, 1865. Among their children was Gilbert.

(VIII) Gilbert, son of David F. and Elizabeth (McMurchie) (Dole) Soule, born in Woolwich, Maine, December 6, 1821, died at Portland, Maine, January 20, 1884. He was for many years engaged in the timber and lumber business in Northern Maine and New Hampshire. "Captain Soule was of vigorous physique, strong, influential and energetic, an industrious and valued citizen, a reader of high-class literature, and a man of independent thought and reflection. His height was five feet and eleven inches, and average weight two hundred and thirty pounds. His light-blue eyes were accompanied by dark-brown hair. He was of a pleasant, social and genial nature, looking rather upon the bright than the dark side, and in all relations of life he made sunshine by his cheery presence. Congregational in his religious belief, yet he gave liberally to all Christian work. Republican in politics, even an ardent partisan, yet he was not an aspirant for office. As an employer he was never dictatorial, but the considerate kindness which ever actuated him, and was shown in his intercourse with his workmen, gained for him their good-will and esteem. He was much interested in historical and geographical works, was a generous contributor to the Pilgrims' Monument erected at Plymouth, Massachusetts, and was justly proud of his descent from the "Mayflower" band. He inherited their sterling qualities, and many traits of the Soule family have descended through him to his children. That kindly filial spirit of John Soule which led him to honor, respect and cherish his father in his old age is also shown in the veneration and love of the present generation for the memory of

their father." Gilbert Soule married, in Portland, Maine, August 24, 1853, Eliza Anne Mills, born in Detroit, Maine, March 6, 1829, died at Groveton, New Hampshire, May 31, 1895. They had five children: 1. George, born February 24, 1855. 2. Gilbert M., born March 25, 1856, now lives in Massachusetts. 3. Annie Laurie, born in Brewer, Maine, November 22, 1858, married Dr. Augustus S. Thayer, of Portland (see Thayer, IX). 4. Edward B., born November 16, 1861, married Maude Chandler, two children: Annie L. and Edna B. 5. James, born in Brewer, Maine, December 9, 1868, of Groveton, New Hampshire, married Edith V. Cole, two sons: Ethan A. and Louis.

PRENTICE or PRENTISS This ancient English name is an abbreviation

of apprentice, and was first assumed as a cognomen by one who was, or had lately been, an apprentice to some trade. Thomas Prentice is mentioned in Rhymer's *Foedera* in the twelfth year of Edward II, that is, A. D. 1318. John Prentiz is referred to as of 1403; and John Prentys, Rector of Winterborn, Bradston, in 1413. One name in this country is believed to have been originally spelled Prentice, present day variations of which are Prentis and Prentiss. The first of the name known to have come to America was Valentine Prentice, who came over with the "Apostle" Eliot, in 1631. It is supposed that Valentine of Roxbury, Henry of Cambridge, and Captain Thomas of Newton, Massachusetts, and perhaps Robert of Roxbury connected in some way.

(I) Henry (1) Prentice, "Planter," of Cambridge, Massachusetts, probably a native of England, was in Cambridge before 1640. He was a member of the church in Cambridge which was formed in 1636, the record of whose members "was taken and registered in the 11th month, 1658." He was a proprietor of lands in Sudbury, and was one of the proprietors to whom lands were allotted in the second and third division of land in 1640; and in the inventory of his estate is one town right in Sudbury. He was made freeman in Cambridge, May 22, 1650. He died April 9, 1654, O. S. One inventory of his estate was £54, 13s. 8d. October 6, 1663, administration was granted to his late widow, who had then married a second husband who was made joint administrator. She was decreed £20, and each child an equal share in the estate, except the oldest, who, according to the cus-

tom of the time, received a double portion. Henry Prentice married (first) Elizabeth ———, who died May 13, 1643. He married (second) Joane ———. She married (second), July 24, 1662, Elder John Gibson Sr., becoming his second wife when he was sixty-five years of age. The children of Henry and Joane Prentice were: Mary, Solomon, Abiah, Samuel, Henry and Sarah.

(II) Solomon, second child and eldest son of Henry and Joane Prentice, was born in Cambridge, "23, 7, 1646," and died July 24, 1719, aged seventy-three. He left a large estate, and his inventory by his widow Hepzibah and his oldest son, Solomon, administrators, August 20, 1719, mentions rights in common, housing, orchard, land at Westfield, in Miles Ware Corner, and in Lexington. His real estate amounted to £851; and the total estate to £909 16s. 2d. Watertown First Church records of Rev. Samuel Sanger state: "Solomon Prentice, senior, and wife, members of the church of Cambridge, did partake with us in the first administration of the Lord's Supper, August 22, 1697." He married (first) Elizabeth ———, who died before 1678; (second) Hepzibah Dunn, or Dunton, who died January 15, 1741, aged eighty-nine. The children by the first wife, Elizabeth, were: Solomon and Thomas; those by the second wife, Hepzibah, were: Stephen, Elizabeth and Nathaniel (twins), Nathaniel dying young, Nathaniel, Henry, Samuel and Mary.

(III) Deacon Henry (2), fifth child and fourth son of Solomon and Hepzibah (Dunn) Prentice, born in Cambridge in 1693, died at the house of his son, Rev. Joshua Prentice, in Holliston, October 18, 1778, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. In the settlement of his father's estate, he was allowed for four and a half years' services, £60 in the "new house," and his share of his father's estate in lands at Westfield gate and other places was £92; in a deed dated 1722 he is called "brickmaker." In his will dated Cambridge, January 20, 1776, he is described as "husbandman." He owned the Fresh Pond property in Cambridge. He "removed to his son's in Holliston when the Revolutionary army occupied Cambridge." By the terms of his will he disposes of £723 13s. 4d. in money to various legatees, mostly his children, several of whom had previously received property of him, and makes his son Joshua residuary legatee of all property real and personal, left after payment of the debts of the estate. He was a deacon of Dr. Nathaniel Appleton's church, Cambridge, many years, and a valuable document written

and signed by him, instituting the first prayer-meeting, was once in the possession of Rev. N. G. Albro, of the "Shepherd" Congregational Church, Cambridge, and claimed as church property. Deacon Prentice was a tall and very grave-looking man, sat in the deacons' seats in church, directly in front of the minister, and in cold weather, when he took his hat off in church, he, being bald, put on a green woolen cap with a tassel on the top to keep his head warm. His house was still standing in Cambridge some years ago, about forty rods from the Washington elm, at the corner of the road to the arsenal. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Rand, of "Milk Row," Charlestown, near Cambridge. She died March 13, 1748, aged fifty-two. "Henry Prentiss and his wife Elizabeth owned the Covenant November 22, 1718." Their children were: Joshua, Caleb, Martha, Elizabeth, Thomas (died young), Hepzibah, Thomas, Nathan and Sarah.

(IV) Caleb (1), second son and child of Deacon Henry (2) and Elizabeth (Rand) Prentice, born February 21, 1722, baptized February 25, 1722, died in Cambridge, November 19, 1772. He changed the spelling of his name from Prentice to Prentiss. He was a man of property and quality, as is indicated by the property mentioned in his inventory, which amounted to £1,541 14s. 8d., including "Shoemaker's shop" and "potash works." His will, dated January 14, 1770, probated December 11, 1772, gives legacies and so forth to his children, provides for the education of his son Samuel in colleges and makes his sons William and Henry residuary legatees. His inventory mentions "Cinnamon colored coat, Bear skin coat, old flowered Jack coat, Leather breeches, Kersey Great coat, Banyan two wigs," etc. He married (first) September 17, 1744, Lydia, daughter of Deacon Samuel Whittemore, of Cambridge; (second) December 20, 1768, widow Rebecca Rockwell, of Milk Row, Charlestown, now Somerville, whose maiden name was Kent. She survived Caleb upwards of thirty-five years, and died in 1807. The children, all by the first wife, were: Caleb (died young), Caleb, Elizabeth, Samuel (died young), Samuel, William, Henry and Lydia.

(V) Rev. Caleb (2), second son and child of Caleb (1) and Lydia (Whittemore) Prentiss, was born in Cambridge, November 14, and baptized November 16, 1746. He was educated for the church and graduated in 1765 from Harvard University, from which he subsequently received the degree of Master of Arts. He was ordained minister of the

First Church of the First Parish of Reading, October 25, or 29, 1769, and filled that place with ability for many years. "Like other patriots of the Revolution, at the Lexington alarm, he turned out with his musket, and was in the running fight from Lexington to Charlestown; on the route he came across a dead British pioneer, and took his gun and sword, one side of which was a pioneer's saw. These were long preserved in the family. He also marched with the militia to Salem, on an alarm of the landing of the British there to seize arms, etc. Like many a minister in the country with a large family and a small salary, he received pupils into his family to educate." He died of consumption, and his remains were deposited in the cemetery adjoining the meeting-house in Reading. The following inscription is on the tombstone erected by the Parish in South Reading: "Sacred to the memory of Reverend Caleb Prentiss, late pastor of the First Church in this town, who passed into the world of spirits February 7, 1803, in the thirty-fourth year of his ministry, and the fifty-seventh of his age. Faith, Piety, and Benevolence, with a kindred assemblage of Christian graces and moral virtues, adorned his public and private character, endeared his memory to a bereaved family, a mourning flock, his brethren in office, and all acquainted with his merits." Publication of marriage intentions was made in the Second Parish of Lancaster, now Sterling, November 22, 1770, and January 1, 1771, Rev. Caleb Prentiss and Pamela Mellen, daughter of Rev. John and Rebecca (Prentiss) Mellen, were joined in marriage by the bride's father. Rebecca Prentiss was the daughter of Rev. John Prentiss, of Lancaster, a grandson of Captain Thomas Prentice, of Newton, and by this marriage the Cambridge and Newton branches of the family were united. Mrs. Pamela Prentiss married (second) September 14, 1809, Colonel John Waldron, son of Richard Waldron, a prominent man of Dover, New Hampshire. She died in Dover, July, 1823, aged seventy-three, having exemplified in her life the character of a Christian. She was buried with the three former wives of Colonel Waldron under the elms near his house. The thirteen children of Rev. Caleb and Pamela (Mellen) Prentiss, most of whom were persons of marked ability, were: Caleb, Thomas Mellen, Charles, Pamela, John, Henry, Sophia, Clarissa, William, George (died young), Lydia, George Washington and Rebecca.

(VI) Deacon Caleb (3), eldest child of Rev. Caleb (2) and Pamela (Mellen) Pren-

tiss, born in Reading, Massachusetts, November 22, 1771, died in Paris, Maine, in October, 1838. He removed to Paris, where he was in trade in June, 1796. He was postmaster, and in 1802 justice of the peace. In 1808 he removed to his farm in the eastern part of the town, and in 1818 was chosen deacon of the First Congregational Church of Paris. "As he lived a pious and conscientious Christian, so his end was peace and full of faith in a happy immortality." He married, January 16, 1798, Mary Webber Morgan, who was born in Gloucester, Massachusetts, December 16, 1775. Their children were: Polly, Caroline, a son, Miranda, a daughter, Caleb, Arthur, Horatio, Augusta, Louisa, Addison, Joseph Webber and George Mellen.

(VII) Caroline, second daughter of Deacon Caleb and Mary Webber (Morgan) Prentiss, born in Paris, Maine, October 4, 1800, married, February 17, 1823, America Thayer. (See Thayer VIII.) She died August 4, 1871.

(For preceding generations see Thomas Thayer I.)

(III) Captain Thomas (2), THAYER third son and sixth child of Ferdinando and Huldah (Hayward) Thayer, died May 1, 1738. He married, 1688, Mary Adams, and settled in Mendon. Their children: Mary, Thomas, Samuel, Temperance, David, Elizabeth, John, William, Margaret and Jemima.

(IV) Samuel, second son and third child of Captain Thomas and Mary (Adams) Thayer, was born March 28, 1696. He married, 1719, Mary Thayer, a distant cousin, and settled in Mendon. Their children: Abigail, Samuel, Zilpha, Mary, Thankful, Comfort, Margaret, Susannah and Stephen.

(V) Samuel, eldest son and second child of Samuel and Mary (Thayer) Thayer, was born June 10, 1721. He married first, May 3, 1754, Sarah Farmer, of Uxbridge, where he settled. Their children were: Amos, Jabez, Asa, Lois, Patty or Polly, Eunice, Louisa and Nahum. Mrs. Thayer died in 1778 or 1779 of smallpox, contracted while nursing her son Jabez, who was in the army. Samuel Thayer married (second), 1782, Sarah Walker, and had children: Stephen, Samuel and Mary.

(VI) Dr. Stephen, eldest child of Samuel and Sarah (Walker) Thayer, was born February 10, 1783, in Uxbridge, died May 24, 1852. He attended the Ipswich Academy, and studied medicine with Doctor Muzzie, of Ipswich, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Massachusetts Medical Society. He practiced his profession in Vassal-

borough, China, Fairfield and Waterville, removing to the latter place in 1835, and had a large practice, both medical and surgical, in the counties of Kennebec and Somerset. During the War of 1812 he served as surgeon for a short time in Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Moor's regiment. He was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention held in Portland, Maine, October 11, 1819, and was a charter member of the Waterville Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and its first treasurer. He married first, at Vassalborough, Maine, May 13, 1808, Sophia Carleton, and shortly after removed to Fairfield, same state. Their children: 1. Dr. Albert C., born March 3, 1809, died December 28, 1834; married, December, 1833, Ann E. Putnam, of Dexter, Maine, and had one son, who died in childhood. 2. Charles H., see forward. 3. Sophia Ann, born March 11, 1812, married, October 15, 1840, Dr. Reuben Atwood, and they had children: Charles R. and Frances A. 4. Mary Y., born May 20, 1813, died November 3, 1833. 5. Stephen S., born May 5, 1814, died December 4, 1861; married, January 7, 1848, Hannah Blackwell, who died February 3, 1871; their children: Albert C., Charles H., Mary L. and William J. 6. Harriet N., born March 8, 1816, died in Waterville, May, 1908. 7. George, born May 28, 1817, died September 8, 1818. 8. Emeline F., born January 22, 1819, married, November 5, 1852, William L. Howe, who died October 8, 1882; they had one child, Ida Ellen; Mrs. Howe died June 25, 1906. 9. Almira, born March 6, 1821, died September 23, 1891; she married, August 6, 1848, Sherman Hale, who died January 10, 1886; they had one child, Mary E. 10. George H., born December 28, 1822, died June 16, 1906; they had one child, Samuel B. 11. Martha C., born May 6, 1825, died October 2, 1891; she married, April 3, 1849, Charles T. Whitney, who died November 1, 1865; they had children: Florence E., Julia E., Charles Emmons, Clarence Eugene and Arthur Ermon. 12. Lorenzo Eugene, born February 3, 1828, died October 3, 1894; he married first, January 3, 1854, Sarah A. Chase, who died April 15, 1887; they had children: Frank L., Edward E. and Samuel C.; he married second, Mrs. Nellie Chase Eastman, of Saco. Dr. Thayer married second, February 10, 1832, Mary Carleton.

(VII) Charles H., second son and child of Dr. Stephen and Sophia (Carleton) Thayer, was born October 14, 1810, and died January 11, 1864. He was educated in the schools of his native city. After his marriage he settled in Fairfield, but removed from thence

to Waterville in 1839, and there engaged in the mercantile business on the southwest corner of Main and Temple streets, remaining for a number of years, and then sold out to the old firm of Thayer & Marston. Mr. Thayer has taken a prominent part in the various interests of Waterville, serving as selectman for a period of thirteen years, and as a director of the old Waterville Bank. He was a Whig and Republican in politics. He married, October 3, 1837, Susan E. Tobey, who died October 15, 1893. They had one child, Frederick Charles, see forward.

(VIII) Frederick Charles, A. M., M. D., only child of Charles H. and Susan E. (Tobey) Thayer, was born in Waterville, September 30, 1844. His education was a liberal one; he attended the public schools of Waterville, the Waterville Academy, Franklin Family School for Boys at Topsham, Maine, entered Waterville College in 1861 and became a student at Union College in 1863. He studied medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. James E. Pomfret, of Albany, New York, attended the medical lectures at the Albany Medical College and was graduated from the Maine Medical School in 1867. Dr. Thayer was president of the Kennebec County Medical Association in 1878, president of the Alumni Association of the Medical Department of Bowdoin College, which he was instrumental in founding, in 1885-86. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by Colby University in 1884. He was a member of the legislature, 1885-86, and in the latter year delivered the annual oration before the Maine Medical Association; president of this association, 1887-88; alderman of Waterville, 1889. He has served in the state militia as assistant surgeon and surgeon of the Second Regiment, as medical director of the First Brigade and surgeon-general on the staff of Governor Henry B. Cleaves. He was the first president of the Waterville Trust Company and for a long period was one of the directors. He is a director of the W. W. & F. Railroad Company. He was one of the founders, and has been president of the Waterville Clinical Society; has been president of the Board of United States Pension Examining Surgeons of Augusta, consulting surgeon to the Maine Central General Hospital at Lewiston, and to the City Hospital at Augusta. Dr. Thayer has been master of Waterville Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; commander of St. Omer Commandery, Knights Templar; grand commander of the Grand Commandery of Maine, grand warden of the Grand En-

campment, Knights Templar, United States of America, and enjoyed the distinction of having the thirty-third degree in Masonry conferred upon him. By his skill and success in important surgical cases, Dr. Thayer early gained an eminent position in his profession, which he has since maintained. In addition to his extensive business interests he has been prominently identified with all movements for the progress and development of the city for many years. He was president of the Centennial Committee of One Hundred, and of the executive committee, and the success of the celebration was largely due to his faithful attention and his efficient generalship. He still resides in the house in which he was born, No. 214 Main street.

Dr. Thayer married, December 2, 1871, Leonora L., daughter of Judge William B. Snell, of Washington, District of Columbia. They have no children.

This name is one which has
GILBERT been celebrated in the history of England and in various professions, and several members of this family emigrated to America, where they are now scattered throughout the United States and Canada.

(I) Charles Dupuis dit Gilbert came to America from England and settled in Canada, where he married.

(II) Jean, son of Charles Dupuis dit Gilbert, was born near St. Francis, province of Quebec, Canada, and probably returned to England while still young, as he held a commission as corporal in the English army and was married in that country. He was by trade a blacksmith, but later was also a carpenter and stone mason. Returning to the land of his birth, he came to the United States shortly after 1843, settling first at Norridgewock, Maine, then in Waterville, and removing to Orono, Maine, in 1850, where he resided until his death in 1856. He was fairly well educated, could read and write French and easily solve the ordinary problems which occurred in his trade. He was especially noted for his great physical power, was six feet and two inches tall and well knit. His faith was that of the Catholic church, whose creed he strictly observed, and instilled into his children the fear of God. He married, in 1822, Cecile, daughter of Augustin Mercier. She was possessed of a good common school education, was a staunch Catholic and died in Orono, Maine, in 1864. The children of this union were five sons and seven daughters,

and one of the sons was in the United States army during the Civil War and died either during the war or shortly after.

(III) Thomas Gilbert, son of Jean and Cecile (Mercier) Dupuis dit Gilbert, was born in St. Francis, Canada, November 15, 1841. He was ten years of age when he removed with his parents to Orono, Maine, and his education has been wholly along the most practical lines. He entered a sawmill at the age when most boys are still enjoying the playtime of life, and after the death of his father became the main support of the large family. By dint of hard labor and perseverance it was not many years before he rose to positions of trust and remuneration. He became an expert sawyer and was considered one of the best gangmen of the Penobscot river. His first lumber operation was that of "getting out" railroad ties for the European and North American railroad, and being successful in this venture, he soon began to cut, haul and drive logs to market on his own account. He was of an optimistic nature, and this, blest with a keen appreciation of values, soon placed him in the foremost ranks of those engaged in this line of business. He has always made his home in Orono and resides there at the present time. Mr. Gilbert richly deserves the success that has crowned his active, energetic efforts. He has lived a regular, correct and temperate life, wasting none of the strength of his manhood. One says of him: "A railroad does not move its trains with more careful, regular precision than he orders his daily life." Realizing from his own experience the handicap of a limited education, he has given his sons and daughters the advantages of practical and professional educations. The sons are all graduates of high schools and colleges, while the daughters were equally well treated. They were educated at La Salle College, Massachusetts, and one was a student at the Boston Conservatory of Music. Mr. Gilbert has gained and held the respect of his children, all of whom, it may be said, are of high standing in their different walks of life.

He married, July 7, 1864, Esther Cordelia, daughter of Ephraim Lyshorn, of Hudson, Maine. She was not only an ideal wife and mother, but an inspiration and tower of strength to her husband in his initial business ventures, and her death, January 31, 1894, was deeply and sincerely mourned by many. Ephraim Lyshorn, or Lachance, her father, was a native of Maine, and by occupation a farmer and woodsman. He was the son of

Antoine Lachance, who was born in Quebec in 1750, and saw service under Montcalm. Lachance enlisted in the Continental army in 1775, serving in Colonel Livingston's regiment, General Arnold in command. He was taken prisoner in 1776, escaped, again enlisted in 1778, going as a scout to the Chaudiere and being discharged upon his return. He again enlisted on board the "Monmouth," Captain Ross, at Castine, and was in the service three months, during which time the vessel was taken to Bangor and there burned. In 1781 he enlisted in Captain Walker's company in a regiment commanded by Major Ulmer, and was stationed at Castine. Shortly after his marriage he removed to Orono, where he spent the remainder of his days, occupied in farming, fishing and making shingles. He cleared and lived for fully a half-century upon the land now occupied by the University of Maine, his death occurring August 6, 1839. He married at Winslow, Maine, Sarah Buzze, and had numerous children, of whom some assumed Antoine as a surname, while others changed Lachance to Lyshorn. The children of Thomas and Esther C. (Lyshorn) Gilbert were: 1. Frederick A., see forward. 2. Edith, deceased. 3. Albert A., resides in Orono. 4. Charles Edward, lives in Bangor, Maine. 5. Grace, deceased. 6. Thomas H., lives at Onawa Lake, Maine. 7. Frank Y., resides in Portland, Maine. 8. Eugene C. 9. Daisy A. 10. Alice M., the latter three living in Orono.

(IV) Frederick Alliston, eldest child of Thomas and Esther C. (Lyshorn) Gilbert, was born in Orono, Maine, April 2, 1866. His education was a good one, acquired in the common schools of Orono. After his graduation he commenced working in the lumber business of his father, being thus engaged until he was twenty years of age. At that time he started in business for himself, buying and selling lumber and timber lands. In 1900 he became the timber land agent for the Great Northern Paper Company. His duties here were of so onerous a nature that he gave up his private business altogether in 1903, devoting his entire time and attention to the interests of the company. He provided the various paper mills of the company with logs for pulp, and it takes about one hundred and ten millions of feet of timber each year to fill this demand. He also looks after the several thousand acres of timber land owned by the company and purchases new property. These lands are for the most part on the Kennebec and Penobscot rivers, as the main trans-

portation of logs is done by rafting down the rivers. Mr. Gilbert has been a director in the Penobscot Log Driving Company, the Penobscot Lumbering Association, director and general manager of the West Branch Driving and Reservoir Dam Company, director of Northern Maine Power Packet Company and Great Northern Supply Company, and a member of improvement companies. In politics he is a Republican, and was appointed by the governor of Maine as commissioner to investigate the methods of scaling logs and lumber. He has no religious preference, and is affiliated with the following organizations: Mechanics Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Orono; Mount Moriah Chapter, No. 6, Royal Arch Masons; Bangor Council, Royal and Select Masters; St. John's Commandery, No. 3, K. T.; Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite; Perfection Lodge, Eastern Star; Palestine Council, Princes of Jerusalem; Bangor Chapter, Rose Croix; Maine Consistory of Portland; Kora Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Lewiston, Maine; Tarratine and Masonic clubs of Bangor. Mr. Gilbert married, December 24, 1889, Bertha Ella, daughter of Josiah Edgerley, a farmer, of Greenfield, Maine. They have no children. Since his entrance into business in that city, Mr. Gilbert has resided in Bangor.

TARBOX This family is of Huguenot extraction. It has been spelled Tarbeaux, Tarback and Tarbock. Among the scions of this stock were Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, D. D., of Boston, Judge James Tarbox, of Vermont, and Hon. John K. Tarbox, a member of congress from Massachusetts. A limb of the family tree branched off into Vermont and Admiral Dewey is of this line.

(I) John (1) Tarbox was in Lynn, Massachusetts, as early as 1640, and had seven acres of land on Water Hill. He was an owner in the iron works, an infant industry in the struggling colony. He served as appraiser in the estate of George Fraile, and was a man of good character and a substantial citizen. His will is on record in the probate office in Salem, Massachusetts, and in it appears this: "I bequeath my house and housing with all my land and meadow, with a Greene rug and a great Iron Kettell and a round Joynd Table to my Sonne John Tarbox." The name of his wife was Rebecca; children: Rebecca, Jonah, John and Samuel.

(II) John (2), second son of John (1) and Rebecca Tarbox, was born in 1645. He

shared much more largely in his father's estate than did Samuel, probably under the old English law of primogeniture. There may have been other reasons. Samuel seems to have filled a larger space in the public eye than his elder and more fortunate brother. John married Mary Haven, July, 1667. Children: John, Joseph, Sarah, Joseph, Jonathan, Samuel, Ebenezer, Hannah, Mary and Susanna, the last three triplets; Nathaniel and Mary. His wife died November 10, 1690.

(III) Nathaniel, sixth son of John (2) and Mary (Haven) Tarbox, was born January 25, 1684, and was the first to carry the name to Maine, moving to Biddeford on the Saco river. He had charge of the garrison house near Biddeford Pool, the remains of which are still to be seen there. The name of his wife was Elizabeth; they were married in 1710. Children: Joseph, Benjamin, John, Hosea and Sarah. He was killed by the Indians in 1723.

(IV) Joseph, eldest son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Tarbox, was born in 1711. He went with his father to Biddeford. He married Mary Belcher, of Boston, February 22, 1732. Children: Daniel, Mary, Joseph, Hannah, Jonathan, Zachariah, Eliakin, Sophia, Eliezer and Lavinia.

(VI) Andrew, probably a grandson of the above-named Joseph and Mary (Belcher) Tarbox, was a leading and influential townsman of Woolwich, Maine. He was a shipmaster and sailed the seas for many years. Captain Tarbox was a Whig when it was a time to be Whigs and subsequently shifted to the Republican party on the question of slavery. He was a great admirer of Henry Clay, after whom he named his son. He removed to Bath, served in the city government and died at eighty-four.

(VII) Henry C., son of Captain Andrew Tarbox, was born on Phips' Point, Woolwich, Maine, December 2, 1836, died December 9, 1897. He was reared on the family estate. His early education was in the district schools, complemented by terms at Pittston and Litchfield Academy. He early imbibed a love for the mariner's art, and at thirteen years of age went "down to the sea in ships" with his father. He arose in successive gradations from cabin-boy to master, commanding the "Samuel Tarbox" six years, most of the time in the Chincha Island trade. In 1866 the "Samuel Tarbox" was lost in a hurricane sailing from Baltimore for Aspinwall. Captain Tarbox was rescued after being without food for three days. He sailed other ships, the "Itasca,"

"Alexandra" and the "Almira Robinson." On February 15, 1866, he married Aramede S., daughter of Alfred Lemont, of Bath; children: Alfred L., Lida L., deceased, Harry R., Ma-linda L., M. Louise, Barnard L.

The history of the Lemont ancestor in Maine begins with a scene of hope, strength and devotion which has been many times repeated in the long generations of this sturdy family. After days of cloudy weather the sun shines brightly on the city of Londonderry, Ireland. The wind, which has persistently blown from the sea, turns and beckons hopefully to all outgoing ships. It sings merrily in the rigging and tugs at the sails. And then the sturdy young John Lemont, just passed his eighteenth year, says a good-by to his father, Thomas, and mother, Mary. "I shall soon send for you to join me in America. Our Huguenot ancestors found a home of refuge in Londonderry; in this new land we shall have greater freedom and prosperity. God will be with us." Then he takes Elizabeth McLanathan by the hand, and the two kneel together and pray for help that they may soon meet again on a distant shore. They rise with faces full of love and hope. Elizabeth turns to her whirling wheel. John hastens to his waiting ship. Each knows the other will be true, no matter how many days may slip by. The letters of John Lemont tell that he safely reached Dromore, near where the city of Bath, Maine, now stands, and that there were earnest, God-fearing people there from the north of Ireland; that he has a goodly farm of four hundred acres, running from Dromore to the New Meadows river; that this was sold to William Butler, for he had found a place at Georgetown, which he thought would better please Elizabeth and his parents; and in a few years his letter says: "Here is the money to take you hither; come speedily; we shall all be so happy together." And again the sun shone brightly on Londonderry, and an outgoing ship started on a prosperous voyage. "It is just as John said it would be," spoke Elizabeth McLanathan, with the happy tears shining on her face. "Yes, he is a noble boy," smiles the mother. "And so wise for one of his years," adds the father. And they repeat their praises still more gratefully when they land at Georgetown, and see John's home amid the shaggy woods, the mill, which hums and buzzes incessantly, and the strong garrison house, where they will be so safe if the Indians seek for their lives. "And you are

building a vessel yonder," said Elizabeth, clapping her hands; "you did not tell us half you are doing. Her name—oh! John, it is Elizabeth!" Then came a joyous wedding-day and a happy married life of nearly forty years. The crops grew well, the mill brought much honest money, many vessels for the coasting and West India trade were built, and to the happy home came seven sons and five daughters, all hardy and God-fearing, two of them living until almost a hundred years. The old minister stands by the bedside of John Lemont, when he looks for the last time on the pleasant fields about his home, and says: "God has wonderfully blest you and yours. If I have the story aright, your grandfather, a noble Huguenot, came to Londonderry in 1670. There your father was born in 1678. He died here in Georgetown, February 15, 1756. Your mother died here November 5, 1743, at the goodly age of seventy-five years. You were born in 1704, and this is the good year of 1766, and your faithful Elizabeth is with you, and all your sons and daughters. You have ever trusted in God, held fast to hope, and worked well. Aye, John, I know what you whisper, 'Tis all of the Lord.' That is the lack of boasting which has been one of your noblest traits. I believe this will be handed down to your latest generation." This was a true prophecy. Though the members of the Lemont family have been constantly at work along many lines, less has been published about them than almost any other stalwart family of Maine.

(I) The will of John Lemont was dated March 14, 1764, and probated May 13, 1767. In this he states that his beloved wife, Elizabeth, is to have charge of the bulk of his property; when the son, David, arrives at sixteen years he is to have charge of this. He states that he has already given to his sons, Benjamin and James, eighty acres of land each, and that he now gives these sons one-third part of the sawmill standing on Whigg creek, with one-third part of all privileges thereunto belonging. He carefully directs how ample provision shall be made for the rest of his children. The children of John Lemont are given in the following order: Elizabeth, Benjamin, Deacon James, Nancy, Sarah and Colonel John.

(II) Colonel John (2), youngest child of John (1) and Elizabeth (McLanathan) Lemont, was born in August, 1740, in Georgetown, Maine, and died October 23, 1827. He served in the Revolutionary war and was made a colonel of the First Regiment, First Brigade

and Eighth Division of Massachusetts Militia, in 1788. He married Mary Robinson, of Portland, Maine, and their children were Betsey, Mahetable and Captain John.

(III) Captain John (3), youngest child of Colonel John (2) and Mary (Robinson) Lemont, was born May 22, 1774, and died February 4, 1803. He was a very successful commander of vessels in the West India trade, and at one time, together with his brother, Samuel Lemont, was taken a prisoner by the French. He was married October 5, 1797, to Sarah Donnell, born October 2, 1774, died May 8, 1864, a daughter of John Donnell. Children: Lavinia, Levi P., John Robinson, Alfred.

(IV) Alfred, son of Captain John (3) and Sarah (Donnell) Lemont, was born in Bath, April 5, 1808, and died in 1896. In early life he learned the trade of blacksmith, and followed that vocation in Bath thirty years, and then relinquished it and engaged in ship-building. He constructed his first vessel, a schooner, in a yard north of Thomas Harward's, in 1835, and named her "Eliza Ann." She was employed in the coasting trade, and eventually was lost on Seal Rock, while trying to enter the harbor at Eastport, to which place she was bound, to load with plaster. In 1835 he began building ships at Winnegance, with Richard Morse & Sons, and continued to build with them until 1851, when he established a yard of his own in Bath, in which he continued to build vessels until 1865, when he relinquished the business, but continued to own interests in various vessels until the close of his life. He was connected with banks in Bath from about 1870 till his death, and was a director in the Sagadahoc National Bank and an incorporator in the Twenty-five Cent Savings Bank. His last years were spent in retirement on a farm at West Bath, where he had a finely located residence commanding a fine view of the beautiful Campbell's Pond. Here he passed in health and pleasant occupation the last years of a green old age. He married, December, 1836, Malinda, who was born in Wales, daughter of Benjamin and Lucy (Dunlap) Hodgdon. She died in 1882. They had one daughter, Aramede Snow, born February 9, 1846, in Bath; married, February 15, 1866, Captain Henry C. Tarbox, and lives in Bath.

William Cross was one of the early settlers of Vassalborough, Maine. The name is now extinct in that town, but an old family burying-ground on Cross Hill contains the graves

of the early settlers. William was born in 1770 and died in 1849, according to his gravestone. He may have belonged to the Ipswich family, though no connection is known. Children: 1. William, Jr., born 1799, mentioned below. 2. Zebedee, 1805, died at Vassalborough in 1853. Probably others.

(II) William (2), son of William (1) Cross, was born in Vassalborough in 1799, died in Augusta, Maine, December, 1886. He married (first) Abigail Lewis, a native of Palermo, Maine, who died in 1852 in Vassalborough. He married (second) Clarissa Foster, who died in Augusta in 1895. He was a farmer, residing until 1860 in his native town of Vassalborough. He then moved to China, Maine, and again, during the Civil War, he removed to Augusta, Maine, where he established a trucking business on his own account, continuing it successfully until obliged by ill health to retire from active business. He was a prominent member of the Baptist church of Vassalborough and deacon for many years. In politics he was a Republican. Children of first wife, born at Vassalborough: William L., Sophia, Laurinda, George H., John W., Laurinda, Ann, Melissa, Emily, Sewall B., mentioned below; Alonzo, Abby. Child of second wife: Alonzo B.

(III) Sewall Black, son of William (2) Cross, was born June 4, 1837, at Cross Hill, Vassalborough, died June 27, 1903, in Augusta, Maine. He received his education in the public schools in his native town. In his boyhood and youth he worked on his father's farm in Vassalborough. He learned the trade of tinsmith in Augusta and worked afterward as a journeyman in Biddeford, where he was living when the Civil War began. He enlisted in Biddeford in Company D, First Regiment, Maine Volunteer Cavalry, and reenlisted in fifty-second company, Second Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps. He served through the whole war, and took part in many battles and engagements. Upon his return after the war he embarked in business as a tinsmith, in the firm of Cross & Pinkham. After three years the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Cross opened a hardware store in Augusta, in the firm of Gould & Cross. Two years later this firm admitted another partner, and the name became Gould, Barker & Cross for two years, when Mr. Cross sold his interests in the business to his partners and bought a farm in Manchester, Maine. Besides conducting his farm, he worked at his trade from time to time. In 1887 he returned to Augusta and established a retail grocery

business, in which he was very successful. In 1892 he took his son, Hubert J. Cross, into partnership, under the firm name of S. B. Cross & Company, continuing in this business until 1896, when both he and his son devoted their energies to the Glenwood Spring Water Company, which he organized and of which he became the president and treasurer. He married (first), February, 1861, Sarah E. Mitchell, born May 17, 1840, in Canaan, Maine, died April 26, 1869, at Augusta. He married (second), May 15, 1870, Abby F. Mitchell, born May 30, 1845, in Canaan. Children: Hubert J., mentioned below; William M., Olive P.

(IV) Hubert Judson, son of Sewall Black Cross, was born July 19, 1871, in Augusta. He was educated in the common schools of Augusta and at the Dirigo Business College. He became associated in the grocery business with his father, and after a time was admitted to partnership by his father. When the Glenwood Spring Water Company was organized, he became a traveling salesman for the company. He succeeded his father in the offices of president and treasurer of the company. The other officers of the company are: Mrs. A. F. Cross, vice-president; Hubert J. Cross, Arthur E., Percival and L. P. Cross, directors. The Glenwood Spring yields ten gallons a minute and is highly medicinal in its properties, being a specific for rheumatism. The company also manufactures carbonated beverages from this water and has a flourishing business. Mr. Cross is a Republican in politics, and is at present alderman from ward three. He is a member of Bethlehem Lodge, Free Masons; Cushnoc Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Alpha Council, Royal and Select Masters; Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar; Kora Temple, Mystic Shrine, of Lewiston. He is also a member of Asylum Lodge of Odd Fellows; of the twin city council; of the United Commercial Traders; of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, No. 964, Augusta. He is a prominent member of the Universalist church. He married Lottie Pearl, daughter of Leslie A. Dyer. Their only child is John Hubert, born June 16, 1902.

The name of Percy is a very ancient one, and has been through centuries often interchanged with Pearce. Because of this fact, the tracing of its ancestry has been difficult, and in many cases the line is lost in obscurity. The Percy family was established in England at a very

remote date, and has been very conspicuous in that country through many generations. It seems to have been traced with reasonable authenticity through very many generations. There are still preserved historic castles and buildings erected by this family, which has been represented in peerage and official life from the arrival of William the Conqueror, when the head of the house of Percy took part in the battle of Hastings, as shown by the rolls of Battle Abbey. In fact, he is on record as having been commander of the fleet that brought the Norman army to England, and there is documentary evidence to show that he derived his name from the village of Percy, near Ville Dieu, near Rouen, and that his pedigree was traced from Manfred, a Danish chieftain who assisted Rollo in subjugating the duchy of Normandy in 912. This first Lord Percy was the owner of thirty baronies and one of the great feudal nobles in the realm of William the Conqueror. He was surnamed by his contemporaries "als gernons," which may be translated, "With the whiskers." Many of his male descendants have borne the christian name of Algernon. He took part in the first crusade and died near Jerusalem. The Magna Charter, granted by King John to the people of England, bears the signature of a Lord Percy, one of the barons who compelled the issue of this document. An outline of the ancestry of the family in England is herewith given: (1) Galfred. (2) William. (3) Alan. (4) William. (5) William. (6) Agnes. (7) Henry. (8) William. (9) Henry. (10) Henry. (11) Henry. (12) Henry. (13) Henry. (14) Henry. (15) Henry. (16) Ralph. (17) Peter. (18) Richard. The last-named was a standard-bearer of Richard III at the battle of Bosworth Field, in 1485, and founded Pearce Hall, in York, England, where he resided and was succeeded by his son (19) Richard. The latter had two sons, Richard and William. At this time some of the family spelled the name Pearce.

(XX) Richard, elder son of Richard Percy, born in 1590, had a wife, Martha, and resided in Bristol, England; thence he came, in 1630, on the ship "Lion," which was commanded by his brother William. Children: Richard, John, Samuel, Hannah, Martha, Sarah, William and Mary.

(XXI) Richard, eldest child of Richard and Martha Percy, was born 1615, in England, and died in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1678. He is found of record at the latter place as early as 1654, when he was witness to a deed. He again performed this function in

1657, and witnessed a will the following year. On June 8, 1657, he was chosen surveyor of "marks of all cattell that goe from this town"; May 18, 1658, he was admitted a freeman, and November 16, 1666, bought two acres and seven rods of land. This was increased by the purchase of fourteen acres in 1669. His will was executed April 23, 1677, and proved before the close of the following year, his eldest son being sole executor. He was married, probably 1642, to Susanna, daughter of George Wright, of Newport. Children: Richard, Martha, John, Giles, Susanna, Mary, Jeremiah, Isaac and Samuel.

(XXII) Richard, eldest child of Richard and Susanna (Wright) Percy, was born October 3, 1643, in Portsmouth, and resided in Bristol, Rhode Island, where he died July 19, 1720. He was a freeman of the Portsmouth Colony in 1663 and of the town of Portsmouth in 1669. He probably removed soon after his father's death to Bristol. He sold sixteen acres in Portsmouth for forty-eight pounds and the records show that he was an extensive land holder, this being on record of both sale and purchase. His wife's baptismal name was Experience and their children were: Jonathan, Richard, Abigail, Mary, Jeremiah Ann, Benjamin and a son who died at sea (name not recorded).

(XXIII) Jonathan, eldest child of Richard and Experience Percy, died July 2, 1713, in Rehoboth, Massachusetts. He resided in early life in Bristol, Rhode Island, whence he removed to Rehoboth. He had a wife Elizabeth and children: Nicholas, William, Isaac (died young), Isaac, Elizabeth, Mary, Thomas and Abitha.

(XXIV) Thomas, fifth son of Jonathan and Elizabeth Percy, was born August 7, 1711, in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, and settled on Swan Island on the coast of Maine about 1740, being accompanied in his migration by his two sons and three daughters. He was there in 1756 during the French and Indian war, and later went to Georgetown and was the owner of a farm there which his son Arthur inherited. It was situated in "Bath Town" at the head of Sheepscott river, and mention of this farm is made in the will of his son Arthur. There is no further record of either Thomas Percy or his wife, and the supposition is that they were buried near this farm. Children: 1. Francis, born 1725, married, at Boston, November 20, 1745, Phebe James. 2. John, born 1728, went to Connecticut. 3. Arthur, of whom later. 4. Margaret, died unmarried. 5. Thomas, of Georgetown. 6. Catherine, married S. Smart,

settled east of Kennebec river. 7. Elizabeth, married, May 31, 1756, William Gilmore. 8. Julia, married, July 27, 1757, Francis Conaway.

(XXV) Arthur, third son of Thomas Percy, born 1730, died January, 1798. He settled in Georgetown, Maine, about 1760. He was married October 18, 1752, to Ann, daughter of David Gilmore, of Woolwich. She died about 1780. Children: 1. Mary, born March 1, 1755, married John Kelley. 2. Elizabeth, February 24, 1757, married Moses Morrison. 3. Thomas, July 24, 1759, went to Scotland. 4. David, July 1, 1761, married Mary Coffey. 5. Arthur, January 8, 1764, died young. 6. Francis, March 1, 1766, of whom later. 7. John, December 29, 1771, married Elizabeth Wyman. 8. James, April 2, 1775, married Sarah Wyman. Arthur Percy married (second), April 23, 1786, Margaret Porterfield. They had one child, Arthur, born May 21, 1788.

(XXVI) Francis, fourth son of Arthur and Ann (Gilmore) Percy, was born March 1, 1766, died June 5, 1849. He resided on a farm in Phippsburg, which descended to his daughter Sarah. He married Jane, a daughter of Nathaniel and Martha (Campbell) Wyman, of Georgetown (intention dated December 14, 1791). She died June 18, 1842, and both are buried in the Percy lot at Cox's Head, Maine. Children: 1. Arthur, born September 22, 1792, died in 1819. 2. Nathaniel W., December 24, 1794, married Content Percy. 3. Martha, January 9, 1807, married Thomas Cushing. 4. Mary, September 19, 1799, died August 27, 1821, unmarried. 5. Gilmore, February 5, 1802, of whom later. 6. James, October 1, 1804, died June 30, 1827. 7. Sarah, April 17, 1807, married Hiram Malcolm. 8. Jennie, October 21, 1809, married John Rook.

(XXVII) Gilmore, third son of Francis and Jane (Wyman) Percy, was born at Phippsburg, February 5, 1802, married (intention dated August 21, 1826) Hannah Rogers. Child: Samuel Rogers, of whom later. Gilmore Percy was a seafaring man throughout the active years of his life. He became a mate and at a very early age was washed overboard and lost, August 29, 1828. His widow married Alfred Sprague, of Phippsburg.

(XXVIII) Samuel Rogers, son of Gilmore and Hannah (Rogers) Percy, was born at Phippsburg, September 28, 1827, died July 9, 1856, of a fever at Santiago, Cuba. He was also a seafaring man. He was married September 20, 1852, to Eleanor M., daughter of

Jordan Golder. She is living at the present time (1908).

(XXIX) Samuel Rogers (2), son of Samuel Rogers (1) and Eleanor M. (Golder) Percy, was born at Phippsburg, Maine, December 13, 1856, after the death of his father. He obtained a common school education, and at the age of nineteen years became a sailor, following the sea for eighteen years, during which time he sailed all over the world, and for eleven years was master of a vessel. In 1894 he associated himself with Frank A. Small in the ship-building business at Bath, Maine, under the firm name of Percy & Small. For the length of time they have engaged in this line of work, they have conducted the largest business of any ship-building firm in Bath, and are still actively engaged in building vessels. The firm has built in this short time twenty-eight schooners—ten four-masters, six six-masters, and twelve five-masters. Some of these vessels have been three hundred feet long and have a capacity of five thousand six hundred tons. They built and still own the largest sailing vessel in the world, a six-master called the "Eleanor A. Percy." This firm are managing owners, sail and operate a fleet of eleven large vessels engaged in the coasting trade, and employ during the busy season as many as two hundred and fifty men in their yard. Mr. Percy represented ward two as alderman for two years, was mayor of the city of Bath in 1901 and was a representative in the Maine legislature in 1904-05. He is a member of Polar Star Lodge, No. 114, Free and Accepted Masons; Montgomery and St. Bernard Royal Arch Chapter; Mount Vernon Council of Brunswick; Dunlap Commandery, No. 5, Knights Templar, of which he was commander in 1901; Portland Consistory, Scottish Rite, and Kora Temple, Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 934, of Bath, of which organization he was the first leading knight. He has been several years a member of the Boston Marine Society of Boston. Mr. Percy married, June 2, 1880, Lucy, daughter of James Toby, of Bath. One child, Eleanor A.

This name is spelled Francke in the earliest mention of the family, both in Boston records and those of Falmouth, Maine. This fact, taken in connection with marked personal characteristics and supported by family tradition, would seem to indicate a German or Saxon origin.



Samuel R. Percy.



M. G. Mark

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(I) Thomas Franck and Rachel Pomeroy (Pomeroy) were married in Boston by the Rev. Dr. Cotton Mather, November 11, 1714, and a son Thomas was born in Boston, January 14, 1717-18. (Boston Commissioners' Record.) The father probably removed to Falmouth, Maine, not many years later, for we find the name of Thomas Franckes among those whom the town voted to admit as inhabitants in 1727-28, on the payment of £10 and a promise to settle within twelve months. A deed is still in possession of the family dated November 2, 1733, signed by the "Proprietors' Committee for Laying out Land," conveying sixty acres of land in Falmouth on the east side of Presumpscot river to Thomas Frank. On June 26, 1750, Thomas Frank, of New Casco (or Falmouth) is published to Ann Babbidge, whom he subsequently married. The First Parish Church of Falmouth (now Portland) contains the record of baptism of two of their children: James, June 3, 1753, and Rachel, August 3, 1755.

(II) James, son of Thomas and Ann (Babbidge) Frank, was baptized June 3, 1753. He was a revolutionary soldier, enlisting in Falmouth, in May, 1775, in Captain Samuel Noyes's company, Colonel Phinney's regiment. In 1776 he served under Captain Daniel Merrill, in 1777 under Captain Ellis, and in 1779 under Captain William Cobb. Many years after the close of the war he was allowed a pension. He resided in Falmouth and Gray, and was a farmer. He married Roxilanna, daughter of Thomas White, of Gray; children: Josiah, Thomas, Jane, David, Alpheus, Jael, James and Stephen. The order and date of birth of all is unknown except Alpheus.

(III) Alpheus, son of James and Roxilanna (White) Frank, was born in Gray, September 3, 1794, and died in Portland, October 7, 1876. He was a farmer in Gray, a Democrat in politics, and had no religious preference. He married, in Gray, August 30, 1821, Naomi Stimson, born in Gray, May 29, 1798, died May 18, 1873, daughter of John and Ann (Simonton) Stimson. Children: 1. Maria Louisa, born November 13, 1822, married, July 1, 1849, Ezra Haskell, and died in Portland, May 14, 1896. 2. George Robinson, born in Gray, May 2, 1824, was a major in the civil war in which he served three years; married Matilda Price; died in Muscoda, Wisconsin, May 20, 1900. 3. Mary Elizabeth, born May 5, 1826, married, May 6, 1849, Albion P. White, and died in Lewiston, June 12, 1893. 4. Julia Ann, born March 28, 1828, married, April 5, 1849, Almer H. Small, and died Sep-

tember 23, 1853. 5. Charles Woodbury, born April 2, 1830, died unmarried, at West Point, New York, June 28, 1853. 6. John Warren, born June 12, 1834, married, June 18, 1868, Augusta E. Thayer, and resides in Gray. 7. Royal Thaxter, born May 6, 1836, mentioned below. 8. Francis Edward, born May 14, 1838, died in Gray, March 9, 1856, unmarried. 9. Melvin Porter, born December 26, 1841, mentioned below.

(IV) General Royal Thaxter, seventh child of Alpheus and Naomi (Stimson) Frank, was born in Gray, May 6, 1836, died in Washington, D. C., March 14, 1908. He graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in the class of 1858, and fought his way through the civil war. He received the brevet rank of major and lieutenant-colonel for gallantry at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862. He was taken prisoner at San Antonio, and was confined for a year in Libby prison, and was later colonel of the First United States Artillery, having charge of the artillery school and commanding Fortress Monroe from 1888 to 1898. From 1895 to 1899 he was a member of the board of ordnance and fortification, and commanded the Department of the East in May and June, 1898. In July and August of the same year he was in command of the second division of the third army corps and had charge of the entire corps in September and October. He commanded the second division of the fourth army corps from November, 1898, to January, 1899, and the whole corps in February and March, 1899. From March to October he was in command of the Department of the Gulf, and in that year was appointed brigadier-general. He was buried in Arlington cemetery. He resided in Washington from 1899 till the time of his death. He married, October 12, 1864, Emma Knight, of Brooklyn, New York.

(IV) Hon. Melvin Porter, youngest child of Alpheus and Naomi (Stimson) Frank, was born in Gray, December 26, 1841. He was educated in the public schools of Gray, the Lewiston high school, the Maine State Seminary, now Bates College, Lewiston Falls Academy and Tufts College, from which latter institution he graduated with the class of 1865. Shortly after graduation he entered upon the study of law in the office of Shepley & Strout in Portland, and in 1868 was admitted to the bar and began a successful career as a lawyer. In the forty years following his admission to the practice of his profession, Mr. Frank has had a large clientage and in every

case which has been entrusted to him he has done all for his client that an honorable practitioner could do to further their interest, and is accounted one of the leading lawyers of Maine. In the councils of the Democratic party, of which he has been a member ever since he attained his majority, Mr. Frank has filled a responsible position. He has been a party worker and active, and often the candidate for public office. He was a member of the Maine house of representatives in 1876, and speaker of that body in 1879, and so acquitted himself in these positions as to win the confidence and commendation of his associates. He was made the Democratic candidate for congress in the first district, in 1890, and candidate for governor in 1896. In 1900 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Kansas City, and in 1904 to the St. Louis Convention. He is not a society man, and the only order in which he holds membership is the Sons of the American Revolution.

Melvin P. Frank married, in Gray, October 31, 1869, Susan Augusta, born in Yarmouth, March 5, 1847, daughter of Henry P. and Augusta Moody (Weston) Humphrey (see Humphrey). Children: 1. Mary Weston, born January 13, 1871, in Portland, married, June 1, 1892, Frederic Frothingham Talbot, of Portland; children: George Foster, born March 29, 1893, and Melvin Frank, March 1, 1894. 2. Henry Pennell, born February 25, 1872, graduated from Westbrook Seminary, 1891, Tufts College, 1895, and Harvard Law School, 1898, and is now a lawyer in Boston, Massachusetts; he married (second) Caroline Hadley; children: Frank, died in infancy; Edith, Oscar, Lucinda, Edgar.

HUMPHREY This name, with the orthographic variations of Umphrys or Humphries, appears in the New England Colonies in 1634. From that time until the present the descendants of the immigrant of this date and of other later comers have contributed to the development of the country and its people. Works of biography tell of many prominent men in Britain, one of them a Duke of Gloucester, bearing this cognomen; and the origin of the name has been traced by some writers to the invasion of Britain by William the Conqueror, in whose retinue were persons bearing this name or one like it; but the immediate subjects of this sketch attach no credence to the deductions from records of a misty past, but claim descent from no one more remote than good old Jonas Humphrey, whose antecedents

seem to be unknown, and whose descendants, like him, have always depended upon their own acts for their reputations and their training and inherited proclivities for their characters.

(1) Jonas (1) Humphrey, immigrant ancestor of this family, was born in the town of Wendover, county of Bucks, England, as is proved by an affidavit found in the Massachusetts archives. In his native land he was evidently a citizen of character and repute and held the office of constable, no mean position at that day. Among his papers and documents was a treatise upon the duties of his office, which has been preserved. He removed with his family to New England in 1634, landing at Dorchester where they lodged the first night in a house belonging to William Hammond, standing upon the spot where the house of Deacon James Humphrey was later erected. The following morning Jonas Humphrey began his work as a new settler by the purchase of the house in which he had lodged and the land about it. This has continued in the possession of the family for nine generations, the various members carrying on the same line of business. It is located in that part of Dorchester known as Harrison Square. Tradition says that Jonas was a glove maker by trade in England, but after settling in Dorchester turned his attention to tanning as proving more profitable in the new colony. His age at the time of emigration is not known, but he was probably well advanced in years as his eldest son James was at that time twenty-nine years of age. He seems to have been a man of standing and respectability, and united with the church of Dorchester in 1639. The church record reads: "Jonas Humphrey laid hold of the covenant the 6th day 9 mo 1639, as also his wife." He was a grantee of Necklands in 1737; was made a freeman, May 16, 1640; and proprietor in the great lots in 1646. His death occurred in Dorchester, March 19, 1662, and his will is recorded and dated March 12, 1662, but seven days prior to his death. This document reads as follows: "The Last Will and Testament of Jonas Humphrey, being weak in body by reason of old age and other infirmities, but of perfect understanding and memory. Blessed be God therefor, I dispose of my outward estate as followeth: First, I give to my beloved wife all yt good that is now in being which she brought with her, Also I give my wife a third part of yt four acres of land that lyeth in the great lott, & a third part of seven acres & a half in the 20 acre lott, & a third part of 2 acres at yt 8 acres lott, during her life, and after her decease all these

parcels of land to return to my son James Humphreys. Also I give my wife one cow, one new chest, one blanket, one pair of Sheets, and half the hemp. Also, I give my son Jonas Humfrey one bed, one coverlid, one flock Bolster, also my cloake and my great coat. . . . Also I give to my grand child Elizabeth Price four pounds & yt chest yt was her grand mothers. Also I give my daughter Susanna White, wife to Nicholas White ten shillings. All the rest of my Estate both land and goods I give to my loving son James Humfrey whom I make my whole Executor." It is uncertain whether or not the wife of Jonas, by name Frances, was living when he came to New England, as no mention is made of her. He married (second) Jane Clapp, born in Salcombe Regis, England, died in Dorchester, August 2, 1668. She was a niece of Richard Clapp, of Dorchester, and widow of George Weeks, one of the first colonists, who died October 27, 1659, and by whom she had children: William, Amiell, Jane and Joseph. The children of Jonas Humphrey, all by his first marriage, were: 1. James, born in Wendover, England, 1608, died in Dorchester, May 12, 1686; married Mary —, who died May 7, 1677; children: Hopestill, baptized June 10, 1649, married (first) Elizabeth Baker; (second) January 5, 1719, Hannah, widow of John Blake; children: James, Mary, Ruth, Sarah, John, Samuel, Jonas and Elizabeth; ii. Isaac, married Patience, baptized April 2, 1654, daughter of Humphrey Ather-ton, and had children: Isaac, Jacob, Relief and Ruth; iii. Mary, who died April 21, 1676, married Obadiah —, born about 1635, son of Richard and Ann Hawes. 2. Jonas, see forward. 3. Elizabeth, married — Frye or Foye, or Ffrie or Frie. 4. Susanna, married Nicholas White. 5. Sarah, buried in Dorchester, September, 1638.

(II) Deacon Jonas (2), second son and child of Jonas (1) and Frances Humphrey, was born in Wendover, England, about 1620. He removed with his father to Dorchester and after several years went to Weymouth, a few miles to the eastward of the bay. The date of this removal is uncertain as he appears to have held a residence in both places at the same time. He was chosen to a town office in Weymouth in 1648, while his two eldest children were born in Dorchester at a later date. He does not appear to have settled permanently in the former town until 1653 or 1654. His residence was in the northern part of the town, commonly called "Old Spain," and the old homestead on Neck street remained in the

family for nearly two centuries. He was a man of great capacity and influence and one of the leaders of the town, serving many years as selectman, a part of the time as chairman of the board, and was deacon of the church a long time prior to his decease, which occurred February 11, 1698-99. He was made a freeman in 1653. His will, dated August 6, 1692-93, and proved March 30, 1699, is recorded in Suffolk probate. His wife, Martha, and children, John and Sarah, probably died before his will was made, as there is no mention of them. His marriage probably took place in Dorchester, and his wife is only known by her name of Martha; one account, however, says she was living June 22, 1712. Their children were: 1. Samuel, born in Dorchester, 1649, married Mary, daughter of James and Ann (Hatch) Torrey, of Scituate, and had children: Sarah, Samuel, John and Josiah. 2. Nathaniel, born in Dorchester, 1652, died January 17, 1701; married Elizabeth — and had children: Elizabeth, Ruth, Sarah, Hannah, Susannah and Abigail. 3. Jonas, see forward. 4. John, born in Weymouth, August 31, 1658. 5. Sarah, born in Weymouth, May 16, 1661. 6. James, born in Weymouth, September 10, 1665, died August 17, 1718; married (first) Thankful —, who died January 1, 1699, leaving one child: Silence; married (second) Margaret, born June 19, 1675, died April 16, 1752, daughter of Micajah and Susanna Torrey; they had children: James, Nathaniel and Margaret.

(III) Jonas (3), third son and child of Deacon Jonas (2) and Martha Humphrey, was born in Weymouth, February 24, 1655, died October 30, 1689. He was the first child born after the family removed to Weymouth and always resided in that town. He took part in the Indian campaign of 1675, against King Philip, being a member of Captain Johnson's company. He was an industrious and provident man and left an estate valued at one thousand three hundred and fifty pounds, which was administered by his widow. He married Mary, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Phillips, of Weymouth, and his widow afterward became the second wife of Peter Newcomb, of Braintree. Children: 1. Jonas, see forward. 2. James, born in Weymouth, is mentioned as married in the will of his grandfather, and in a deed of 1710 is styled of Boston. 3. Mary, born in Weymouth, April 18, 1688.

(IV) Jonas (4), eldest child of Jonas (3) and Mary (Phillips) Humphrey, was born in Weymouth, September 3, 1684, died in 1761. He was a weaver by occupation and also a tan-

ner and very accurate in the management of his affairs. In farming matters he made many improvements. "He began with the potato crop, which was nearly new in the new settlement at that time, and raised in one year a bushel and a half, which was a wonderment to all about him what he could do with so many potatoes." He resided in Weymouth all his life. He married (first) Martha —, who died June 22, 1712, and had one child: John, see forward. He married (second) Mary Neal, who died in 1766. Their children, born in Weymouth, were: 1. Mary, February 26, 1716, married, March 25, 1745, John, son of John and Patience Green, and had children: Rachel, Mary and John. 2. Martha, April 5, 1717, married, January 16, 1734, Matthew, son of John and Dorothy (Pratt) Whitman, and had children: Joseph, Hannah, Jesse, Sarah and Mary. 3. Samuel, February 24, 1719, died May 16, 1725. 4. Hannah, February 10, 1720, died April 8, 1725. 5. Samuel, June 7, 1728, died November 10, 1800; he married (first), November 7, 1751, Sarah, born August 31, 1727, died in 1772, daughter of Samuel and Mary Phillips; children: Sarah, James, Samuel, Samuel, Joseph and Sarah. He married (second), April 7, 1774, Sarah, born August 24, 1730, died September 17, 1811, daughter of John and Deborah (Whitmarsh) Tirrell, and widow of Ebenezer Bicknell Jr. 6. James, April 18, 1732, died about 1852.

(V) John (1), only child of Jonas (4) and Martha Humphrey, was born in Weymouth, Massachusetts, February 17, 1710, died February 24, 1782. Little is known of him beyond the fact that he was not in affluent circumstances. He married (published October 15, 1738) Mary Penny; children, all born in Weymouth: 1. Hannah, May 17, 1740, died young. 2. Betty, July 3, 1742, died 1835; married (published March 7, 1767) Jonathan, born August 23, 1739, died in 1816, son of Jonathan and Rebecca (Derby) Blanchard; children: William, Elizabeth, Lydia, Rebecca, Mary, Anna, John and Hannah. 3. John, see forward. 4. William, March 22, 1747, died probably about 1751. 5. James, June 17, 1750, died September 12, 1836; married (first) Mary Twitchell, born in 1752, died July 7, 1787; children: James, William, Rachel, Mary, Rebecca, Martha, James, Hannah and Jerusha. He married (second) Jerusha Hayden; children: Jonas, John, William, Jerusha, Clement, Shadrach, Meshach, Shadrach, Abigail Libby and Azariah. 6. Eunice, December 11, 1752, married Samuel Brimhall; children: Samuel,

Polly, Mehetabel, Hannah, Betsey, Elisha, Eunice, Joshua, Jonas and Joel. 7. Jonas, November 18, 1754, was in Arnold's expedition to Quebec and afterward re-enlisted and was killed in the battle of White Plains, New York, during the revolutionary war. 8. Mary, March 14, 1757. 9. Hannah, March 18, 1759, married Benjamin, son of Moses and Kezia (Cady) Winters; children: Amanda, Jonas and Tirzah. 10. Martha, February 24, 1761, married, July 9, 1783, Nathaniel Belcher; children: Martha, Annie, John, Nathaniel, Jonas and Joseph. 11. Silence, March 30, 1762, married James Bailey; children: Hannah, Betsey, John, James, Lucretia, Solomon, Levi, Baxter and David.

(VI) John (2), third child and eldest son of John (1) and Mary (Penny) Humphrey, was born in Weymouth, December 21, 1744, died in Gray, Maine, September 14, 1833. He moved to Gray (then New Boston) in 1771. He became one of the leading citizens of the town and was a deacon in the Congregational church. He married (first) Mary Hayden; children: 1. Oliver, see forward. 2. Moses, a deacon, married Annie Westcott. 3. Aaron, born in 1770, died October 10, 1858; he was a clergyman and home missionary, and was first connected with Methodism, afterward taking orders in the Episcopal church; he was engaged in ministerial work for more than fifty years; married Ashure, daughter of Asa and Abigail (Colbroth) Libby, of Gray, Maine. 4. Olive, married — Crockett. 5. Hannah, born in Gray, April 5, 1777, married, February 1, 1802, Samuel A., born in Gray, February 21, 1779, son of John and Elizabeth (or May) (Andrews) Nash; children: Ari H., David, Barzillai, Lewis, Sarah and Mary J. John Humphrey married (second) Rachel Twitchell. He married (third), when very old, Widow Ruth (Lord) Doughty; children: 1. Mary, married — Daniels; she removed to Ohio and died there. 2. Annie, married — Fergeron, and lived in Gray, Maine.

(VII) Oliver, eldest child of John (2) and Mary (Hayden) Humphrey, was born in Gray, where he was a deacon in the Methodist church. He married Betsey, daughter of Asa and Abigail (Colbroth) Libby; children: 1. John, born in Gray, removed to Hampden; married (first) Sally Young, (second) Sally Batchelder; his children, the first five of whom were born in Gray, were: Cyrus, Lydia, Louisa, Aphia, George and Joseph. 2. Asa, see forward. 3. Mary, married John Batchelder and lived in Hampden, Maine. 4. Sally, died May 29, 1858; married, March 16, 1817,



W. St. Rich

Isaac, born in Falmouth, Maine, April 1, 1794, son of Arthur and Mary (Allen) Libby; children: Mary, Betsey, Catherine, Lucinda, Elbridge, Asenath, Susan, Isaac, Joseph, Caroline and Daniel. 5. Aaron, married Louisa Fogg, and resided in Portland, Maine. 6. Moses, married Harriet Batchelder and resided in Hampden, Maine. 7. Elias, married — Noble and resided in Pittsfield, Maine. 8. Abigail, married Aaron Jacobs and also resided in Pittsfield, Maine.

(VIII) Asa, second son and child of Oliver and Betsey (Libby) Humphrey, was born April 13, 1792, in Gray. He was taken prisoner by the British during the war of 1812 and lay in Dartmouth prison for two years, when he was released and returned to Gray. There he resided until within five years of his death, at which time he removed to Windham, Maine, where he died March 29, 1870. He married, May 24, 1818, Asenath, who died February 1, 1879, daughter of Isaac and Sarah (Rounds) Fogg, of Portland, Maine. Children: 1. Ira, born in Gray, July 4, 1819, resided in Cumberland, Maine; married, March 14, 1844, Cynthia Jane, born February 18, 1824, daughter of Ephraim and Carrie (Hicks) Morrison; children: John B., Oliver and Eunice. 2. Hiram, born in Gray, May 12, 1821, resided in Boston from whence he went to New Mexico and engaged in the selling and setting up of brick machines; married, December 25, 1846, Aurelia, born October 4, 1824, daughter of Alexander and Barbara (Winslow) Whitney; children: Melville, Augustus, Nelson Fogg, Ada, Mary and Ellena. 3. Lavinia, born in Gray, October 31, 1824, married, 1846, William F., born in Windham, Maine, April 5, 1821, son of James and Hannah (Lowell) Hall; children: Alfreda H., James A., Albina C. and Georgia A. 4. Henry Pennell, see forward. 5. Lucinda Russell, born in Portland, Maine, May 31, 1830, married, February 28, 1860, Joseph, born in Windham, Maine, May 17, 1836, son of John J. and Sarah (Perley) Hussey; no children. 6. Aaron, born in Portland, January 14, 1833, was a miner, unmarried, and resided in Colorado. 7. Nelson Fogg, born in Gray, March 20, 1835, was a seaman, and died unmarried.

(IX) Henry Pennell, third son and fourth child of Asa and Asenath (Fogg) Humphrey, was born in Gray, Maine, July 9, 1827, and died January, 1891. His occupation was that of shoemaking and he resided in Lowell, Massachusetts. He married (first) January 9, 1845, Augusta Moody, born December 29, 1816, died August 13, 1853, daughter of Rev.

Daniel and Susan (Buxton) Weston, of Gray. Children: 1. Susan Weston, born in Yarmouth, Maine, died September 18, 1846. 2. Susan Augusta, born in Yarmouth, March 5, 1847, married, October 31, 1869, Melvin Porter, son of Alpheus and Naomi (Stimson) Frank (see Frank).

The family of Rich is a long time RICH resident of southwest Maine, and among its numerous members are a number of men of wealth and prominence.

(I) Artemas Rich was born December 31, 1801, died April 20, 1870. He married, at Yarmouth, Dorcas Loring Ring (see Ring VII), born August 5, 1804, died October 9, 1846, daughter of Andrew and Lucy (Loring) Ring, of North Yarmouth. Their children were: Marshall N., Charles Ring, Francis Gardner, Mary Augusta (died young) and Mary Lyman.

(II) Marshall Nye, eldest child of Artemas and Dorcas Loring (Ring) Rich, born in Freeport, October 24, 1830, died in Portland, December 25, 1902. He was educated in the common schools of Freeport and Yarmouth, and in 1848 removed from the latter place to Portland, and soon afterward entered the printing establishment of Brown Thurston & Company, to learn the business. In 1854 he became bookkeeper for John A. Poor and manager of the *State of Maine*, newspaper. Subsequently he engaged in the job printing business on his own account, and in the publication of that journal which he purchased at a later date. In 1859 he removed to Baltimore, Maryland, to accept a position with the late George W. Porter, and as assistant on the staff of the *Journal of Commerce*. After the demoralization of business there consequent to the outbreak of the war of the rebellion, he returned in 1861 to Portland and assumed the management of the Commercial News Room in the Fox block on Middle street, and in company with Brown Thurston commenced the publication of the *Portland Price Current* and the *Shipping List*. In the forepart of 1862, at the suggestion of Mr. Rich, the Commercial News Room united its interests with the Board of Trade, and opened the present Merchants' Exchange Room on Exchange street, now conducted under the auspices of the Board of Trade. The publication of the *Price Current* continued for ten years, until Mr. Rich was appointed by Governor Washburn, in 1867, deputy collector of customs at Portland, which office he held nearly nine years. He was president of the Mercantile Library •

Association in 1872, and of the Maine Press Association in 1880-81. He was elected secretary of the Portland Board of Trade in January, 1864, and every year after that time he was unanimously re-elected to this position as long as he lived. He served through the administration of all the presidents with the exception of President Brown, and with this long uninterrupted service, had the distinction of being in point of service the oldest board of trade secretary in the country. During all these years he was also managing director of the Merchants' Exchange, a position which brought with it many onerous duties, and for which more than the ordinary qualifications are required. In connection with his work in the Board of Trade he had also compiled and published several statistical reports upon the condition of the trade and commerce at the port of Portland. From the time of its foundation in 1888, he was the editor of the *Board of Trade Journal*. He was also the secretary of the Maine State Board of Trade from its formation in 1889.

It may almost be said that he devoted his life to the Portland Board of Trade, which he had the pleasure of seeing grow from a very small organization to one of the most powerful associations of business men in the United States. Mr. Rich was one of the most active of those who were interested in the construction of the Grand Trunk, or rather the Atlantic & St. Lawrence railroad. As a mere boy he was in the company of John A. Poor, almost constantly, and it is not strange that he became filled with the enthusiasm of the ardent promoter of railroad enterprises. Later on, in 1867, it was Mr. Rich who sent out the postal cards which called together the men who first took hold of the Portland & Ogdensburg scheme and made it possible that that road should be built. Again when fire devastated the Grand Trunk property in 1874 the Board of Trade took hold of the matter and proceeded to raise funds necessary to rebuild better than ever before. Again it was the Board of Trade which assumed the management of the plans to build the newest Grand Trunk elevator accommodations and put it through to its final state of completeness. The subject of harbor dredging and improvements was one in which Mr. Rich was always deeply interested, and his memory was a mine of information in regard to happenings on sea and on land connected with Casco Bay and its islands. The last achievement in which Mr. Rich had a share was the establishment of the through train service between Portland and New York,

although this was accomplished more in his capacity as secretary of the State Board of Trade. He conducted a wide correspondence with persons in all parts of the country, and was one of the best known men in his line of business in the world, as his name had gone abroad in all sorts of documents, all bearing the name of Portland and the imprint of the seal of the Portland Board of Trade. His singularly retentive memory enabled him to give even minute details of events of years ago, and this coupled with his agreeable disposition and never failing courtesy made him a very pleasing person for any one to meet who sought to know anything connected with the history and business interests of Portland.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trade on Saturday morning following the death of Mr. Rich, the following resolutions were passed: "A busy life has suddenly closed. While in full possession of all his faculties and with interest unabated, Marshall N. Rich has unexpectedly been called to lay down his cares and burdens and has passed on. By the death of Mr. Rich the Portland Board of Trade has lost a valued member and a most efficient officer. For nearly forty years he has served as its secretary and has brought to that office patient industry and unfaltering devotion. To his great attention to detail has been due much of the readiness with which business of the board has been promptly dispatched. Mr. Rich was thoroughly alive to everything which pertained to the prosperity of the city and of the state. No matter which promised to redound to their good escaped his attention and no enterprise whether of magnitude or seemingly of minor importance was passed unnoticed. Every suggestion was sure of cordial reception and careful consideration. His urbanity and courtesy made him well known throughout the state and the summer tourist was always sure of kind treatment and valuable information."

In political faith Mr. Rich was a firm and consistent Republican; in religious convictions he was a Universalist and attended the Congress Square church for many years. He was made a Mason in Ancient Landmark Lodge in 1859, at the age of twenty-eight. He was senior deacon in 1863 and marshal in 1864. He was exalted in Mt. Vernon Chapter, became a member of Portland Council, Royal and Select Masters, after his return from Baltimore, and was knighted in Portland Commandery. He passed through the chairs of Mt. Vernon Chapter, was high priest in 1869, and for many years served as one of

the members of the finance committee of that body, and as a member of the committee of inquiry of Portland Commandery. He was also a member of Ligon Lodge and Eastern Star Encampment of Odd Fellows, joining the Lodge in 1872 and the Encampment in the same year, on December 30, so that had he lived a week longer he might have celebrated his thirtieth anniversary of the Odd Fellows Encampment.

Marshall N. Rich married, in Portland, November 7, 1855, Phebe H. Ulrick, born in Portland, August 28, 1835, died March 27, 1902. She was the daughter of John and Sallie Richards Ulrick. John Ulrick, born in Hamburg, Germany; Sallie Richards, born in Portland, Maine. The children of this union were: William Clifford, Ida Florence, Edith Adalena, Mildred Porter, Herman Marshall, Maurice Clayton and Maude Lisba (twins). William Clifford, born November 23, 1858, died May 2, 1899. Ida Florence, born in Baltimore, July 26, 1860, died December 22, 1861. Edith Adalena, born September 14, 1862. Mildred Porter, born September 2, 1865, married, May 29, 1889, Charles H. Bailey, of Portland. Herman M., born February 1, 1869, married, April 12, 1899, Lillian Gertrude Dinsmore, of Boston, Massachusetts. Maurice C., mentioned below. Maude Lisba, born May 19, 1871, married, October 12, 1897, Augustus Perry Brigham, of Salem, Massachusetts, and died in Portland, Maine, January 27, 1899.

(III) Maurice Clayton, sixth child and youngest son of Marshall N. and Phebe (Ulrick) Rich, was born in Portland, May 19, 1871. He was educated in the public schools of Portland, leaving the high school at the age of seventeen years. He then turned his attention to business pursuits and became a clerk in the Portland Board of Trade and Merchants' Exchange rooms, where he served a year. At the end of that time he took a position in the banking house of W. P. Rice & Company, of State street, Boston, and remained there until the firm went out of business a year later, 1890. Mr. Rich next became associated in business with John C. Page, who then had the most extensive fire insurance agency in the United States. After passing two years in business with Mr. Page, Mr. Rich responded to the request of his father and returned to Portland, and again entered the employ of the Board of Trade, as an assistant secretary. In that capacity he rendered service until the death of his father, December 25, 1902. At a special meeting of the Board called on the next day, Maurice C. Rich was

unanimously elected secretary to fill out the unexpired term of his father. The annual election was held two weeks later, and he was elected secretary, a position to which he has been annually re-elected to the present time (1908). Mr. Rich was active in securing a building of its own for the permanent home of the Board of Trade, and was a prominent, energetic, industrious and most efficient member of the committee formed for the purpose of raising funds necessary to secure the success of the project which had for a long time been contemplated. Later he was equally efficient as a member of the house committee, to which was entrusted the task of remodeling the building to fit the desires of the Board. Besides attending to his duties as secretary Mr. Rich holds the position of editor of the *Board of Trade Journal*, which is without question the peer of any publication of its kind in this country. He is also actively interested in the *Board of Trade Journal* printing establishment. As a member of the Maine and the New England Trade Press Associations he is prominent and active. He was the Maine correspondent of the *New England Grocer* from 1894 to 1901, when his increasing duties compelled him to relinquish that position. In politics Mr. Rich has been identified with the Republican party ever since he attained his majority. In religion he is a Universalist, and is an attendant at the Congress Square church. He is an untiring worker and a diligent student, leaving himself little time for amusement. Maurice C. Rich married, in New York, April 4, 1908, Katherine Alberta Mackenzie, born in St. Stephens, New Brunswick, September 26, 1881.

The earliest settlers of this name in RING New England are those mentioned in the following sketch, although they were soon succeeded by John and Robert Ring, who came in the "Bevis" and settled in Salisbury in 1638. That the Rings of this sketch were persons of character and standing is evidenced by their marriages into some of the leading New England families. That their descendants in revolutionary times and after were patriotic and brave is shown by their record in the wars of the country. The energy and thrift of the ancestors still shows in their descendants.

(I) Mary Ring, widow, with three children—Susan, Andrew and Elizabeth—came in 1629 from England to Plymouth, Massachusetts. She made her will there October 28, 1633, and died soon after.

(II) Andrew, son of Mary Ring, was born in 1616, and was about thirteen years old when he came with his mother to Massachusetts. By the terms of his mother's will he was left to the care of Elder Fuller. In 1646 he was made freeman. His name is on the list of voters of Plymouth, December 10, 1646, and March, 1651. Among "The names of those that have interest and properties in the Townes land att Puncateesett over against Road Iland," is that of Andrew Ringe. In 1661 "A small pcell of swamp or meddow is graunted joyntly unto Andrew Ringe and Abraham Jackson lying att the south meddow at the further end of the Cove." October 27, 1662, the name of Andrew Ringe is found among "the names of such as desire meddow att the new found meddow in the south side of Turkey Swamp." He "desired a peece of meddow lying southerly from the cedar bridge." February, 1663, at this meeting "A little peece of swamp was graunted unto Andrew Ringe lying between the pond on the backside the fort hill and Gabriell fallowells ffence." At a town meeting held at the meeting house at Plymouth, October 14, 1674, Andrew Ringe and Jonathan Barnes were appointed by the town to see unto and procure Mr. Cotton's maintenance. In the same record are "the names of the men that engaged to draw wood," and opposite the name of Andrew Ringe is marked "8 load." At the town meeting held at the meeting house at Plymouth, September 17, 1677, "The Towne have Graunted unto Andrew Ringe a small psell of upland near his house about halfe an acree more or lesse to plant an orchyard or otherwise to use as he shall see Cause." In 1654 Andrew Ringe received a grant of a parcel of meadow "upon Craine Brooks by Josiah Pratt's so it exceed not six Acres." At a town meeting held February 10, 1643, it was voted "Stephen Wood and Andrew Ring are to repair the herring wear and to have it for three years next ensuing and are to have 14 pence per thousand for drawing the fish and delivering out the shares during the said term." Andrew Ringe was appointed to serve on the grand jury May 17, 1649; May 12, 1669; May 16, 1673; May 15, 1677; May 27, 1681; and May 24, 1674, was appointed one of a committee of three to prohibit "the cutting and transporting any bark out of the township; great spoil and strip of timber is made on the town's commons by that means." In 1640 Andrew Ringe owned land in what was afterward called Ring's Lane in Plymouth. "Andrew Ring was a man of influence in Plymouth Col-

ony. He was among the first settlers in Middleboro, and in King Philip's War his name appears as one who served from Middleboro. He was included among the Twenty-six Men's Purchase, and Sixteen Shilling purchasers." A list of the names of the Proprietors of the liberties of the township of "Middleberry" taken at "Plimouth" at a meeting of the main or major part of the proprietors "the 28th of June Anno Doma. 1677, includes the name of Andrew Ring who is credited with '1 propriation.'" He died in Middleboro in 1692, in his seventy-fifth year. He married (first) 1646, Deborah, daughter of Stephen Hopkins, the Pilgrim; (second) Lettys, widow of John Morton. The children, all by the first wife, were: William, Eleazer, Mary, Deborah and Elizabeth.

(III) Eleazer, second son of Andrew and Deborah (Hopkins) Ring, is mentioned in a list of the proprietors of the Twenty-six Men's Purchase, in 1690, as jointly in possession with his brother of the share of Andrew Ring, his father. He married, January 11, 1687, Mary Shaw, by whom he had: Andrew, Phebe, Samuel, Deborah, Mary, Jonathan, Susanna and Elkanah.

(IV) Andrew (2), eldest child of Eleazer and Mary (Shaw) Ring, born 1696, died 1744, was a mariner in the county of Plymouth, Massachusetts, and removed thence to North Yarmouth, Maine, about 1729. He was a large real estate owner in North Yarmouth on the western side of Royalls river, and later his son Eleazer made extensive conveyances of real estate for farms and building lots. A house he occupied but did not build is still standing. Andrew Ring married Zeruah, fourth child of Ebenezer, a grandson of Captain Myles Standish, the famous Puritan soldier. The first wife of the latter was Rose —, who died January 29, 1621; his second wife was Barbara —, and they were the parents of Alexander, Myles, Captain Josiah, Charles, Lora and John. Alexander, eldest child of Captain Myles and Barbara Standish, married (first) Sarah Alden, daughter of John and Priscilla (Mullanes) Alden, who bore him: Miles, Ebenezer, Lora, Lydia, Mary, Sarah and Elizabeth. He married (second) Desire, daughter of Edward Doty, and widow successively of Israel Holmes and William Sherman. She bore him: Thomas, Desire, Ichabod and David. Ebenezer, second son of Alexander and Sarah (Alden) Standish, was born 1672, and died in 1748. He resided in Plympton, and married Hannah, daughter of Samuel Sturtevant, of Plymouth,

who was the mother of: Zachariah, Moses, Hannah, Zeruiah, Sarah, Ebenezer and Mercy. "Zeruiah," second daughter of Ebenezer and Hannah (Sturtevant) Standish, became the wife of Andrew Ring (2), as above noted. She was born January 8, 1706, and died April 26, 1778. After the death of Mr. Ring she married (second), December 19, 1745, Andrew Gray, treasurer and selectman of North Yarmouth.

(V) Eleazer (2), fourth child and second son of Andrew (2) and Zeruiah (Standish) Ring, born in North Yarmouth, May 7, 1740, died October 22, 1821. He succeeded to the ownership of Lot 9, North Yarmouth, which his father bought of Robert Johnson when he made settlement in 1729, and was engaged in agriculture. He married (first) February 21, 1767, Olive Mitchell, born in 1750, died October 18, 1773. He married (second) Mary Sweetser, born in 1751, died January 2, 1839. The children of first wife were: Andrew, Jonathan and Hannah. Those of second wife were: Eleazer, Reuben, Olive M., Mary, Betsey, John, Zeruiah Standish and Martin.

(VI) Andrew (3), son of Eleazer (2) and Olive (Mitchell) Ring, born March 16, 1768, died May 13, 1837. He resided in North Yarmouth. He married, September 27, 1787, Lucy Loring, born March 6, 1771, died March 13, 1828. Their children were: William, Levi Loring, Olive M., Lucy, Andrew, Jeremiah Loring, Eleazer, Dorcas Loring, Hannah Gage, Joanna Loring, Charles Lee and Mary Stewart.

(VII) Dorcas Loring, eighth child and third daughter of Andrew (3) and Lucy (Loring) Ring, born August 5, 1804, died October 9, 1846. She married, at Yarmouth, Artemas Rich (see Rich).

One family of Richards, particularly numerous and prominent in Maine, is descended from John Richards, second, who was doubtless the brother of Humphrey Richards, of Boston.

(I) John Richards appears first at Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1694, when he is said to have been located on Plumb Island. He did not remain many years at Newbury, but after 1703 probably followed others from that place to the Piscataqua river country, and finally settled about nine miles west of Dover, New Hampshire, on the present road to Rochester. There he or his sons erected a substantial garrison house, which stood until about 1800. The trace of it may be ascer-

tained about one mile east of the village of Rochester, and marks a spot rendered classical, not only by the tragedy enacted there, but from its being the cradle of a numerous race. There he and his second wife are supposed to have died, but no record or headstone informs us how or when. He married (first), March 22, 1694, Hannah Goodridge, who died January 29, 1695. He married (second), July 16, 1696, Sarah Cheney. His nine children, all by the second wife, were: Sarah (died young), Mehitable, Benjamin, Sarah, Joseph, James, John, and a son.

(II) James, third son of John and Sarah (Cheney) Richards, was probably born at Piscataqua, New Hampshire, about 1709, and died at Camden, Maine, in 1789. He lived in Dover until about 1774, when he removed to Camden, where his son James, as the first settler in the place, had located in 1769. He married, in Dover, Sarah Foss, by whom he had Sarah, James, Dodipher and Joseph.

(III) Dodipher, second son of James and Sarah (Foss) Richards, born Piscataqua, New Hampshire, died Lincolnville, Maine, aged eighty years. In 1769 Dodipher and Joseph joined their brother James in the wilderness at Camden, which was still the resort of Indians, and there they built themselves log houses. These three Richards brothers were the progenitors of nearly all the numerous population of that name now living in Knox and Waldo counties. They possessed the sturdy qualities which make men successful pioneers and transmitted those qualities to their descendants. The three Richards brothers owned lands adjoining and those of Joseph and Dodipher covered what is now the business center of Camden Village. In 1771 Major William Minot, of Boston, purchased land and water power at Goose Harbor and soon afterward erected a grist mill and sawmill near the mouth of Megunticook river. Before that time the settlers had to carry their corn upon their backs to Warren through the woods, guided in their path by spotted trees. At this time, says the History of Camden, Dodipher Richards started for Warren to carry some corn to grind, accompanied by his little dog only. As night approached he arrived at a house or cabin, and requested the privilege of lodging there until morning. The mistress of the house being alone, her husband being absent, felt distrustful of the stranger, and refused his request; so, pursuing his path, he plodded on until nine o'clock, when he heard in the distance the howling of wolves. Seeking out a large tree, he selected a club and,

placing his back against the tree, awaited their approach. They were soon on the scent of his track, and as they came nearer their howls became louder and louder, until the pack of about thirty approached the spot where he stood. As they jumped toward him, he struck at them with his club, when they would retreat, and his dog would spring out at them and back, when they would rush at him in return. The hideous howls of others approaching, responding to those near him, could be heard as they came bounding through the woods, while their cry would be heard and returned by other packs in the distance, which were following the sound of those in advance. By midnight as many as one hundred of these furious but cowardly beasts surrounded him, snapping at him with their teeth; but fearful to get within reach of the blows of the stalwart pioneer, they kept at a safe distance. Mr. Richards at one time being hard pressed, thinking it might pacify them, threw his dog toward them, but they shrank from it, and the little animal ran back and crouched at its master's feet. Not having the heart to repeat the experiment, the stalwart settler fought the wolves with his club till dawn, when one by one they slunk away and left him to continue his journey in safety. After getting his meal he returned to his cabin none the worse for his disagreeable experience, but in relating the incident afterward to his friends he said: "I should rather have been at home in my log hut than out in the woods fighting them cussed varmints."

(IV) Dodipher (2), son of Dodipher (1) Richards, was born in 1782, at Camden, and died at Searsmont in 1868, aged eighty-six. He was a farmer and served in the war of 1812. He married ———; they had six children: Oliver, John, Thomas, Dodipher, George W., Rufus and Mary Ann.

(V) Thomas, son of Dodipher (2) Richards, born Waldo county, about 1804, died 1884, aged eighty years. He was a farmer. He married Charlotte House, born Boston, 1806, died Searsmont, 1893, aged eighty-seven. They had William Learmond, Charles D., Thomas J., George W., Mary, Abner H. and John F.

(VI) Charles Dodipher, second son of Thomas and Charlotte (House) Richards, was born in Searsmont, August 2, 1832. He was a farmer, then a merchant at Searsmont until 1867, and finally became a contractor and builder and followed that business at Portland until 1890. In politics he was a Democrat. He married, 1853, Mary Jane Cook, born St.

George, 1838, only child of Enoch Cook, of St. George, Maine, a sea captain, and his wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Andrews. The children of this union were: Enoch C.; Ida, married Thomas Egan; Samuel, married Winifred Richards; Charles, married Susan Richards; Edward; and Ella, wife of William Davis.

(VII) Enoch Cook, eldest child of Charles D. and Mary J. (Cook) Richards, was born in Searsmont, January 15, 1854. He was educated in the public schools of Searsmont and Lincolnville. From 1871 to 1874 he served an apprenticeship at the trade of machinist in the employ of Davis & Furber, of North Andover, Massachusetts; worked at the carpenter trade from 1875 to 1878; was on the road selling goods for himself part of the years 1878-79; was engaged at carpenter work in Portland and Rockland until 1885, when he engaged in business as a general contractor in Milford, Massachusetts, remaining until September, 1887, when he removed to Portland, where he has since resided, and where he has engaged in building good residences which he sold after completing them. He built for himself a beautiful home on the Eastern Promenade overlooking the sea, which he occupied until 1908. In that year he finished the "Los Angeles," a structure at 419 Cumberland avenue, containing thirty apartments of from two to four rooms each, and supplied with every convenience, making it in many ways one of the most desirable places of residence in Portland. Since completing the "Los Angeles" he has entered upon the construction of another building of twelve four-room flats, situated at 23 to 29 Grant street. In politics he is an Independent. He was made a Mason in Kilwinning Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Boston, and since that time has become a member of the following divisions of that order: Royal Arch Chapter; Council, Royal and Select Masters; Commandery, Knights Templar; and Massachusetts Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree.

Enoch C. Richards married, in Montreal, Canada, May 20, 1879, Kate M. Reardon, of Ottawa, Canada, who was born in Ottawa, June 13, 1856, fourth child of John and Mary (Hayes) Reardon. Their children are: 1. Edward Homma, born May 22, 1880, died December 20, 1900. 2. Blanche Louise, born October 10, 1883, married Fred W. Hinckley. 3. Grover Cleveland, born February 19, 1886. 4. Mildred Grace, born December 19, 1888. 5. Harold Scott, born January 1, 1891.

In the early years of the colonies various men named Nash appeared in the scattered settlements. Gregory Nash was in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1630; Samuel was of Plymouth, perhaps in 1630, certainly in 1632; William was of Charlestown in 1634; Thomas was a resident of New Haven colony in 1643, or earlier. Others came not many years later. From these mentioned and others have sprung many families of Nash who trace themselves to no common ancestor. One hundred and seventy enlistments in the revolution are credited to men of this name in the Massachusetts Rolls. Nash is derived from *atten Ash*, that is, "At the Ash," denoting the place of residence of a person, as is the case with *Atwood*, *Atwater*, and the like.

(I) Elijah Nash, born March 2, 1766, died July 28, 1849, in Raymond, where he was a farmer, and resided many years. He married Mary Small, born October 3, 1770, died December 2, 1849. Children: Thankful, Elizabeth, John, Simon S., Elijah, Daniel, Eleanor, Mary, George S., Sarah, Samuel (died young) and Samuel.

(II) John, eldest son of Elijah and Mary (Small) Nash, was born at East Raymond, March 22, 1796, died February 27, 1873. Like his ancestors, he was an honest and successful tiller of the soil. He married, August 29, 1820, Hannah Moses, born August 11, 1788, died August 6, 1840. Children: 1. Josephus, born October 20, 1821, died February 11, 1864; married, September 3, 1849, Nancy Clapp, born June 18, 1821; children: i. Emma C., died young; ii. William A., died young; iii. Mary A., born March 4, 1860, married, October 10, 1878, Frank D. Munroe, born July 10, 1856; child, Freedom Nash Munroe, born November 21, 1880. 2. Elizabeth M., born July 24, 1823, died June 21, 1866; married (first) Mark Brown, two children: i. Irving J. Brown, born February 3, 1848, died June 22, 1894; married, May 24, 1870, Fannie E. Mitchell, born August 15, 1845; children: Mamie, born October 11, 1873, married, May 29, 1895, Fred Haynes Pitman, born March 28, 1870, and had three children: Donald Irving, born December 4, 1896; Philip Brown, born November 5, 1899, and Robert Williams Pitman, born October 10, 1901; Charles D. Brown, born September 10, 1878; ii. Hannah N. Brown, born December 3, 1849, died November 15, 1870. Elizabeth M. Nash married (second), December 30, 1851, William Thurlow, born August 10, 1808, died July 20, 1857,

by whom she had two children: i. J. Howard Thurlow, born July 16, 1852, died September 29, 1907; married, October 15, 1884, Mary L. Emerson, born November 14, 1856; no children; ii. Emma C. Thurlow, born May 9, 1857, married, December 26, 1904, George Y. Fraser, born September 28, 1844, died October 10, 1905; no children. 3. Oliver M., born October 15, 1825, died November 5, 1891; married (first), July 9, 1848, Harriet J. Guilford, born February 14, 1829, died November 28, 1878; two children: i. Hannah Lizzie Nash, born January 4, 1853; ii. Jennie E. Nash, born May 15, 1860, died young; Oliver M. married (second), June 17, 1879, Lucy F. Low; two children: iii. Frank L. Nash, died May 9, 1908; iv. William T. Nash. 4. Daniel W., see forward. 5. Freedom, born March 16, 1830, died January 25, 1890; married, September 27, 1851, Annie Chipman, born January 26, 1830; no children. 6. Esther Cornelia, born November 12, 1832, died June 23, 1882; married, February 2, 1859, Captain George L. Ulrick, born March 6, 1823, and was lost at sea December 10, 1881; two children: i. Sarah L. Ulrick, born May 24, 1862, died May 29, 1883; married, December 6, 1882, J. Perley Milliken, born October 27, 1861; ii. Freedom N. Ulrick, born May 6, 1869, married, June 17, 1902, Emma G. Cross, born May 20, 1875. 7. Charles B., born May 27, 1835, died December 31, 1893; married (first), August 2, 1855, Elizabeth B. Coxwell, who died November 16, 1856; no children; married (second), October 28, 1858, Julia M. Stewart, born July 2, 1842, died May 25, 1872; married (third), March 31, 1874, Maria J. Illsley, born November 13, 1838; three children by second wife: i. Charles Edward Nash, born April 11, 1860, died young; ii. John Henry Nash, born June 3, 1862, died young; iii. Lizzie Maria Nash, born August 6, 1863, married, June 25, 1890, Ernest A. Wheeler (see Wheeler IX); one child by third wife: iv. Edward Henry Nash, born June 7, 1875, married, February 4, 1907, Katherine C. Bradford, born July 2, 1876. 8. Mary, born October 7, 1838, died September 16, 1899; married Frederick K. Thorpe, born February 16, 1833; two children: i. Charles K. Thorpe, born January 8, 1868, married, March 18, 1896, Mary W. Gowell, born March 20, 1866; one child, Merle Edwin, born February 17, 1897; ii. John H. Thorpe, born October 28, 1871, died April 14, 1903; married, June 10, 1894, Alice M. Goodwin, born May 22, 1876; two children: Harold Everett, born July 22, 1895, and Clyde Francis, born June 12, 1901.

(III) Daniel W., third son of John and Hannah (Moses) Nash, was born at East Raymond, December 12, 1827, died June 21, 1883. He was educated in the public schools, and when but a boy came to Portland and became a clerk in a retail grocery house in Portland. At the age of twenty-two years he formed a partnership with his brother, Oliver M., in the stove and tinware business, which he continued until his death. He was a prominent member in the order of Odd Fellows. He married Mary E. Smith, of Portland, born August 28, 1833, died June 18, 1882, daughter of Freeman and Lucy N. (Libby) Smith, of Portland. Children: 1. Ella Frances, born May 22, 1853, married, December 25, 1878, Peter S. Nickerson, who was born September 15, 1856, died February 19, 1908; no children. 2. Carrie Adelaide, born April 17, 1856, married, October 10, 1883, Frank M. Strout, born March 9, 1858. 3. Daniel Freeman, see forward.

(IV) Daniel Freeman, only son of Daniel W. and Mary E. (Smith) Nash, was born in Portland, October 19, 1858. He was educated in the public schools and graduated from the high school in 1878. Following this he took a year's course at Gray's Business College, and then went to work as bookkeeper for O. M. & D. W. Nash, stove dealers, heating and plumbing contractors. After the death of his father, in 1883, he purchased his interest and became a member of the firm, to the success of which he has now devoted the best years of his life; after the death of his uncle, O. M. Nash, in 1891, he purchased his interest and became sole proprietor, continuing the same firm name. He takes an interest in the general welfare of the city and is a member of the Board of Trade. He is a Republican in politics, was elected a member of the city government in 1894 from ward 7 and re-elected the following year. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the following bodies of that order: Portland Lodge, No. 1; Greenleaf Royal Arch Chapter, No. 13; Portland Council, Royal and Select Masters, No. 4; St. Albans Commandery, No. 8, Knights Templar, Maine Consistory, and Kora Temple, N.M.S. He is also a member of Harmony Lodge, No. 19, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is a past grand; a charter member of Woodbine Lodge, Daughters of Rebekah, and a member of the Grand Lodge of Maine; a member of Samoset Tribe, No. 32, Improved Order of Red Men; a charter member of Pine Tree Lodge, No. 11, Knights of Pythias, of which he is past chancellor, and

a member of the Grand Lodge of Maine; a charter member of Iona Chapter, No. 21, Order of the Eastern Star, and is also a past patron and a member of the Grand Chapter of Maine; past chief patriarch of Eastern Star Encampment, No. 2, I. O. O. F., and a member of the Grand Encampment of Maine; a charter member of Forest City Castle, Knights of the Golden Eagles, and also a past chief and a member of the Grand Castle of Maine.

Mr. Nash married, December 19, 1883, Flora R., born in Putney, Vermont, April 24, 1865, daughter of Henry M. and Laura A. (Keyes) Parker, of Putney, Vermont. Children: 1. Edith Marian, born October 22, 1884. 2. Mabel Frances, February 16, 1888. 3. Arthur Freeman, January 19, 1895.

• The family of Goudy has existed in Maine for nearly two centuries, as records show, but there is no evidence that it was represented in America in very early colonial times. Men of this name did good service in the revolutionary war, and later generations have maintained a high reputation for industry and probity. The name is variously spelled in old records Gody, Goody, Gowdey.

(I) Amos Goudy, the first of the name of whom there is a record, lived in Old York, Maine, and moved from there and settled on the eastern bank of the Damariscotta river opposite Pleasant Cove. He was the first of this name in Lincoln county. He was extensively engaged in fishing and lumbering and built and operated a sawmill long known as Goudy's Mill. He was drowned near his home and buried on the hillside on his farm. The name of his wife is thought to have been Mercy Clark. They had two sons, Amos and John, who survived the father. In the Lincoln probate records is the following "Amos Goudy or Goudey, late of Harrington, now Bristol, Mercy Goudy of Harrington, widow, administratrix, 21 May 1765," "Mercy, guardian to Bette, minor daughter, 18 Sept. 1765." Inventory, 16 July, 1765, £420; 3; 4. Account filed 28 September 1765.

(II) Amos (2), son of Amos (1) and Mercy (Clark) Goudy, born in Bristol, October, 1744, died June 22, 1824, aged eighty. "He was a man of much intelligence and firmness," was sheriff of Lincoln county in 1788, and probably before, and in the performance of his official duty hanged John O'Neil, who was convicted of murder, about 1788. This was the first execution in Lincoln county. Amos Goudy, of Bristol, was a mem-



Lewis A. Gaudy

ber of the committee of correspondence, inspection and safety in 1776-79-81. "The Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War" contains this record: "Amos Gowdey, second lieutenant, Matross company, Col. James's (Third Lincoln county) regiment of Massachusetts Militia; list of officers; commissioned May 23, 1780." Amos Goudy married Sarah Clark, born in 1745, died in 1834, aged eighty-nine.

(III) Amos (3), son of Amos (2) and Sarah (Clark) Goudy, resided and died in Bristol, where he was engaged in farming. He married Rebecca Church, and they were the parents of sons: Albert, Alden and Edwin, and daughters: Nancy Jane, Harriet, Diana and Almira.

(IV) Alden, second son of Amos (3) and Rebecca (Church) Goudy, born in Bristol, March 22, 1821, died in Westbrook, 1897, aged seventy-six years. He acquired his education in the public schools and Lincoln Academy, and in early manhood taught school. Subsequently he became a merchant and for a long time dealt in dry goods in Boothbay. He afterward became a commercial traveler for a Portland firm. Still later he lived in Thomaston and conducted a boot and shoe and gentleman's furnishing store for eleven years. He then removed to Westbrook, where he carried on the same kind of business until the end of his life. He was from the early days of the party a Republican, and while a resident of Boothbay was a member of the board of selectmen and also member of the legislature. He was a man of very upright character and a strong temperance man, having been a member of one of the first temperance organizations ever formed in Maine. He married, in Woolwich, Maine, February 4, 1848, Augusta P. Soule, daughter of David F. and Elizabeth Soule (see Soule, VII). Children of this union were: 1. Lewis A., see forward. 2. and 3. Hattie and Lizzie, died young. 4. Frank, born in Boothbay, resides in New York, where he is engaged in business; he married Nellie Pike, of Portland, by whom he has two children: John P. and Genevieve. 5. Harriet B., living in Portland, Maine. 6. Edward L., died at twelve years of age.

(V) Lewis Alden, eldest child of Alden and Augusta P. (Soule) Goudy, was born in Woolwich, Sagadahoc county, Maine, June 10, 1849. He attended the public schools of Boothbay and Bath, where he obtained a practical education. At the age of seventeen years he became an employee of the Maine Central railroad at Bath. At nineteen years

of age he went to Portland and became an accountant for the wholesale house of Waldron & True, and from 1869 to 1881 was confidential clerk for the same firm. In 1881 he became a partner with W. C. Cobb in the biscuit and general bakery business, and subsequently added the manufacturing of confectionery, and conducted a business employing one hundred and fifty hands. In 1886 he took Edward W. Kent as a partner, and the business was carried on under the firm name of Goudy & Kent. In September, 1892, the factory was burned, and the next year it was rebuilt. Mr. Kent retired from the firm in 1891, and in 1893 the business was incorporated as Goudy & Kent, and so continued until the retirement of Mr. Goudy in 1898 and later it was sold to the National Biscuit Company. Mr. Goudy was later the president and general manager of the Northeastern (Automatic) Telephone Company. The extension of its lines and the efficiency of its service attest the quality of Mr. Goudy's management of the business of the company. He is a man of much candor and energy, and a fellow townsman of his recently remarked, "It is a pity there are not more like him." He has been connected with various enterprises for the promotion of the business interests of the city, and was for some time vice-president of the Board of Trade, and has always been a member of its important committees and always interested in its welfare. He was the original inspirer of the State Board of Trade. He has always been a Republican from the time of attaining his majority, but casts his vote independent of party affiliation. He served as a member of the city government of Portland 1899 to 1901, and took an active part in securing electric lighting for the city, and the installation of the Automatic Secret Service System of Telephone which has been installed in some of the other cities in Maine. He was largely instrumental in securing the public ownership of the water supply of Portland after one of the most sharply contested campaigns in the history of the city. He is president of the Northeastern Concrete Paving and Construction Company of Portland. He was for a time an overseer of the poor, and before the war with Spain was active in sending supplies to the suffering reconcentrados in Cuba. He is a member of Ancient Landmark Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, Mount Vernon Royal Arch Chapter, Portland Council, Royal and Select Masters, and Portland Commandery, Knights Templar. Also a member of Beacon Lodge, Independent Order of Odd

Fellows, an unaffiliated member of Ivanhoe Lodge, Knights of Pythias, formerly a member of the Portland Club, the Young Men's Republican Club, and is a life member of the Maine Charitable Mechanics' Association. His country home is on a valuable farm of three hundred acres or more, eight miles from Portland, known as (Black strap) Mt. Independence, one of the most delightful locations in the state of Maine.

Mr. Goudy married, in Portland, February 5, 1873, Annie J. Ayers, born in Portland, September 23, 1852, daughter of Joseph and Harriet (Beal) Ayers, of Portland. Mrs. Goudy, her mother, and her daughters have all won reputations as cultured vocalists and musicians. The children of this union are: Annie Louise, married George Megrew, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and has daughter, Jane Shelley, and son, Alden Frick; Isabel Augusta, married George W. Merrow, of Bethel, Maine. Ellen Chase. Alice Dinsdale.

The Soules of this article, and, in fact, of this country, with a few exceptions, are descendants of George Soule, one of the "Mayflower" Pilgrims, and thirty-fifth signer of that famous and influential compact. The name is English, and is early spelled Sole, Soal, Soul; and Soule seems to be of late adoption. There is no known connection of this family with the French family of Soulé, a name of two syllables, the e being accented.

(I) George Soule came to Massachusetts in the "Mayflower" in 1620, under the protection of Edward Winslow. He landed at Plymouth, December 21, same year. He signed the famous Cape Cod compact in November, 1620, had a grant of one acre, and next a lot "at the watering place," and in 1633 he became a freeman of the colony. In 1633-34 he was taxed independent of Winslow, his tax in the former year being nine shillings. In 1638 he lived north of Eel river bridge, relinquished his land there to Constant and Thomas Southworth, and removed to Duxbury and settled at Powder Point. The next year he sold his first acre grant to Robert Hicks. He was an original proprietor of Bridgewater in 1645, and sold his right to Nicholas Bygrave; and in 1652 he was among the purchasers of Dartmouth, and also of Middleboro. He was a man of high character and had the confidence of his townsmen. He was representative in the general court, 1642-45-46-50-51-53-54. He died in 1680, very aged. He married, about 1623, Mary Becket, or Bucket, who

came as one of the passengers in the "Ann" and her consorts of 1621, in company with Barbara Standish and Patience and Fear Brewster. She died in 1677. The children of this union were: George, Zechariah, John, Nathaniel, Benjamin, Patience, Elizabeth and Mary, all born before 1650, but the order of births unknown.

(II) John, son of George and Mary (Becket) Soule, born in 1632, died in 1707, aged seventy-five, resided in Duxbury. At the time his father made his will, John was the eldest child. He was made the chief heir. The portion of the will referring to this matter runs as follows: "And for as much as my eldest son, John Soule, and his family hath in my extreme old age and weakness bin tender and careful of mee and very healpful to mee; and is likely for to be while it shall please God to continew my life heer, therefore I give and bequeath unto my said son, John Soule, all the remainder of my housing and lands whatever." John Soule was freeman, 1653. During the excitement against the Quakers he was fined, October 2, 1660, for attending their meetings. He was surveyor of highways, 1672, 1694; grand juryman, 1675-77-78-83-84; arbitrator between Marshfield and Duxbury, and Plymouth and Duxbury, 1698, involving land disputes; witness to the Indian deed of Bridgewater, dated December 23, 1686, and joined in a remonstrance, 1687, against increasing the salary of Rev. Ichabod Wiswell. He married Esther, probably a daughter of Philip Dela Noye, who died September 12, 1733, aged ninety-five. Their children were: John, Joseph, Joshua, Josiah, Benjamin and two daughters.

(III) Joshua, third son of John and Esther Soule, born in Duxbury, October 12, 1681, died May 29, 1767, aged eighty-five. He resided in Duxbury. He married Joanna Studley, and they had children: Zermiah, John, Ezekiel, Joshua, Abigail, Joanna, Sarah, Joseph, Nathan, and probably Lydia.

(IV) Ezekiel, third child of Joshua and Joanna (Studley) Soule, was born in Duxbury, February 17, 1711. He married January 7, 1733, Hannah Delano, who died September 25, 1768, aged fifty years. Their children were: William, Lucy, Lydia, Amasa, Hannah, John and Deborah. March 15, 1749, Ezekiel Soule was chosen deacon of the church in Duxbury. He removed to Woolwich in 1766.

(V) John (2), son of Ezekiel and Hannah (Delano) Soule, was born in Duxbury.

(VI) Samuel, son of John (2) Soule, of Duxbury, married Joanna Farnham.

(VII) David F., son of Samuel and Joanna (Farnham) Soule, married Elizabeth McMurchie, who was born in 1789.

(VIII) Augusta Parker, daughter of David F. and Elizabeth (McMurchie) Soule, born April 21, 1831, married Alden Goudy, of Bristol, Maine. (See Goudy IV.)

The records of the first century of New England contain no mention of this name, but early in the eighteenth century mention of the name of Bolster is found in the records of the town of Uxbridge and Worcester county, Massachusetts, where the family first resided. They are said to have come from England. A dozen enlistments of Bolsters are found in the Massachusetts Revolutionary War rolls, and nearly all are credited to towns in Worcester county.

(I) Isaac Bolster appears, from the meagre records of the time, to have been the immigrant ancestor of the family of this sketch. He, with his wife, Abigail, was in Uxbridge in 1732. He died April 28, 1753. After the death of his first wife he married (second) Hepsibah, who died July 20, 1742. The children of first wife were: John and Mary. Those of second wife were: William, Isaac and Betty.

(II) Captain Isaac (2), second son and child of Isaac (1) and Hepsibah Bolster, was born in Uxbridge, April 28, 1737. He and his brother William were able-bodied young men, full of military spirit, and served as privates in the French and Indian war at various times between 1755 and 1761. In 1775 they were ardent patriots, and entered the army at the beginning of the revolution as seasoned soldiers. Isaac was one of the men who marched to Concord, April 19, 1775, serving as lieutenant in Captain John Putnam's company and Colonel Ebenezer Learned's regiment; later he was commissioned captain. The Massachusetts Revolutionary Rolls state that Isaac Bolster, of Sutton, was a lieutenant in Captain Andrew Eliot's company, Colonel Learned's regiment, which marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775; service eight days; reported enlisted into the army; *also* captain, Colonel Ebenezer Learned's (Worcester county) regiment; list of officers; commissioned May (year not given); *also*, list of officers in camp at Roxbury dated May 19, 1775; *also*, returns of officers for rations dated June 5, —, July 29,

1775; *also*, muster-roll dated August 1, 1775; enlisted April 27, 1775; service, three months, twelve days; *also*, company return dated Roxbury, October 7, 1775. He was among the early settlers of Hebron, Maine, and in May, 1784, moved to Paris, where he afterwards resided. The old farm he occupied in the southern part of the town has since been divided and is now the property of various owners. He died April 27, 1825, aged just eighty-eight years. He was a leading citizen, was frequently appointed on public committees and was a useful citizen. He is mentioned as "Gentleman." He married, July 24, 1761, Mary Dwinell, or Dwinall, who died August 4, 1814. Their children were: Hepsibah, Abraham, Isaac, David and Solomon.

(III) Captain Isaac (3), son of Captain Isaac (2) and Mary (Dwinell) Bolster, born Sutton, May 12, 1769, died July 8, 1835. He settled on a farm which he occupied throughout his life, and was afterward occupied by his son, Gideon. Mr. Bolster, from whom the present village of "Bolster's Mills" took its name, purchased property of the Gilsons on Crooked river, and built a dam and sawmill in 1819 and a gristmill in 1820. The business was carried on mainly by his sons. He married, March 9, 1754, Hannah, daughter of Gideon and Ruth (Shaw) Cushman. She was born April 16, 1777. Their children were: Alvan, Isaac, Gideon, Otis C., William, Hannah, Lyman, Louisa, Levi and Ruth.

(IV) Otis Cushman, fourth son and child of Captain Isaac (3) and Hannah (Cushman) Bolster, born Paris, Maine, September 25, 1801, died November 9, 1871. When a lad of fifteen years of age he left home and went to work for his uncle, Francis Cushman, at Rumford. His outfit consisted of a shirt and a pair of stockings. He remained with him until he was twenty-one years old, and soon after went into business for himself. By accident, his store was blown up by an explosion of gunpowder, November 1, 1836, and his eldest child, a boy of eight years, was killed. He and another boy, probably attempting to light some grains of gunpowder on the powder-keg, in the absence of Mr. Bolster, October 23, 1852, his buildings were set on fire and destroyed. He moved to South Paris in March, 1855, and purchased the old brick store, and went into trade, in which he continued till his decease. He was esteemed for his genial traits of character and strict integrity. He married, October 28, 1807, Dolly B. Keyes, born Rumford, November 10, 1806, died August 15, 1840, daughter of

Francis and Molly (Bean) Keyes, of Rumford (See Keyes VII). Their children were: Horatio A., Henrietta L., Mellen E., Free-land K. Mr. Bolster married (second), May 14, 1841, Maria C. L. Virgin, of Rumford, born April 13, 1814, died 1840, daughter of Peter C. Virgin, of Rumford. The children of this marriage were: William Henry, Dolly M., Norris Dayton, Sarah V. and Marietta.

(V) Mellen Eugene, third child and second son of Otis C. and Dolly B. (Keyes) Bolster, was born at Rumford Point, September 19, 1847. He received his education in the public schools and at Norway Academy, and then became a clerk in his father's store. He was employed in that capacity until his father retired, and he became the proprietor of the business, which he carried on until 1865. He then removed to Portland, and was clerk for Twitchell Brothers & Champlin. His stay with this firm continued until 1869, and then he became a member of the firm of Locke, Meserve & Company, dealers in dry goods. In 1871 this firm was changed, and became Locke, Twitchell & Company. From 1880 to 1884 he was a member of the firm of Storer Brothers & Company. In the latter year Mr. Bolster, Charles Sargent, E. P. Staples, N. D. Smith and F. W. Roberts formed the firm of Bolster, Sargent & Company, and engaged in the wholesale dry-goods and gentlemen's furnishing business. In 1887 Mr. Sargent retired, and was succeeded by Lucien Snow, and the firm name was changed to Bolster, Snow & Company. This concern was in business twenty years, till June 15, 1907, when it sold out to the Parker & Thomas Company, and Mr. Bolster withdrew from active business, and now lives retired, in the enjoyment of a well-earned competency. Mr. Bolster is a member of no club or fraternal society. In politics he has been a Republican since that party was formed. He worships with the Congregationalists.

He married (first), November 22, 1859, Ann Sophia Roberts, daughter of Dr. Thomas and Harriet (Wilkins) Roberts, of Rumford Point, born August 19, 1836, died May 26, 1868. Married (second), at Hanover, Maine, October 5, 1870, Mary S. Smith, born June 9, 1846, daughter of George E. and Julia (Bartlett) Smith, of Hanover, Maine. Children of first wife: Eva I., born August 2, 1862, married Harry D. Hastings; one child, Margaret, born September 19, 1884. Harriet W., born December 4, 1865, married Arthur W. Pierce, of Providence, Rhode Island; one child, William B., born August 19, 1887.

Children of second wife: Frelon E., born March 30, 1873, married, June 24, 1902, May L. Pierce, of New Haven, Connecticut; resides in Portland. Julia A., born October 29, 1879, married F. A. Ferris, Jr.; resides in New York City.

The Keyes family of this sketch
KEYES is descended from the earliest settler of the name known in New England. The men of this lineage have possessed the military spirit and won honor in various wars from early times. The name is spelled in many ways on the Massachusetts Revolutionary Rolls, where about fifty enlistments under the name Keyes and about the same number under Keys are recorded.

(I) Robert Keyes settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, in the year 1633, or before. There is no record of him before that time. The earliest written mention of him is in the record of the birth of his eldest daughter. He appears from the records to have been in Watertown in 1633, if not earlier; to have removed to Newbury between 1643 and 1645, and to Sudbury during the latter year, and died in 1647. His death is recorded in Watertown, Newbury, Plymouth and Sudbury. The Watertown record recites: "Robert removed to Sudbury, Massachusetts, June 16, 1645, where he died 1647." Another record makes his death occur July 16, 1647. His widow, Sarah, was married to John Gage in 1658, or, according to the Plymouth record, November, 1664. The children of Robert and Sarah Keyes were: Sarah, Peter, Rebecca, Phebe, Mary, Elias and Mary.

(II) Elias, sixth child and second son of Robert and Sarah Keyes, was born May 20, 1643, and resided in Sudbury. He married, September 11, 1665, Sarah, daughter of John Blanford, or Blanchard. Their children, all born in Sudbury, were: Elias, John, James, Sarah and Thomas, the subject of the next paragraph.

(III) Deacon Thomas, fifth and youngest child of Elias and Sarah (Blanford, or Blanchard) Keyes, born Sudbury, February 8, 1674, died Marlboro, August 25, 1742, aged sixty-eight. After his marriage he settled on a new farm in the eastern part of Marlboro, where he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives. He was a man of influence in public affairs and a deacon in the church. He married, in 1695, Elizabeth, daughter of John Howe and granddaughter of John and Mary Howe, the first white settlers of the town of Marlboro. She was the sister of Mrs. Peter

Josslyn, of Lancaster, and in 1692, when a young girl, while visiting her sister, was taken captive by Indians and carried to Canada. She remained there four years, when she was redeemed by government, returned home, and married Thomas Keyes, to whom she was engaged before her captivity. It was sixteen years earlier that the town was attacked by fifteen hundred Indians and destroyed, and numbers carried into captivity. But Lancaster was for many years a frontier town, and it was probably during some raid of less historical moment that her capture occurred. She died August 18, 1764. Their children were: David, Jonathan, Cypron, Dinah and Thomas.

(IV) Deacon Jonathan, second son and child of Deacon Thomas and Elizabeth (Howe) Keyes, was born in Marlboro, November 19, 1702. He settled in Shrewsbury, and was a prominent citizen and deacon in the North parish. He died suddenly at Shrewsbury of apoplexy, June 25, 1778, aged seventy-six. He married, in 1727, Patience Morse, of Marlboro, and they had eleven children: Jonathan, Miriam (died young), Dinah (died young), Timothy, Miriam, Thomas, Benjamin, Asa, Catherine (died young) and Dinah (twins), and Catherine.

(V) Jonathan (2), eldest child of Deacon Jonathan (1) and Patience (Morse) Keyes, born Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, January 21, 1728, died Rumford, Maine, November 9, 1786. That Jonathan Keyes was the first white man to make his home in Rumford and move his family there has never been disputed. Hunters may have camped there previously, but they came not to make them a home. He purchased land in Sudbury, Canada, now Bethel, Maine, in 1772, and again in 1774. He spent some years in Bethel before he settled in Rumford, but just how many the records do not show. A deed recorded in the Cumberland records recites that March 14, 1777, Jonathan Keyes, of Sudbury-Canada, sold to Samuel Ingalls, of Fryeburg, four hundred acres, or four lots of land, situated and being on the south side of Androscoggin river, in a place called Sudbury-Canada. The deed further states that upon one of the lots Mr. Keyes had made considerable improvement, had built a house, a barn for grain, and another for English hay. January 3 preceding, Mr. Keyes had purchased of Dr. Ebenezer Harnden Goss two full rights in the township of New Pennacook. That Mr. Keyes removed his family to Bethel is not probable. Two of his sons, Ebenezer and Francis, were

there with him, and it is stated on good authority that Mr. Keyes returned to Shrewsbury one fall and left his two sons in care of his camp, and that, for some reason not mentioned, he did not return until spring. Ebenezer was about fourteen years old and Francis nine, and they remained in this then remote region all through the long and inclement winter with no companionship save that of the Indians. A paper in the handwriting of the late Francis Keyes, of Rumford, states, among other things: "In 1777 my father, Jonathan Keyes, of Shrewsbury, purchased four rights of land in this town, and on the tenth of March, 1777, set out with myself and my mother and came to New Gloucester. From there my father and I came to this town in the August following, and began a settlement where I now live, the first settlement made in this town. After bringing the farm forward so far as to support a small family, my father moved my mother, the 29th day of October, 1779. In 1781 three other persons began making settlements in this town, and on the third of August of that year a small scouting-party of Indians from Canada, with one who before that time lived in these parts, commenced plundering on Sunday River Plantation and Sudbury-Canada, and took some prisoners and killed two men in Peabody's Patent. Not considering it safe to continue here, we moved off on the sixth of the same month, and did not return until the spring of 1783, and began our settlement anew." While the family was left in the border settlement, Mr. Keyes was preparing a home for them in the wilderness, and in 1783 he returned to his clearing, and his was doubtless the only family that up to that time had ever lived within the limits of the town. In the "History of Rumford," by William B. Lapham, is found the following: "When Jonathan Keyes first came to Rumford the place was sometimes visited by roving Indians, and as they came from Canada and the war for independence was in progress, they sometimes appeared in war-paint, though they never made any very hostile demonstrations towards his family. One time, when Jonathan Keyes was absent from home, his son Francis saw several painted Indians approaching the house, and ran and told his mother. Mrs. Keyes was a very large woman, and as fearless as she was large. She told Francis to step into the house and stay there. She then went out and confronted the head Indian, one Tomhegan, with whom she was acquainted, and asked him whether they were for peace. 'Then,' said she, 'hand me your

guns.' They obeyed; and, having received them, she gave them bread and maple-sugar to eat. After they had eaten they took their guns and passed along. Keyes came home at night, and, not liking the aspect of things, took his family and started for New Gloucester, where they arrived in safety. This was about the time of the Indian raid into Bethel. These Indians had been to Livermore to attack the settlement there, but finding it too strong, they left without making any demonstration." Jonathan Keyes's farm was the best in the town, was situated below Rumford Corner, and is now known as the Timothy Walker farm. Jonathan Keyes died in Rumford, November 9, 1786; his death was perhaps the first in the plantation. There is no record of a previous one. He and his wife were buried on his farm, where no monument marks his last resting-place. He married, January 23, 1752, Sarah Taylor, daughter of Ebenezer Taylor. Their children were: Solomon, Dinah, Sarah, Thomas, Ebenezer, Salma and Francis, whose sketch follows.

(VI) Francis, seventh and youngest child of Jonathan (2) and Sarah (Taylor) Keyes, born Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, October 13, 1765, died Rumford, Maine, August 16, 1832. He went with his father to Sudbury-Canada, now Bethel, when he was nine years old. As stated above, he and his brother Ebenezer spent one winter in Bethel alone among the Indians. He lived on the homestead of his father in Rumford, whither they removed when Francis was twelve years old. His means of education were limited, but he improved them to the best advantage, and when the town was incorporated he was chosen to be clerk, as he had been of the plantation. He was surveyor, a justice of the peace and conveyancer. Many of the early deeds of Rumford lands were written by him. He also held the minor office of fence-viewer, field-driver, surveyor of highways, member of the school committee, and "In 1806," says the record, "Francis Keyes was again elected chairman of the board of selectmen, but declined to serve. He was reelected clerk." "At the meeting in 1807 Francis Keyes was again elected clerk and chairman of the selectmen." In 1811 he was again chosen clerk. In 1798 Francis Keyes paid a direct tax to the general government on thirteen hundred acres of land, valued at \$1,450. He married Dolly Bean, born Bethel, May 14, 1773, died February, 1834. She was the eldest child of Josiah and Molly (Crocker) Bean. Their children were:

Sally, Polly, Jonathan, Josiah, Lydia, Winthrop S., Dolly B., Francis and Hannah.

(VII) Dolly B., seventh child and fourth daughter of Francis and Dolly (Bean) Keyes, born November 10, 1806, died August 15, 1840. She married Otis C. Bolster (See Bolster IV).

The name of Cram is probably derived from the German "Kram," meaning a retail shop. The patronymic is rather unusual in the United States, and the earlier generations seem confined almost entirely to the neighborhood of New Hampshire, where families of the name are found in the towns of Hampton, Fracestown, Raymond, Weare, Wilton, Antrim, Nottingham, Hancock, Acworth and Washington. Without doubt, they are all descended from a common ancestor, John Cram, who came to Exeter in 1639.

(I) John Cram, the first American ancestor, emigrated from England, and in 1639 was one of the early settlers of Exeter, New Hampshire, which town had been founded the year before. In the combination formed for the early government of the town, his name appears as Crame. When he came to Exeter, his signature, like that of so many men of the time, was simply a mark, but he afterward learned to write. In 1648-49 he was elected townsman, or what was afterward known as selectman. About 1650 he left Exeter and located at Hampton, settling on the south side of Taylor's river, which became Hampton Falls, his house being near the site of the Weare monument. With his wife, Esther, he became a member of the First Church of Hampton. John and Esther Cram had five children: 1. Joseph, drowned June 24, 1648, aged about fifteen years. 2. Benjamin, married Argentine Cromwell. 3. Thomas, mentioned below. 4. Mary, married Abraham Tilton, January 25, 1666. 5. Lydia, born July 27, 1648. Argentine Cromwell, whom Benjamin Cram married, November 29, 1662, was said to have been a relative of Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector of England. Many of their descendants settled in Raymond, New Hampshire, and one of them was Rev. Jacob Cram, who was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1782, and was for a time pastor of the Congregational church in Hopkinton, New Hampshire. The record of the death of the original settler in the town book of Hampton reads: "Died 5 of March, 1681, good old John Cram, one just in his genera-

tion." His wife, Esther Cram, died May 16, 1677.

(II) Thomas, third son of John and Esther Cram, was born probably after 1650, at Hampton Falls, New Hampshire. On December 20, 1681, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel Weare. Four children are recorded: 1. Mary, perhaps the one who married Ebenezer Knowlton. 2. John, born January 12, 1686. 3. Thomas, mentioned below. 4. Elizabeth, born October 15, 1702.

(III) Thomas (2), second son and third child of Thomas (1) and Elizabeth (Weare) Cram, was born November 9, 1696, probably at Hampton Falls. He lived in that town, where he was captain of the militia. Captain Thomas Cram married Mary Colman, of the neighboring town of Kingston, and among their children was Jedediah.

(IV) Jedediah, son of Captain Thomas (2) and Mary (Colman) Cram, was born at Hampton Falls in 1738. He lived in different towns in that state, first in Weare, but later in Frances-town, where he died. He signed the association test in Weare in 1776, and he was on the tax-list of that town from 1788 to 1793. He married Abigail Hooke, who died in 1814, aged seventy years. Their children were: 1. Sarah, born February 6, 1761, married Moses Sargent, and died in Warren, Vermont. 2. Anna, September 3, 1763, married James Steele, and died at East Roxbury, Vermont. 3. Asahel, January, 1766, married Lydia Lewis, and died at Antrim, New Hampshire. 4. Stephen, see forward. 5. Lois, August 7, 1773, married, first, William Campbell, and, second, Robert Eaton, lived in Charlestown, Massachusetts, and Ridgeway, New York. 6. Mary, April 9, 1776, married Daniel Blaisdell, and died at Cambridge, Vermont. 7. Joseph, December 28, 1778, moved to the west. 8. Jacob, November 25, 1780, married, first, Nancy Gove, and, second, Maria Adams, of Limerick, Maine, to which state he removed. 9. Jedediah (2), July 30, 1782, married Lydia Butterfield, and died at Warren, Vermont. Jedediah Cram, the father, died at Frances-town, New Hampshire, June 3, 1828, aged ninety years.

(V) Captain Stephen, second son and fourth child of Jedediah and Abigail (Hooke) Cram, was born September 14, 1768, in New Hampshire, probably at Weare. He lived in Deering, that state, at the time of his marriage, and afterwards at Frances-town. He held a captain's commission in the militia. On June 22, 1790, he married Sarah Lewis, eldest child of Deacon David and Lydia (Clough) Lewis.

She was born August 20, 1771, at Frances-town, and they had seven children: 1. Lewis, born November 24, 1790, was a fifer in the war of 1812, and married Martha K. Bradford. 2. Daniel, born April 22, 1794, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1812, and died October 14, 1814. 3. Levi, born April 7, 1797, married Mary L. Plummer, and died at Bangor, Maine. 4. Mary, born December 17, 1803, lived in Manchester, New Hampshire. 5. George Green, born May 23, 1806, married Rebecca H. Bradford, and lived in Frances-town. 6. Laura, born March 14, 1809, married Henry B. Hall, and lived at Bethel, Maine. 7. Gilman, see forward. Captain Stephen Cram, the father, died at Frances-town, New Hampshire, May 2, 1853.

The United States army claims among its distinguished general officers Thomas Jefferson Cram, born in New Hampshire in 1805, a graduate of the United States Military Academy, appointed from New Hampshire, his native state, and commissioned second lieutenant U. S. A. in 1826. He remained at the academy as assistant professor of mathematics, 1826-29, and as full professor of natural and experimental philosophy, 1824-36. He resigned from the army in 1836, to take up the business of civil engineering in connection with railroad-building which he carried on successfully 1836-38. He re-enlisted in the army in 1838, was made a member of the topographical corps and given the rank of captain. His service was largely in surveying the territory west of the Mississippi river and laying out army routes. In 1845 he was sent into Texas as a member of the military reconnaissance party, to determine the condition of the routes of travel incident to a proposed army movement against Mexico, then harassing the people of the independent states of Texas. This duty accomplished, he was made chief topographical engineer of the newly formed Department of the Pacific, and he remained on that duty 1855-58. He was promoted to the rank of major in August, and to that of lieutenant-colonel in September, 1861, and served on the staff of General John E. Wood, in command of Fort Monroe and the Department of Virginia 1861-62, and was transferred with General Wood to command the middle department, with headquarters at Baltimore, Maryland, after the final surrender of Norfolk, Virginia, May 8, 1862, and he remained on the staff of Wood, who had been made a major-general, May 16, 1862, up to the transfer of that officer to the command of the Department of the East, with headquarters

at New York, in January, 1863, leaving that post on March 3, 1863, to resume his place in the engineer corps. He was promoted to the rank of colonel in November, 1865, and he was breveted brigadier and major-general in the regular army for services during the civil war. He continued in the service up to February 22, 1869, when he was retired by reason of age limit, and he took up his residence in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he died, December 20, 1883.

(VI) Gilman, seventh child and fifth son of Stephen and Sarah (Lewis) Cram, was born in Francestown, New Hampshire, June 21, 1811, and died in Bangor, Maine, June 11, 1896. He resided in his native town until he found employment, as a young man, in Boston, Massachusetts. In 1844 he removed to Bangor, Maine, and became a bookkeeper for Pendleton & Ross, a well-known firm of ship chandlers and tugboat managers. He afterward engaged in the lumber business, his particular line being manufacturing, which he carried on in Bradley and in Brewer. In his later years he conducted a commission business in Bangor. He was a sworn sealer and surveyor, and for fifty consecutive years was a notary public. He had been a prominent business man, and was very highly respected by all who knew him. He was one of the oldest citizens of Bangor, and an excellent example of what good and regular habits of life will do for a person, for his eighty-five years sat as lightly upon him as the years of many men of twenty, or even thirty years younger than he. His health remained good until a few months before his death. He attended to his business as usual up to about three weeks before his demise, when he took a severe cold which ended his life. From 1850 to 1855 he was a regular attendant at the First Parish Church, and from the organization of the Republican party he was a sterling and staunch Republican. He married Elizabeth A. Linnell, born in Gorham, Maine, November, 1825, and died May 19, 1899. She was the daughter of Elisha Linnell, of Gorham. The children of Gilman and Elizabeth A. Cram were: 1. Charles, who died young. 2. William, who died young. 3. Franklin W., who is mentioned below. 4. Frederick, who died unmarried. 5. Mary. 6. Nellie, who married Charles Gould, of Bangor, and is now deceased. 7. Alice, who married ——— Keene and resides in Bangor.

(VII) Franklin Webster, third son of Gilman and Elizabeth A. (Linnell) Cram, was born in Bangor, Maine, June 21, 1846, and

educated in the public schools. He entered the service of the Maine Central Railroad at Bangor, October 1, 1860, and worked as a freight-porter until 1867. From the latter date until September, 1870, he was assistant agent for the company at Bangor. He then became agent for the European and North American Railway Company at Bangor, and filled that position so satisfactorily that in January, 1872, he was promoted to general freight-agent of that road, and served the company in that capacity until the following September, when he became assistant superintendent and subsequent general freight-agent for the company, and he discharged the duties of that position until October, 1875. He was general superintendent of the road 1875-82, when he resigned to become general eastern freight-agent of the Maine Central railroad and general manager of the Katahdin Iron Works railway, serving in the double capacity until June 1, 1885. At that date his term of service as general manager of the New Brunswick railway began, and continued until July 1, 1890. From March, 1891, he has been general manager of the Bangor & Aroostook road. From 1895 to September, 1900, he was also vice-president of the same road, and since September, 1900, has been president of the road. He is also president of the Northern Maine Seaport Railroad Company, general manager of the Aroostook Construction Company, which built the Bangor and Aroostook and Northern Maine Seaport roads; president of the Northern Telegraph Company; president of the Bangor Investment Company. His interest in public affairs caused him to accept membership in the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and in the Civic Federation of New England. He is also a member of the Maine Genealogical Society. In politics he is a Republican.

His life has been devoted to successful railroad work, in which he has been a most industrious and energetic toiler, and to him more than to any man northern Maine owes its development in commerce, agriculture and manufactures. He is alert, courteous, approachable and highly esteemed by his fellow townsmen and by a large circle of business acquaintances throughout the United States who are allied with the railroad interests of the country. We learn from one of the most prominent railroad men in the United States, who visited the great system of the Bangor and Aroostook railroad by invitation of Percy R. Todd, general manager of the system, and spent four days in going over the entire route

and into the rich region made accessible to commerce by its construction, as follows: "I have but one criticism to make adverse to the perfect construction and equipment of the entire system, and the single fault can be remedied at an expense of not over five hundred dollars." A New York man making a tour of the system reported substantially as follows: "When Mr. Cram leaves this earth he will leave behind him an accomplished work of more worth to the state of Maine than any other single individual in New England." He adds: "Mr. Cram is the John J. Hill of the east with the sting left out," which remark he interpreted as meaning that he had done more for the northeast than Hill had done for the northwest, but all without the domineering spirit that accompanied the work of Mr. Hill. The Bangor & Aroostook Railroad Company has constructed more than four hundred miles of permanent road-bed, and equipped it with steel rails and all the accessories of the high-class railroad built for heavy traffic, and all this within the actual borders of the state. No other system in the state exceeds its mileage, and none in the country exceeds the commercial wealth embraced within the reach of its lines. His plans, as carried out for securing a deep-water terminal not affected by the climate or hindered by accumulated ice that blocks the navigation of the Maine rivers, are extensive to the extreme. From the main line above Bangor he caused to be built a double-track railway that parallels the Penobscot river and reaches Searsport, on the Atlantic Ocean, a distance of sixty miles. This line affords an unobstructed outlet to the sea, and was completed in the spring of 1906. It was at once put to use for the transportation of lumber from the interior of the state for the construction of an immense system of docks and warehouses and wharves, said to be the largest in the world, surpassing any terminal facilities of railroad traffic either in Boston or New York. Lumbermen are afforded storage facilities at little expense, which enables them to hold or reship the product of their mills in the interior of the states as the market dictates, and they secure in this way low freight-rates, irrespective of season. The piers already built and in use are respectively 1,760 and 1,600 feet in length. The cost of construction of the railroad along the river to render the seaport available was four million dollars, and the terminal improvements already constructed at the harbor have been made at a cost of four million dollars more. Prominent shippers and lumber-dealers consider

their interests to have been greatly protected by this enterprise on the part of Mr. Cram, and they pronounce the road to be the most substantial and best equipped of any in the state, if not in New England. It serves as an outlet to the great unexplored and unavailable wealth of soil and forest of the northern counties of the state, and the potato industry alone easily furnishes the working capital necessary to its maintenance. In 1896 Aroostook county produced 40,000 bushels of potatoes, which found buyers at an expense that almost used up the entire proceeds of the crop in transportation to market. In 1908 20,000,000 bushels were carried cheaply to market, and afforded a large profit to the farmers, as they have been shipped from Searsport district by water to Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore at low freight rates. One vessel-load was sent to Cuba, and found a profitable market. One thousand carloads of seed-potatoes were sent by sea to the Carolinas, and one trainload went to Texas by water. Scotland called upon Maine for seven steamer-loads of basswood spools, to be used in the thread manufactories of that country, and two shiploads of orange-box shooks were sent to Italy. This is but the beginning of the great industries this road and seaport has opened to the world. Over forty lumber-mills are now located directly on this great line, and these will be duplicated many times as the necessity of feeders reach out from the main line into the forests on either side. The monument Mr. Cram has built is one that is marked on every side with the inspiring word, "Prosperity." His investments will pay not only a large dividend to himself and to his heirs, but even larger to the population that will make homes and cultivate farms all along the route after the wealth of the forests have given place to the wealth to be wrested from the virgin soil that repays the husbandman so handsomely for his labor. There will be in the state of Maine no envious eyes turned toward the wealth accumulated by Mr. Cram, as he has merely blazed the pathway in the wilderness that the seekers after wealth only need to follow to be equally prosperous.

Mr. Cram was married in September, 1872, to Martha Cook, daughter of William P. and Phebe (Cook) Wingate, of Newburyport, Massachusetts. Their only child, Wingate Franklin, was born in Bangor, Maine, and he is of the eighth generation from John Cram, the emigrant, 1639.

(VIII) Wingate Franklin, only child of Franklin Webster and Martha (Cook) (Win-

gate) Cram, was born in Bangor, Maine, December 4, 1877. He was prepared for college in private schools in Bangor, at Phillips' Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, 1894-95, in a private school in Lexington, Massachusetts, 1895-96. In the fall of 1896 matriculated at Harvard University, and he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1900. He then took a one year's course in law at Columbia University, New York, and in 1901 returned to his home in Bangor, Maine, where he engaged in the business of railroading, in connection with the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad Company, of which his father is president.

Edward Spalding came SPAULDING from England with Sir George Yeardley in 1619 (approximately). There is documentary evidence in the records of the Virginia Colony that Edward Spalding and his family were fully established in the colony in 1623, as in the "Lists of the Living and the Dead in Virginia, February 16, 1623," page 37, under the caption, "Att James Citie and within the Corporation thereof," Edward Spalding *uxor* Spalding, *puer* Spalding and *puella* Spalding are recorded between the names Mr. Cann and Capt. Hartt above, and John Helin *uxor* Helen, *puer* Helin and infant Helin below. Apparently these formed a single household. On page 53, in the same list, the name of Edmund Spalden appears under the caption, "More att Elizabeth Cittie." It is supposed that Edward and Edmund emigrated together about 1619, and that Edmund joined the Maryland Colony under Lord Baltimore, and became the progenitor of Maryland branch, while Edward went to Massachusetts Bay Colony about 1630.

(I) Edward Spalding, with his wife, Margaret, and daughter, Grace, were in Braintree before 1643, as their son, Benjamin, was born in that year. Grace, the daughter, was buried in 1641, and his wife, Margaret, died in 1640. Edward Spalding was made a freeman in 1640. As the original settlers of Braintree were from the old English counties of Lincolnshire, Devonshire and Essex, and as the laws of the colony forbid Irish emigration, it is very probable that the Spaldings were English. When the town of Chelmsford was incorporated, in May, 1655, Edward Spalding was an inhabitant of that plantation, he probably settling there in 1653, as he was chosen a selectman in 1654, and the next year his name is on a petition to extend the boundary

of the town to the Merrimack river. Among the proprietors of the "New Field" in 1669 were Edward Spalding, Sr., Edward Spalding, Jr., and John Spalding. The children of Edward and Margaret Spalding, all born in England, were: John, Edward and Grace. After the death of his wife, Margaret, in 1640, he married Rachel ———, who is named in his will, and their children were: 1. Benjamin, born April 7, 1643. 2. Joseph, October 25, 1646. 3. Dinah, March 14, 1649. 4. Andrew (q. v.), November 19, 1652. He died February 26, 1670, and his widow died soon after.

(II) Andrew, youngest of the seven children of Edward Spalding, the immigrant, and child by his second wife, Rachel, was born in Chelmsford, Middlesex county, Massachusetts Bay Colony, November 19, 1652. He married Hannah, daughter of Henry Jefes, of Billerica, April 30, 1674. He was a deacon in the church at Chelmsford, and succeeded by the will of his father to the paternal estate. Children, born in Chelmsford: 1. Hannah, who died March 10, 1677. 2. Andrew, born March 25, 1678. 3. Henry (q. v.), November 2, 1680. 4. John, August 20, 1682. 5. Rachel, September 26, 1685, married Samuel Butterfield, December 7, 1703. 6. William, August 3, 1688. 7. Joanna, October 8, 1689-90, married Joshua Fletcher. 8. Benoni, February 6, 1691. 9. May, December 5, 1695, died July 18, 1698. Andrew Spalding died in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, May 5, 1718.

(III) Henry, second son and third child of Andrew and Hannah (Jefes) Spalding, was born in Chelmsford, November 2, 1680. He married, probably in 1703, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Lund, of Dunstable, Massachusetts, now Nashua, New Hampshire. Thomas Lund, Lun or Lunn, was a soldier, and his son, Thomas, was killed by the Indians, September 5, 1724. Henry Spalding died in Chelmsford, April 4, 1720, and his widow, with Richard Stratton, a neighbor, settled his estate. Children, born in Chelmsford: 1. Henry, November 22, 1704. 2. Thomas, July 30, 1707. 3. William, March 17, 1711. 4. Leonard (q. v.), December 1, 1713. 5. Ebenezer, May 29, 1717, and as no mention is made of him as settling his father's estate, he probably died young.

(IV) Leonard, fourth son of Henry and Elizabeth (Lund) Spalding, was born in Chelmsford, December 1, 1713. He married Elizabeth ———, and had eight children. He lived in Chelmsford, and died there in February, 1758. In his will he mentions his widow,

Elizabeth, and his children, Sarah, Abel, Esther and Lucy, under fourteen, and Rachel and Thankful, over fourteen. His widow married for her second husband Dr. Ezekiel Chase, and she died in Buckfield, Maine, in 1799, aged eighty years. The children of Leonard and Elizabeth Spalding were: 1. Benjamin (q. v.), born February 5, 1739. 2. Elizabeth, December 29, 1740. 3. Rachel. 4. Thankful. 5. Sarah. 6. Abel. 7. Esther. 8. Lucy, who married William Spalding (1759-1825), of Carlisle, April 6, 1779, and they had seven children.

(V) Benjamin, eldest child of Leonard and Elizabeth Spalding, was born in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, February 5, 1739. He removed to Buckfield, Maine, in 1776, where he was a pioneer settler and leader in the improvements made in the town. He removed part of his family there in 1778, when the place had only two or three families. He married in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, November 29, 1764, Patty Barrett, born January 31, 1740, died in Buckfield, Maine, October 4, 1819, having been a widow eight years, her husband having died October 14, 1811. Children: 1. Patty, born in Ashby, Massachusetts, September 14, 1765, married Joseph Robinson, March 2, 1784. 2. Rebecca, born in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, November 10, 1766, married Benjamin Heald, who died October 12, 1841; she died June 10, 1858. 3. Benjamin (q. v.), August 15, 1768. 4. Leonard, February 13, 1770. 5. Elizabeth, January 18, 1772, married John Fletcher, of Sumner, Maine. 6. Esther, Buckfield, Maine, October 28, 1775, married Alexander Thayer, of Paris, Maine. 7. Abel, October 15, 1777. 8. Stephen, August 13, 1782. 9. Thankful, August 16, 1787, married Caleb Cushman, of Paris, Maine.

(VI) Benjamin (2), oldest son and third child of Benjamin (1) and Patty (Barrett) Spalding, was born in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, August 15, 1768. He was for many years representative from Buckfield, Maine, to the general court of Massachusetts, and to the legislature of Maine after it became a state. He also served as county commissioner, selectman and justice of the peace, and was one of the best esteemed men of the town. He married (first) Myrtilla, daughter of Increase and Rebecca Robinson, of Sumner, Maine, October 15, 1790. She was born December 12, 1770, died October 1, 1816, after having given birth to seven children. Mr. Spalding married (second), November 6, 1817, Mrs. Mary (Sturtevant) Bumpus, of Hebron, Maine. She was born September 12, 1777, in Ware-

ham, Massachusetts, died in Buckfield, Maine, June 24, 1845. Mr. Spalding died February 18, 1858. The children of Benjamin and Myrtilla (Robinson) Spalding were: 1. Increase, born October 2, 1791. 2. Lupira, February 17, 1794, married William Cole, of Buckfield, Maine. 3. Jonas, April 22, 1796. 4. Adrian, July 1, 1800, died March 4, 1825. 5. Axel, February 17, 1803. 6. Sidney (q. v.), January 20, 1807. 7. Melissa, January 22, 1809, died August 18, 1831. The children of Benjamin and Mary (Sturtevant) (Bumpus) Spalding were: 8. Dastine, January 15, 1819. 9. Ozen, born December 2, 1821.

(VII) Sidney Spaulding, as the name is now spelled, fifth son and sixth child of Benjamin and Myrtilla (Robinson) Spalding, was born in Buckfield, Maine, January 20, 1807, died there April 1, 1881. He married Eliza Green, daughter of William and Hannah Atwood, of Livermore, Maine, August 10, 1834; children, all born in Buckfield, Maine: 1. Mary, 1835, died August 18, 1835. 2. Benjamin, June 15, 1836. 3. Cyrus Cole, February 18, 1838. 4. William Cole (q. v.), June 18, 1841. 5. Flora Augusta, February 20, 1846. 6. Florence Atwood, January 26, 1855, married, May 24, 1877, C. Childs.

(VIII) William Cole, third son and fourth child of Sidney and Eliza Green (Atwood) Spaulding, was born in Buckfield, Maine, June 18, 1841. He was brought up on his father's farm, and when he reached his majority removed to Fort Fairfield, where he engaged in the hardware business. He married, July 25, 1865, Lovina Jane, daughter of John Sterling, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, the marriage being celebrated at Fort Fairfield, Maine, and in 1867 they made their home in Caribou, Aroostook county, Maine, where he continued the hardware business. He was made a director of the Aroostook Trust & Banking Company from its incorporation, a trustee of the Universalist church, a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a director of the Bangor & Aroostook railroad. Mrs. Spaulding was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, April 14, 1842, died March 31, 1904. Children: 1. John Sterling, born July 21, 1869, died in Caribou, Maine, December 15, 1896; married Harriet Louise, daughter of William and Elizabeth Burpee, of Fort Fairfield, Maine, November 29, 1892; no children. 2. Atwood W. (q. v.).

(IX) Atwood W., second son of William Cole and Lovina Jane (Sterling) Spaulding, was born in Caribou, Aroostook county, Maine, January 6, 1873. He attended the public school of his native town, and was

graduated at Columbia Institute, New York City, a department of Columbia University, in 1892, and on his return to Caribou he entered into the hardware business with his father, as a partner. In 1897 he was made military secretary on the staff of Governor Llewellyn Powers, and his position gave him the direction of the Maine volunteers enlisted for the Spanish-American war. He was initiated in the Order of Knights of Pythias through membership in Lyndon Lodge, No. 46, and in the Patrons of Husbandry through membership in Caribou Lodge, No. 138. The Ancient Order of United Workmen have his support and sympathy, he being a member of Arctic Lodge, No. 71, and the Masonic fraternity have him as a member through his initiation in the mysteries of the order by Carbon Lodge, No. 170, Aroostook Council, No. 16, of Presque Isle, Garfield Royal Arch Commandery of Caribou, St. Aldemar Commandery, No. 17, of Houlton, and Kora Temple, Mystic Shrine, Lewiston, Maine.

In the annals of New England the name Andrew appears in many variations, among which are: Andress, Andrews, Andries, Andross and Andrus. Some of those who came early spelled their name Andrew, but later generations have extended it to Andrews. William Andrew, mariner, was of Cambridge, where he was made freeman as early as 1634. Edward Andrews was of Newport, 1639, Francis was of Hartford, 1639, and Henry Andrews was one of the original purchasers of Taunton, Massachusetts. He was representative in 1639 and the four years next following, and died in 1652. He is chiefly known from his will, made March 13, 1652, and probated February 10 following. He built the first meeting-house in Taunton. His wife was Mary. In his will he mentions children: Henry, Mary, Sarah and Abigail. The widow, in her will of February 14, 1654, calls herself forty-three years old, and speaks of Sarah as little. Henry (son) was killed by the Indians in King Philip's war, and although descendants are said to be numerous, no account of marriage or name of wife or children is known.

(I) David Andrews, the first of the line herein treated of whom we have definite information, was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, May 23, 1736. He married, May 14, 1768, Naomi Briggs, by whom he had Edward, Abiezer, Rhoda and David. After marriage he settled in Paris, Maine, where his

descendants have ever since lived.

(II) David (2), youngest child of David (1) and Naomi (Briggs) Andrews, born in Paris, Maine, May 26, 1781, died October, 1856. He was a farmer. He married first Abigail Pratt, daughter of Nathaniel and Lucy (Shaw) Pratt; married second ———; married third Sarah Robinson, who died in February, 1856, aged fifty-six years. He was the father of twenty-two children, among whom were: Ziba, born about 1806, died May 11, 1888. Cyrus. Levi. Miranda, died young. Nathan, born July 30, 1813, died January 23, 1888. Abigail, born June 1, 1818, died March 30, 1858. Jonathan, born June, 1820, died May 26, 1887. Elvira, born March, 1821, died March, 1862. Bathsheba, born October, 1825, died October 23, 1876. Sabrina J., born January 23, 1827, died February 7, 1892. Calista C., born January 11, 1829, died May 5, 1878. Loretta, born May 29, 1831. David, see forward.

(III) David (3), child of David (2) and Sarah (Robinson) Andrews, was born in Paris, Maine, October 16, 1834. He succeeded to the paternal homestead, all but one hundred and sixty acres, which he sold. Later he added one hundred and sixty acres and carried on farming extensively. His buildings were burned, and in 1882 he removed to Sumner, where he purchased another farm of one hundred and sixty acres, which, together with the one he purchased in Paris, he still carries on. He enlisted in the Ninth Maine Volunteer Infantry in 1861, served one and a half years, and was discharged on account of disability incurred in the service. He is a Republican in politics and a Baptist in religion. He married, January 24, 1866, Lucy Augusta (Washburn) Wilson, born March 9, 1832, in Portland, Maine, daughter of Calvin and Lucy C. (Sturtevant) Washburn, the former of whom died June 12, 1865, and the latter May 29, 1871. Mr. and Mrs. Washburn were the parents of six other children, as follows: Amanda M., born February 11, 1827, died 1854. Sarah E. and Lucy M., twins, born December 19, 1829; Lucy M. died June, 1831. Calvin A., born October 25, 1834. George W., born July 4, 1837. E. Angelia, born December 20, 1839, died April 3, 1852. Ellen M., born February 10, 1846. Lucy Augusta Washburn married, first, June 1, 1854, Sylvanus Poor Wilson, who died January 5, 1859. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson: Martha Angelia, born September 25, 1855, married Hannibal Hamlin Bryant. Jeannette

Stephens, born September 16, 1857, died December 13, 1890. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Andrews: Cora Elvira, born February 9, 1867, whose sketch follows. Lelia Eunice, born December 29, 1868, died October 21, 1894. Mary Wight, born January 6, 1871, died April 26, 1891; she was the wife of Hiram S. Bisbee; married December 29, 1890. Percy Melville, born January 26, 1874, whose sketch follows.

(IV) Cora Elvira, eldest child of David and Lucy Augusta (Washburn) (Wilson) Andrews, was born in Paris, Maine, February 9, 1867. She attended the public schools of Paris and Sumner, with two years at South Lancaster Academy, Massachusetts, and two at Maine Central Institute, Pittsfield, Maine, from which she graduated in 1892. She taught for many years in the schools of Sumner, Paris, Pittsfield and Richmond. She married, April 2, 1887, Quincy Randall Webber, of Richmond, Maine, and to them have been born three children: Lyndall Fern, September 9, 1893. Violet Ione, July 15, 1897. David Paul, June 5, 1908.

(IV) Percy Melville, youngest child of David and Lucy Augusta (Washburn) (Wilson) Andrews, was born in Paris, Maine, January 26, 1874. He attended the public schools, Hebron Academy, from which he graduated in 1897, and Colby College, from which he graduated in 1901, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In the same year he began reading law in the office of Warren C. Philbrook, of Waterville. After continuing his course two years, he entered the Bangor Law School, where he completed the course in 1904. He was admitted to the bar in September of the same year, and the following month opened an office in Portland, where he has since been engaged in the general practice of his profession. He is a Republican in politics. He is a member of Evening Star Lodge, No. 147, Free and Accepted Masons, of Buckfield, Maine; Portland Lodge, No. 188, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Portland Board of Trade, Cumberland Bar Association and the Lincoln Club.

(I) John Andrews, immigrant ancestor, was born in England and settled in Kittery, Maine, as early as 1640. His descendants are numerous in York county, Maine. He was born, according to his own deposition, about 1600. He signed the submission of 1652. He died in 1671, and his widow, Joan, married, in 1672, Philip Atwell. She was

doubtless much younger than Mr. Andrews. Children of John Andrews: 1. John, mentioned below. 2. Sarah, married Christopher Mitchell. 3. Joanna, mentioned in 1653. 4. Ann, married John Billing. 5. Elizabeth, married Thomas Mannering. 6. James, mentioned below.

(II) John (2), son of John (1) Andrews, was born about 1652, and settled at Kittery; sold land at Braveboat harbor in 1688, jointly with his mother. He died in 1694. Children: 1. Robert, administered his father's estate; married Susannah ———, who administered his estate in 1719; children: i. Sarah, married John Varrel; ii. William, married, 1737, Margery Walker; iii. Mary, married William Trickey. 2. Edward (?) (perhaps a nephew, instead of son), sold land at Thompson's Point in 1707; was of Berwick, Maine, in 1720; married, 1709, Sarah Churchill, daughter of Arthur and Eleanor (Boynton, or Bonython) Churchill, granddaughter of John Bonython, of Saco.

(II) James, son of John (1) Andrews, was born about 1660, and settled at Casco Bay. Sons: James, Jr. Elisha, mentioned below.

(III) Elisha, son of James Andrews, and grandson of John Andrews, was born about 1685; married at Kittery, May 23, 1712, Rebecca Weymouth. Children born at Kittery: 1. Sarah, born January 24, 1712-13. 2. Elizabeth, born August 24, 1715. 3. Elisha, baptized with the two elder children, March 2, 1719-20; married, February 16, 1740-41, Mary Butland, of Wells. 4. Joshua, baptized August 7, 1720; married Olive Emery. 5. Tabitha, baptized May, 1723. 6. John, baptized June 5, 1726, died young. 7. Mary, baptized August 4, 1728. 8. John, baptized March 21, 1730-31, married, December 27, 1748, Miriam Emery.

(IV) Stephen Andrews, born about 1745, came to this country, according to family tradition, from England with two brothers: James, who settled in Berwick, and John, who settled in Parsonfield. But there is good reason for believing that Stephen belonged to the Andrews family given above, the only family found in Berwick and vicinity, and having John, James and other names common in the family of Stephen Andrews. Stephen Andrews settled in Lyman, Maine, during or after the revolution. He was a soldier from Berwick in Captain Samuel Sawyer's company (thirtieth regiment), under Colonel James Scammon, in 1775; also in Captain Samuel Grant's company, Colonel Jonathan Titcomb's regiment, in 1777. This was the

Second York County Regiment. The name of all branches of the Andrews family was spelled Andrus, Andross, etc., until recent times. (See Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolution, p. 264, Vol. I.) He settled, after 1777, in Lyman, Maine. Children: Stephen, Simon, mentioned below; James.

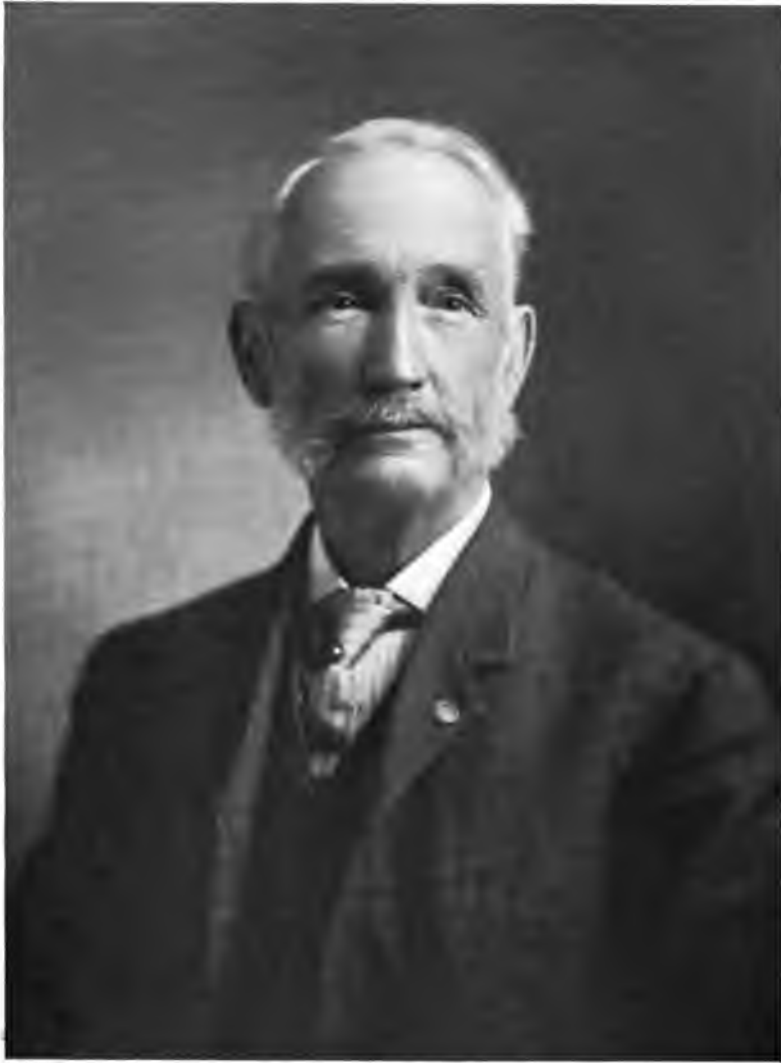
(V) Simon, son of Stephen Andrews, born in Lyman, Maine, May 7, 1790, died in Dayton, Maine, March 27, 1875. He married Mary Leaver, born August 1, 1791, died June 17, 1844. Children: 1. Stephen, born June 29, 1812, mentioned below. 2. William, December 27, 1813, died August 27, 1898. 3. Thirza, April 1, 1816, died March 20, 1900.

(VI) Stephen (2), son of Simon Andrews, born June 29, 1812, died August 26, 1896, at Waterborough, Maine. He was educated in the public schools of Lyman and learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked in the summer, while in the winter he followed the trade of shoemaker. In 1846 he removed to Biddeford. He enlisted in Company K, Thirteenth Regiment, Maine Volunteers, and served two years in the civil war, under Colonel Neal Dow. After the war he returned to Biddeford and resumed his trades as before. Owing to failing eyesight, he had finally to give up work at his trades, and he removed to Waterborough, where he lived the remainder of his days. In politics he was a Republican; in religion a Baptist, and a member of the church. He married Eliza Ann, born in Meredith, New Hampshire, March 16, 1817, daughter of Hezekiah and Polly Sinclair Smith, and now living at Old Orchard, Maine. Children: 1. Simon Smith, born November 13, 1840, mentioned below. 2. Stephen Elbridge, born January 20, 1843, died March 8, 1885; served four years in the Thirteenth and Thirtieth Maine Infantry in the war of the rebellion, from 1861 to 1865. 3. Sarah Ann Lorinda, born January 20, 1843, twin of Stephen E.

(VII) Simon Smith, son of Stephen Andrews, was born in Lyman, November 13, 1840. He attended the public schools of Biddeford. When sixteen years old he began his business career as clerk in a retail paint, oil and paper store in Biddeford. After a year he became clerk in a drug-store, where he worked two years. After he was eighteen years old he attended school one term at Goodwin's Mills, where he was then living. He worked a year in the Saco machine-shop, and then returned to mercantile life, working as a clerk in a grocery-store until the civil war

broke out. He enlisted at Biddeford, November 15, 1861, in Company K, Thirteenth Maine Volunteers, the same regiment in which his father served. He was mustered in as sergeant, commissioned first lieutenant, and when the company was consolidated with the Thirtieth Maine, he was made a captain in that regiment, under Colonel James Fessenden. He was mustered out after the close of the war, August 29, 1865. He took part in the Red River campaign, and was in all the engagements in which his regiment participated. At the close of his military service he returned to Biddeford. He opened a store at Kennebunkport, dealing in stoves, tinware and glassware. At the end of a year he sold out and established himself in the grocery business in Kennebunkport, but after a year sold this store, also, and bought a grocery business in Biddeford at King's Corner, and conducted it for thirty-eight years. He was originally in partnership with Robert W. Rummery, under the firm name of Rummery & Andrews. Mr. Rummery sold his interests to George R. Andrews, and for several years the firm name was Andrews & Company. Then Simon S. bought out George R. Andrews, and continued alone for about twenty years. He sold the business in 1904 and retired. In politics Mr. Andrews is a Republican, and has served the county twelve years as county commissioner, and for nine years has been deputy sheriff, a position he holds at the present time. He has held other positions of trust and responsibility in Biddeford. He was an overseer of the poor in 1873-74 and on the board of aldermen in 1880-81. He is a member of Dunlap Lodge of Free Masons, of Biddeford; Laconia Lodge of Odd Fellows and York Encampment and Canton J. H. Dearborn. He belongs to Mavoshan Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and to U. S. Grant Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Biddeford. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he was treasurer of the board of trustees for twenty-five years.

He married (first), May 23, 1867, Lavinia Foss, of Kennebunkport, Maine, born April 15, 1842, died November 25, 1904. He married (second), February 14, 1906, Alma F. Brawn, daughter of Dr. Addison Brawn, of Biddeford, formerly of Waterville, Maine. Children by first wife: 1. Gertie V., born April 1, 1868, educated in the public schools; married, October 19, 1891, Nathaniel H. Milliken, of Biddeford; children: i. Nathalie Milliken, born 1899; ii. Frank M. Milliken, born July 9, 1902; iii. Gertrude N., born in Mexico, March 24, 1906. 2. Albert G., born May 25,



Simon S. Andrew



W. H. Andrews

1870, died in infancy. 3. Lillian M., born June 14, 1872, died in infancy. 4. Nellie Irma, born August 16, 1874, educated in the public schools of her native city; married, October 19, 1893, Walter L. Campbell; child, Doris Mildred Campbell, born July 27, 1894. 5. Elbert L., born January 17, 1876, died at six years of age. 6. Theodore Ashton, born July 18, 1885, engaged with the Andrews-Harigan Company, of Biddeford, grocers.

This family, which is numerous, is represented throughout New England, probably came from either England or Scotland. They have been generally engaged in the professions or agricultural pursuits, and always been foremost in the defence of the country of their adoption.

(I) Jeremiah Andrews, the first of whom we have definite record, was born at Concord, Massachusetts, April 6, 1757, and died in 1826. He served throughout the revolutionary war, being present at the battle of Bunker Hill, and was at Temple, New Hampshire, January 13, 1784. Soon after his marriage he removed to Bethel, Maine, where he reared a large family. He married, in 1784, Elizabeth Sawtelle, born in Shirley, Massachusetts, January 22, 1765, and had children: Hezekiah, Jeremiah, William, Elizabeth, Salome, Sarah, Elsie, Amos, Huldah, Mary, Eliza, Julia and Hannah.

(II) Hezekiah, eldest child of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Sawtelle) Andrews, was born in Bethel, Maine, October 4, 1784, was a farmer by occupation, and served in the War of 1812. He married Phœbe Kimball and had: One child which died in infancy, Charlotte, Rocena, Ephraim Kimball, another child which died in infancy, Diand, Hannah Kimball, Aldana and Hannibal.

(III) Ephraim Kimball, third child of Hezekiah and Phœbe (Kimball) Andrews, was born in Bethel, Maine, April 4, 1813, and died in Bangor, Maine, in 1888. He was engaged in farming and river work, was ensign and lieutenant in the Madawaska war, and filled a number of town offices. He resided in Bethel until 1843, when he removed to Milton Plantation, Maine, where his death occurred. He married, at Bethel, December 26, 1841, Olive, daughter of Merrill Chase, of Paris, Maine; children: 1. Melville H., see forward. 2. Imogene, married Benjamin Swett, of Paris, Maine. 3. Eveline, married Daniel C. Swett, of Bethel, Maine. 4. Rose, deceased. 5. Perley M., of Orono.

(IV) Melville H., eldest child of Ephraim Kimball and Olive (Chase) Andrews, was born in Milton Plantation, Maine, January 27, 1845. He obtained his education in the schools of his native town, and in October, 1861, enlisted as a musician in Company D, Twelfth Maine Regiment, his company being stationed in Portland, Maine, and at Camp Chase, Massachusetts, until January 9, 1862, when they were sent to Ship Island, Gulf of Mexico. While there he was in General Neal Dow's brigade, under General Benjamin F. Butler, and remained in that section for two years, during which time he participated in the capture of New Orleans. During the remainder of the war his company was in the Shenandoah Valley under Sheridan, and he was the leader of the band and regimental bugler under Colonel Shepley. He served in every engagement in which his regiment participated and at the close of the war went to Bangor, Maine, where he was engaged in giving dancing and music lessons for a period of twenty-five years, and in addition to this arduous work was the leader of Andrews's orchestra and Bangor Band. He established himself in the piano and music business in 1890, and now has one of the largest piano warehouses east of Boston, Massachusetts, carrying regularly about one hundred and fifty pianos in stock, all of the most prominent manufacturers, and occupying five floors for his business needs. He also carries a full line of other musical instruments and in connection with his business has a concert hall with a seating capacity of one hundred and fifty, in which he gives musical recitals. In 1866, when his regiment was mustered out, the officers made up a purse and purchased a fine gold watch which they presented to him as a mark of their esteem and appreciation of his efforts as the leader of the regimental band. While stationed in Savannah, Georgia, during the war, his band gave concerts during the eighteen months of their stay in that city, and the citizens presented a fine silver cornet to Mr. Andrews as a token of their gratitude. Mr. Andrews is a member of many organizations, among them being: St. Andrews Lodge, No. 83, Free and Accepted Masons; Mount Moriah Chapter, No. 6, Royal Arch Masons; Bangor Council, Royal and Select Masters; St. John's Commandery No. 3, Knights Templar; Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite; Perfection Lodge, Eastern Star; Palestine Council, Princes of Jerusalem; Bangor Chapter, Rose Croix; Maine Consistory at Portland; Kora Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Tarratine Club of Bangor; Melita,

Condeskeag, Canoe, Country, Masonic and Madockawanda clubs, and Hannibal Hamlin Post, Grand Army of the Republic. He is a Republican, and an attendant of Central Congregational Church. He married, in 1891, Mrs. Helen D. Burton Mealley, daughter of Isaac Burton, of Lincoln. No children.

In the early settlement of New
CARTER England various immigrants named Carter appeared among the pioneers. From them has sprung the greater part of the great number of the name now residing in this country. The revolutionary rolls show that many Carters were soldiers in the struggle for independence.

(I) Thomas Carter may have been first a settler of Ipswich, later he was an original settler of Sudbury, Massachusetts, and was made a freeman May 2, 1638. He was a "planter" of Salisbury, and received land in the "first division," and in 1640. He was townsman and commoner in 1650, and was taxed then and later. His will, made October 30, was probated November 14, 1767. His wife's name was Mary. Their children were: Mary, Thomas, Martha (died young), Martha, Elizabeth, John, Abigail, Samuel and Sarah.

(II) John, sixth child and second son of Thomas and Mary Carter, was born May 18, 1650, in Salisbury, and took the oath of allegiance and fidelity at Salisbury in December, 1677. He was a soldier sent to Marlborough about 1689, and was living in 1718. His wife, Martha, died in Salisbury, March 10, 1718. Their children were: Mary, Thomas, Abigail, John, Samuel, Mary and Ephraim, next mentioned.

(III) Ephraim, seventh and youngest child of John and Martha Carter, was born November 2, 1693, and resided in Salisbury as late as 1718, and probably for years afterward. He was the first Carter to settle in Concord, New Hampshire, whither he went about 1740. Tradition states that he went to Concord on horseback, taking his youngest child, Abigail, behind him on a pillion, she being then eleven years old. When they left South Hampton, where they then resided, the neighbors expressed great sympathy for them; gathered around and wept when they bade them farewell to go so far into the wilderness. Reaching Sugar Ball Hill, near Concord, they chained the wheels of the cart containing their goods, to get them down the hill safely; transported their goods over the Merrimac in a canoe, swimming the oxen; then fastening bed-

cords to the tongue of the cart, dragged it across the river. In 1746 Ephraim, Ezra and Joseph Carter were in the garrison round the house of Lieutenant Jeremiah Stickney, in Concord. In 1761 thirty-nine citizens of Concord, among whom were Jeremiah Stickney, Timothy Walker, Nathaniel Eastman and "Epram Carter," mast contractors, petitioned the governor, Benning Wentworth, and his council to remove the obstructions from the Merrimac river, so that they might more advantageously transport their masts down the river. Ephraim Carter married Martha Stevens, supposed to have been the daughter of John and Ruth (Poor) Stevens, of Andover, Massachusetts. John Stevens was born in Andover, in 1663, son of Lieutenant John and Hannah (Barnard) Stevens, and grandson of John Stevens, the immigrant, who moved from Newbury to Andover, Massachusetts, about 1645. Ephraim and Martha had: Ezra, Daniel, Ezekiel, Joseph and Abigail, and perhaps other children.

(IV) Daniel, second son and child of Ephraim and Martha (Stevens) Carter, was born in Salisbury, and settled in Concord, New Hampshire, about 1750, near what was later called the Ironworks. He had lived some time in South Hampton, New Hampshire, and at the time of his going to Concord he had three children. He married Hannah Fowler, of Salisbury, Massachusetts. Their children were: Ezra, Molly, Daniel, Hannah, John, Moses and Anna.

(V) Jacob, son of Daniel and Hannah (Fowler) Carter, was a revolutionary soldier. He served as a drummer in Captain Joshua Abbott's company in Colonel John Stark's regiment, the date of his enlistment being April 24, 1775, and August 1, 1775, receipted for pay for three months and fifteen days, a coat and a blanket and mileage for seventy miles travel. October 4 of the same year, at Medford, he was one of those who receipted for four dollars "in full satisfaction for the regimental coat which was promised to us by the Colony of New Hampshire." His name is on "A Roll of Captain Benj'n Emery's Comp'ny in Colo Baldwin's Regiment which was raised to reinforce the Continental army at New York Sept. 20, 1776, as Musyer'd & paid by Colo Thomas Stickney muster master & paymaster of said Company." He is described as "drummer" on the "Pay Roll of Captain Joshua Abbot's Company in L't Col Henry Gerish's Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers which Company marched from Concord and towns Adjacent Sept'r 1777 and join'd the

Northern Continental Army at Saratoga." History states that he was at Bunker Hill and Saratoga. He was discharged after the surrender of Burgoyne. He was a miller and farmer. He erected the first brick building in Concord in 1804, the same house that was the foundation building of St. Paul's school, but never occupied it. His death occurred in 1805. He married Sarah Eastman, and they had: Susanna (died young), Susanna, Moses, Sally, Ruth, Abiel, Anna, Jacob and Ebenezer. Sarah Eastman, born in Concord, New Hampshire, August 8, 1757, was the daughter of Moses and Elizabeth (Kimball) Eastman (see Eastman IV). After the death of her husband Mrs. Carter lived on the homestead two years and then married (second) Captain Colby.

(VI) Jacob (2), second son of Jacob (1) and Sarah (Eastman) Carter, born at Millville near the present St. Paul's school, Concord, New Hampshire, June 4, 1796, died in Concord, March 13, 1881, aged eighty-five. The following account of Mr. Carter is taken from the *Independent Statesman*, published at Concord, March 17, 1881: "In 1806 Jacob went to Norwich, Vermont, to live with his eldest sister, Mrs. Susanna Duncklee, and attended school at Hanover, one year. In 1808 or 1809, he went to Sanbornton, where his mother lived, and remained there until April, 1811, when he went to Lebanon, to learn the joiner's trade of Captain Young, but as he was chiefly employed in chores, he did not remain long, but soon went to live with another sister, Mrs. Sally Roby, in Hanover, where he attended school six months, doing chores for his board. Here he commenced to learn the trade of watchmaker of a Mr. Copp, remaining about a year when he returned to Concord and learned the trade of silversmith, goldsmith, and clockmaker, with the late Major Timothy Chandler, whose shop was on Main street. He remained with Major Chandler until the fall of 1814, when he went to Portsmouth as a volunteer in the Concord Artillery for the defence of that port, and served about a month, for which he received a pension a few of his last years." Potter's History of New Hampshire, page 219, shows that Jacob Carter enlisted September 10, 1814, and was discharged September 29, 1814, serving in Captain Peter Robinson's company of Major Nathaniel Sias's battalion of detached militia. "Soon after returning from Portsmouth he went to Hanover to learn watchmaking of a Mr. Mitchell, for whom he worked three months for \$5 a month and board, and one year for \$8 a month and board. He then went to Plattsburg, New

York, and worked a while at his trade with his brother-in-law, John Robie, and finally took his business and carried it on for a year, part of the time in company with the late Ivory Hall, for whom he sent in the fall of 1816. The latter being taken sick and insane for a time, Mr. Carter closed out his business in the fall of 1817, and with twenty dollars in his pocket started on foot for Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, a distance of about four hundred miles, where his brother, Rev. Abiel Carter, was then living. He took a schooner at Ogdensburg for Sackett's Harbor, and walked from there to Utica, New York, where he tried for work, but could obtain none, and then walked on to Buffalo, where they were just breaking ground for the Erie canal. There he waited for a steamer several days, and then walked on to Erie, one hundred miles, and thence to Meadville, Pennsylvania, when, as his funds were getting low, he and another man who was a carpenter and out of funds, built a boat of a few boards, caulking it with flax, and started down French creek to the Alleghany river, and reached Pittsburg on the third. He worked for a watchmaker in that place, by the name of Perkins, a year for twenty-five dollars a month and board, and was in company with him for another year, when the firm was broken up through some flurry in the United States Bank. He then went to Cincinnati and Louisville, where he found a captain of a barge bound for St. Louis, with whom he took passage, and from the latter place he started up the Mississippi river, April 20, for the Falls of St. Anthony, with government supplies for the Indians, and their boat stopped near what is now the site of Fort Snelling. For this trip he was to receive two dollars a day, but his employer proved dishonest, and he received nothing, and they were five months making the trip, up and back, to St. Louis. On his return to the latter city he was taken sick with fever and ague, and he remained there until November, when he went down the Mississippi river to Natchez, where he obtained work at his trade with a Connecticut man named Downs, with whom he remained until the next June, receiving sixty-five dollars for his services. He then went to New Orleans, and sailed in a schooner for Boston, the passage occupying forty-three days. In 1821 he commenced business at Hanover, and continued there until 1828, and during his residence there commanded the cavalry in the Twentieth Regiment State Militia. In the fall of 1828 he removed to Amesbury, Massachusetts, where his brother, the late Dr. Moses Carter, then

resided, and was appointed postmaster of that town in the fall of 1829, by President Jackson, and held that office four years. In the fall of 1833 he removed to East Concord and engaged in mill and lumber business for a year, with a brother, but the business not proving profitable, in 1834 he came to this part of Concord, then known as the "Street," and worked at his trade some for one year, when he bought a stock of goods and watch materials and went to northern Alabama and spent the winter, returning to Concord the next June. In October, 1836, he went to Mississippi with another stock of goods, and also in 1837, and had one thousand dollars of Mississippi money when the banks of that state went down. He bought some horses with another man named Sherman, and started for Washington with an emigrant wagon, July 1, 1837. The weather was very warm, and they started usually at daylight and drove three hours, and about the same time at night, and reached Fredericksburg, Virginia, with their horses in improved condition, sold his team, and took a steamer to Washington, and from there home, which ended his trading expeditions. He established the watch and jewelry business in Concord in the fall of 1837, in the Old Eagle Coffee House, and remained in business until 1853, when he sold out to his son Abiel and George W. Drew. He resumed business again a few years later, and continued it until 1874, when he retired. Mr. Carter was appointed postmaster of Concord by President Pierce in 1853, and was reappointed by President Buchanan in 1857, and held the office until 1860, discharging the duties in an eminently satisfactory manner to the public. He served as representative in the legislature in the year 1845-46, and was a trustee of St. Paul's school ever since it was founded. He took his first degrees in Masonry in Pittsburg during his residence there, more than sixty years ago; Chapter degrees in 1822, and commandery in 1824, both of the latter in Hanover, and he was an active and honorary member of Mt. Horeb Commandery of this city, and honorary member of Trinity Commandery, at Manchester. He was probably the oldest Sir Knight in the state at the time of his death." He died at the residence of his son-in-law, William W. Taylor, in Concord, Sunday, March 13, 1881, after a short illness of neuralgia of the heart. "The death of 'Uncle Jacob' Carter removes from our city one of its oldest native born citizens, who has had an eventful life, as this sketch given substantially as told to us four years ago, will

show, and an estimable man who enjoyed the love and respect of his fellow citizens to an eminent degree, and whose life was a benediction to his family and friends. The evening of his life has been made exceedingly pleasant by his children, and he fully appreciated all that was done for him. A good man in all the relations of life has departed from our midst." His funeral, conducted by the Masons, was very largely attended, and the procession which followed his body to the grave was a very imposing one.

Jacob Carter married, in Hanover, in 1824, Caroline Ramsdell, born July 7, 1799, daughter of Samuel and Mary Ann (Belden) Stocking, of Middle Haddam, Connecticut. (See Stocking VII.) She died in Concord, February 23, 1874, aged seventy-five. She was a fitting companion for her husband, cheerful, intelligent and resourceful, and brought up her children in the way they should go. The children of this union were: Caroline Elizabeth, Abiel, Clara Anna and John William Dodge. The last named is the subject of the next paragraph. Caroline Elizabeth, born May 3, 1826, married, September 7, 1847, William Wallace Taylor, of Concord; children: Henry Shattuck, born June 5, 1849, died July 3, 1856; Harry Carter, born April 2, 1865, married, April 2, 1888, Sarah Gertrude Glysson, child. William Walbridge, born January 30, 1892. Abiel, November 6, 1827, married Martha Vesta Emery, October 24, 1850, and resided in Portland, Maine, where he died July 3, 1898. Clara Anna, December 9, 1837, married George Edward Tinker, of New Berne, North Carolina, December 4, 1873, and died February 23, 1907.

(VII) John William Dodge, youngest child of Jacob (2) and Caroline R. (Stocking) Carter, was born in Concord, April 30, 1840. He was educated in Concord, and afterward learned the jeweler's trade while in the employ of the American Watch Company, Waltham, Massachusetts. In August, 1864, he removed to Portland, Maine, where he has since resided. Since 1898 he has been president and treasurer of Carter Brothers Company, watchmakers and jewelers, one of the leading institutions of its kind in the state. He married, October 3, 1870, Agnes Hudson, of Airdrie, Scotland, born January 16, 1842, daughter of Thomas and Jane (Anderson) Hudson, of Rawyards, Scotland. Thomas Hudson was the son of Alexander Hudson, a native of Fife, Scotland; Jane Anderson was daughter of John Anderson, who was born in Airdrie, Scotland.

The family bearing this STOCKING patronymic is one long resident in Great Britain, and probably descended from some Saxon named Stock or something like it, the name of Stocking apparently signifying "Son of Stock." The name of the immigrant after he reached America is spelled indifferently on the rolls Stocken, Stockin and Stocking. Only one Stocking is known to have emigrated to this country, and all of the name claim descent from the same ancestor. The family is noted for the independence of action and thought of its individual members, and for its patriotic attitude in the wars of the country.

(I) George Stocking, the immigrant and common ancestor of all the Stockings of this country, was born in county Suffolk, in the southeast part of England, about 1582. He and his wife and four children were dissenters and were in the company with Rev. Thomas Hooker, which sailed from England in the ship "Griffin," and landed in Boston, September 3, 1633. George Stocking settled in Cambridge, where in 1635 he built a house at the corner of the present Holyoke and Winthrop streets. May 6, 1635, he was made a freeman. He joined the colony of one hundred souls headed by the Rev. Thomas Hooker which traveled on foot from Cambridge to Connechent river and founded Hartford. He was a prominent proprietor and on the first distribution of lands he received twenty acres, "on the south side of the road from George Steele's, to the south meadow," and other grants later. In local affairs he was an active man; was selectman in 1647; surveyor of highways in 1654-62; chimney viewer in 1659, and was excused from military duty in 1660 owing to "great age." He died May 25, 1683, aged one hundred and one years, it is said, and his name is inscribed on a large monument erected to the memory of Hooker's party, and which now stands in the old Center Church burying ground in Hartford. He married, in England, his wife Anna, the mother of his children. After her death he is understood to have married (second) Agnes (Shotwell) Webster, widow of John Webster, governor of the colony. His children were: Samuel, Sarah, Lydia and Hannah.

(II) Deacon Samuel, only son of George and Anna Stocking, was born in England and came to America in 1633 with his parents and three sisters. In 1650 he removed from Hartford and became one of the founders of Middletown, Connecticut, and was one of the three signers of the Indian deed of Middletown.

His house stood in upper Middletown, now the town of Cromwell. The Middletown church was organized in 1668, and he was elected its first deacon. He was a member of the general court in 1658-59-65-69-74-81; and in King Philip's war he was a sergeant. He was an extensive ship-builder and owner. He died December 3, 1683, and the inventory of his estate subsequently taken amounted to £648 8s. 8d. He married, May 27, 1652, Bethia, daughter of John and Jane Hopkins, and granddaughter of Samuel Hopkins, one of the signers of the "Mayflower" compact, in 1620. She married (second) James Steele, of Hartford. The children of Samuel and Bethia were: Hannah, Samuel, Bethia, John, Lydia, George, Ebenezer, Steven, Daniel, and Joseph and Nathaniel, who died young.

(III) George, sixth child and third son of Deacon Samuel and Bethia (Hopkins) Stocking, was born in Middletown, February 20, 1664. He removed from Upper Middletown to East Middletown (later Chatham, now Portland) before 1710. He died February 17, 1714, and was buried in the old cemetery in Portland. He was one of the committee to build a church, and gave bond March 17, 1710, for the faithful performance of the work. His wife Elizabeth married (second) Deacon Sam. Hall, of East Middletown, and died there November 16, 1787. George and Elizabeth were the parents of six children: Steven, Elizabeth, Samuel, Bethia, George and Nathaniel.

(IV) Captain George (2), fifth child and third son of George (1) and Elizabeth Stocking, was born in Upper Middletown, August 6, 1705, settled in Middle Haddam, and died there in 1790. He had a gristmill in Middle Haddam, the fourth parish of Old Middletown, before 1740. He was commissioned captain of the militia in 1752, and responded to the "Lexington Alarm" as a member of Captain Eleazer Hubbard's company which marched from Glastonbury. He married, March 1, 1727, Mercy Savage, and they had: George, Abner, John, Mary, Hezekiah, Lucy, Martha, Reuben, Mercy (died young) and Mercy.

(V) Reuben, eighth child and fifth son of Captain George and Mercy (Savage) Stocking, was born in Middle Haddam, where he was baptized February 12, 1744. He served as a lieutenant on the privateer "Sampson," in the revolutionary war; was taken prisoner and confined in a British prison ship in New York harbor, and finally released after suffering great hardship. He was afterward taken by Algerine pirates in the Mediterra-

nean, loaded with chains, and held for ransom; being eventually released by the vigorous operations of Commodore Decatur. He resided in Enfield, Connecticut, and thence removed to Chardon, Ohio, where he died October 25, 1828, aged eighty-four. He married, September 19, 1765, Sarah Hurlbut, who died at Hambden, Ohio, February 24, 1840, aged ninety-six. Their children were: Reuben, Samuel, Lucy, Steven, Sally, Vinia, Hezekiah, George, Fanny (died young) and Fanny.

(VI) Samuel (2), second son and child of Reuben and Sarah (Hurlbut) Stocking, was born December 17, 1767, and was a prominent ship-builder in Middle Haddam. He left that place and was a resident successively of Hartford, Suffield, and Enfield, Connecticut, and Cleveland and New Hagerstown, Ohio. He was killed by being thrown from a carriage by runaway horses in 1847, while on a visit to his son. He married (first), April 7, 1789, Mary Ann Belden, a niece of Sir Thomas Belden, of England, who spent some years in Hartford, Connecticut, and built the old Belden House. Had she survived her uncle she would have inherited his estates as Lady Mary Ann. She died May 13, 1805, and Samuel married (second), in 1806, Madame Irene de Mont Fredi, a French woman of considerable property, who owned a market garden near Hartford, and did a prosperous business. His children by the first wife, Mary Ann, were: Almira (died young), Marion, Emily, Amelia, Sarah Ann, Caroline Ramsdell, Almira and Mary Ann. Those of the second wife, Irene, were: Julia Belden, Samuel Marvin, Charles and Hester Ann.

(VII) Caroline Ramsdell, fifth daughter and child of Samuel and Mary Ann (Belden) Stocking, born July 7, 1799, married, April 15, 1824, Jacob Carter, of Concord, New Hampshire. (See Carter VI.)

(For preceding generations see Ebenezer Eastman 1).

(IV) Moses, seventh son of EASTMAN Captain Ebenezer and Sarah (Peaslee) Eastman, born in Concord, February 28, 1732, died in Concord, New Hampshire, April 4, 1812, aged eighty. Guy S. Rix, in the "History of the Eastman Family," states: "During the French and Indian war in September, 1754, he was one of Captain John Chandler's company of scouts, and in 1755 he was sergeant in Captain Joseph Eastman's (his brother's) company of Rangers, who marched to Albany, then to Fort Edward, in the expedition against Crown Point. September, 1762, he was one of Cap-

tain Marston's company at Crown Point. Early in the revolution he enlisted as sergeant, April 23, 1775, for three months and sixteen days, in Captain Baldwin's company, in Colonel John Stark's regiment. He was with Stark on the seventeenth of June at the battle of Bunker Hill. During the siege of Boston, in 1775, in consequence of the Connecticut troops retiring at the expiration of their term of enlistment, General Washington sent messages to the committee of safety of New Hampshire for three regiments of militia to be raised immediately for his reinforcements, and within ten days thereafter New Hampshire furnished thirty-one companies of six-weeks men, who, on their arrival at Cambridge, were highly complimented by Washington. The sixth company on the list was from Concord, New Hampshire, had fifty-one privates, three sergeants, three corporals, commanded by Captain Benjamin Emery, of which company Moses Eastman was second lieutenant. These companies of militia were discharged soon after the evacuation of Boston, March 17, 1776. In September, 1777, Moses Eastman again enlisted in Captain Joshua Abbott's company, in Lieutenant Colonel Henry Gerish's regiment. This company marched to reinforce the Northern Army, and while they arrived too late for the battle of Bennington, they joined the army at Saratoga, and were present at the surrender of Burgoyne. In August, 1778, Moses Eastman again enlisted as sergeant in Captain Aaron Quinby's company of volunteers, in Colonel Moses Kelly's regiment, in the expedition to Rhode Island." Following is Mr. Eastman's record as it is taken from the Rolls in the Archives of New Hampshire. Moses Eastman's name is on the "Muster Roll of a company of men in His Majesty's service under command of John Chandler anno 1754." Moses Eastman entered this service September 8, 1754. He was sergeant in "Captain Jacob Eastman's company, Colonel Blanchard's regiment in the expedition against Crown Point. Sergeant Moses Eastman entered this service April 24, 1755. He was also an active participant in the Revolution. On the "Pay Roll of Captain Isaac Baldwin's Company in Col'l John Stark's Regiment to Aug'st 1, 1775," appears the name Moses Eastman, rank sergeant, date of enlistment April 23. The following receipt shows Moses Eastman to have been later in the service: "1775, Oct. 17, Rec'd of Timo Walker, Jr., Ten pounds sixteen shillings L. my (lawful money) for regimental Coats for the nine following Persons vizt Ammi Andrews

Andrew Wilkins Moses Eastman" (and seven others) "which money I promise to pay to the above persons on Demand. John Hale Capt." "Colo Burnham's report of the Company's recruited in New Hampshire. To the Hon'ble the Committee of Safety in the Colony of New Hampshire Return of the Companies of New Hampshire Militia in the Continental Army December 1775." The name of Moses Eastman is one of those on this list, where his rank is given as second lieutenant, and his captain as Benjamin Emery. The "Pay Roll of Captain Joshua Abbot's Company in Lt Col Henry Gerrish's Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers which company marched from Concord and towns Adjacent Sept'r 1777 and join'd the Northern Continental Army at Saratoga," contains the name of Moses Eastman; date of entry, September 28, 1777; discharged October 26, 1777. "Moses was a signer of the Association Test in 1776, wherein each of the subscribers solemnly promised that he would to the utmost of his power, at the 'risque' of his life and fortune, with arms oppose the hostile proceedings of the British fleets and armies against the united American colonies. In the Old Fort Cemetery in East Concord, a fine granite monolith was erected in October, 1897, to the memory of thirteen Revolutionary soldiers buried there. Five of the names inscribed on the tablet are those of Eastmans, among which are those of Moses and David Eastman." Moses Eastman married, in 1756, Elizabeth, born in Concord, September 23, 1738, daughter of David and Mary (Wilson) Kimball, and granddaughter of David, the son of Benjamin, the son of Richard, the immigrant. Their children were: Sarah, Susannah, David, Ebenezer, Abiel, Judith, Phineas, Simeon, Jemima, Betsey and Persis. Sarah Eastman, born August 8, 1757, married Jacob Carter. (See Carter V, also Eastman.)

The surname Derby or Darby is DERBY of ancient English origin, derived from a place-name. Many distinguished men of this name have figured in the history of England and United States. Three pioneers of this family came from England to Massachusetts before 1650. Edward Derby from Bisley, county Surrey, England, settled at Weymouth, removed to Boston; married, January 25, 1659, Susanna Hooke; died 1724. John Derby, son of Christopher Derby, of Sturtle, near Bridport, Dorsetshire, England, came to Plymouth and was a proprietor of that town in 1637, removed to Yar-

mouth and died before March 5, 1655-56. Richard Derby, brother of John, came to Plymouth about 1630, was proprietor and jurymen; brought with him his kinsman, John Chipman. The Maine families are probably descended from one of the emigrants mentioned above.

(I) George Bradford Derby was a resident of Stillwater, where he is buried. He was a farmer and lumberman. He was drowned in the Penobscot river in 1831 together with others in the party who were in the same boat. He married a Miss Lunt and they had children: 1. Mary, who died in young womanhood. 2. Martha, who married a Severance and lived in Salem, Massachusetts. 3. George Bradford, see forward.

(II) George Bradford (2), only son of George Bradford (1) Derby, was born in Stillwater, Maine (now Old Town), in 1831, and died at Fort Sumner, near Washington, D. C., December 28, 1863, a soldier in the civil war. He was an inspector and explorer of timber land for his uncle, Daniel Lunt, and in the winter was in charge of various lumbering enterprises. He enlisted in the spring of 1861 in the First Maine Heavy Artillery, and was recruiting officer for some time. He was appointed sergeant and went with his regiment to Fort Sumner near Washington. He married Mercy Ann Mason, born September 1, 1833, daughter of Zelotes and Eleanor B. (Lancaster) Mason. His widow married (second), July 19, 1866, E. C. Danforth, a contractor, of Bangor, and she died February 12, 1900. Children: 1. George Bradford, born December 16, 1859, mentioned below. 2. Charles Ferdinand Hamlin, August 12, 1863.

(III) George Bradford (3), son of George Bradford (2) Derby, was born at Stillwater, Maine, December 16, 1859. He was educated in the public schools of Bangor, Maine, and began to work as a driver for his stepfather's firm, E. C. Danforth & Company, trucking, and in 1880 was admitted to partnership. He remained in this firm until March 1, 1804, when he began business on his own account in the same line under the name of G. B. Derby Company at Bangor. He has an extensive business in trucking, employing fifteen men and twenty-five horses regularly. His outfit includes trucks for the heaviest work, such as safe-moving and boiler-moving and handling heavy machinery. He does a large share of the furniture moving business of the city. His brother, Charles F. H. Derby, is book-keeper for the company. Mr. Derby is a mem-

ber of Oriental Lodge, No. 60, Odd Fellows, of Bangor.

He married, February 14, 1893, Georgie E. Hamm, born in Calais, Maine, June 26, 1864, daughter of Rufus and Martha Almena Hamm, of Bangor. Six children were born to Rufus and Martha A. Hamm, three of whom are now living: Herbert Hamm, of Bangor; Jessie (Mrs. Alfred Jones), of Bangor; and Mrs. George B. Derby. Catherine Hamm died February 26, 1907; Rufus Hamm died at the age of twenty-six of consumption; Margherita Arlina Hamm, the well-known author of works of travel and biography, died December, 1907; Rufus Hamm was a dealer in ship timber; he died June 24, 1908, aged eighty-two. Mrs. Rufus Hamm lives with her son Herbert in Bangor, Maine. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Derby, born at Bangor: 1. Pauline, born November 19, 1895. 2. Bradford Lunt, April 21, 1896. 3. Helena Mason, April 14, 1898. 4. George Albert, July 29, 1900. 5. Charles Frederick, December 2, 1905, died August 18, 1906.

(I) Captain Hugh Mason, immigrant ancestor, was born in England in 1606. He embarked for this country, April 30, 1634, at age of twenty-eight, with his wife Esther, aged twenty-two, in the ship "Francis" of Ipswich, John Cutter, master. He was one of the early settlers of Watertown, Massachusetts, and was admitted a freeman March 4, 1634-35. He was a tanner by trade and was also called yeoman in the records. He was perhaps a brother of Captain John Mason, the redoubtable Indian fighter. Hugh was also a captain and fought in King Philip's war. He was deputy to the general court in 1644-45-60-61-64-71-74-75-76-77, and was selectman twenty-nine years, between 1639 and 1678 inclusive. He was a lieutenant as early as 1649 and was made a captain May 5, 1652. He was one of the three commissioners to end small causes before the office of justice of the peace was instituted. He was selected on a committee to attend to defects in bridges in the county, October 30, 1657. He was appointed to take account of John Steadman, county treasurer, December 8, 1660. He died October 10, 1678, aged seventy-three years. His wife Esther died May 1, 1692. Children: 1. Hannah, born September 23, 1636, married, October 17, 1653, Captain Joshua Brooks, of Concord. 2. Ruth, died December 17, 1640. 3. Mary, born December 18, 1640, married, May 20, 1668, Rev. Joseph Estabrook, of Concord.

4. John, born January 1, 1644-45, mentioned below. 5. Joseph, born August 10, 1646, married, February 5, 1684-85, Mary Fiske; died July 22, 1702. 6. Daniel, born February 19, 1648-49, graduate of Harvard, 1666. 7. Sarah, born September 25, 1651, married, May 20, 1668, Captain Andrew Gardner, of Brookline. Two others.

(II) John, son of Captain Hugh Mason (1), was born January 1, 1644-45, and died about 1730. He was a tanner and resided in Cambridge Village, now Newton. He married Elizabeth Hammond, born May 6, 1655, died November 13, 1715. Children: 1. John, born January 22, 1676-77, mentioned below. 2. Elizabeth, November 10, 1678, married Thomas Brown, inn holder of Boston. 3. Abigail, December 16, 1679. 4. Daniel, farmer of Newton. 5. Samuel, January 22, 1688-89, probably died young. 6. Hannah, January 26, 1694-95, married, July 7, 1721, Joseph Sabin.

(III) John (2), son of John (1) Mason, was born January 22, 1676-77. He settled at Lexington and was town clerk and justice of the peace. He married, October 18, 1699, Elizabeth Spring, born April 7, 1675. He died March 24, 1738-39. He was a tanner by trade. Children, born at Lexington: 1. Son, born and died August 14, 1700. 2. John, August 8, 1701, married Lydia Loring. 3. Elizabeth, August 30, 1703. 4. Mellicent, April 24, 1705. 5. Thaddeus, December 27, 1706. 6. Jonas, October 21, 1708, mentioned below. 7. Katherine, August 5, 1710, died at Holliston, March 7, 1732-33. 8. Esther, January 2, 1712-13. 9. Sarah, June 7, 1714, married, January 3, 1732-33, William Munroe. 10. Mercy, November 12, 1716, died November 30, 1717. 11. Samuel, October 9, 1720, tailor, died November 21, 1745.

(IV) Jonas, son of John (2) Mason, was born at Lexington, October 21, 1708, and died March 13, 1801. He settled at Charlestown and was a hatter. He joined the church there June 21, 1727. He removed to North Yarmouth, Maine, and was selectman and justice of the peace there, and for six years judge of the court of common pleas. He joined the church at North Yarmouth, February 27, 1732; was elected deacon of the church in 1737 and held that office sixty-four years, until his death. He married, February 23, 1731-32, Mary Chandler, born August 3, 1704, died November 27, 1787, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Chandler, of Duxbury. Children: 1. Ebenezer, born November 1, 1732, mentioned below. 2. John, September 18, 1734, died February 3, 1769. 3. Mary, February 12,

1735-36; married John Hamilton. 4. Sarah, July 20, 1738, married Nathaniel Eveleth, of New Gloucester, January 4, 1760. 5. Elizabeth, March 13, 1740, married Bezaleel Young; died October 24, 1810. 6. Mercy, November 10, 1743. 7. Samuel, August 22, 1746, died February 7, 1831.

(V) Dr. Ebenezer, son of Deacon Jonas Mason, was born November 1, 1732, and died June 3, 1816, at New Gloucester. He settled at New Gloucester, Maine, and was dismissed to the first church there October 13, 1765. He married first, January 13, 1756, Rebecca Winslow, born 1734, died September 17, 1769. He married second, January 6, 1774, Anna Clives, who died October 28, 1796, aged about fifty years. He married third, August 21, 1797, Mary Collins, born September 2, 1741. Children of first wife, born at New Gloucester: 1. Jonas, June 7, 1757, died unmarried in the army in Pennsylvania in March, 1778. 2. Asenath, September 4, 1758, married William Bradford. 3. John, November 3, 1760. 4. Ebenezer, June 7, 1763. 5. Mercy, March 13, 1766, married, March 25, 1787, Amos Hersey; died June 6, 1834. Children of second wife: 6. Willard, born September 17, 1774. 7. Thaddeus, May 3, 1776, died November 20, 1798. 8. Jonas (twin), June 7, 1778, mentioned below. 9. Anna (twin), June 7, 1778, married, August 29, 1799, Lemuel Nash; died September 13, 1829. 10. Sarah Winslow, January 15, 1783, died October 17, 1804. 11. Nathaniel, February 21, 1785. 12. Mary Hamilton, September 8, 1788, married, January 10, 1817, Luther Whiting.

(VI) Jonas (2), son of Dr. Ebenezer Mason, was born June 7, 1778. He was in the war of 1812. He was sheriff, justice of the peace, and deputy to the general court in 1838-39. He settled in Thomaston, Maine, and afterward at Hermon, Maine. He married first, February 28, 1799, Abiah Bryant, born December 2, 1777, died February 9, 1821, daughter of Stephen Bryant. He married second, May 20, 1824, Rebecca Matthews, born November 19, 1798, died January 12, 1845, daughter of Herman Matthews. He married third, March 11, 1846, at Somerville, New Jersey, Catherine Campbell. About this time he removed to Raritan, New Jersey. He died at the Maine Insane Hospital at Augusta, November 21, 1868. Children of first wife: 1. Sultana, born 1799, married George W. Jones. 2. Jonas, March 10, 1802. 3. Ziporah (twin), born October, 1803. 4. Elisha-be (twin), October, 1803, died young. 5.

Miles, March 12, 1805, died July 27, 1832. 6. Zelotes, April 30, 1807, mentioned below. 7. Pethriel, June 10, 1809. 8. Abiah Bryant, April 27, 1811, married Lemuel Worcester. 9. Lorahamah, June 19, 1813, married Isaac Worcester. 10. Elizabeth Burton, February 19, 1817, married Jeremiah Moulton. 11. Henry Swazey, June 17, 1819. Children of second wife: 12. Halsey Healey, February 6, 1825, died April 7, 1825. 13. Halsey Healey, March 27, 1826, died December 29, 1827. 14. Rebecca Matthews, February 16, 1828, married Isaac Bird. 15. Joseph Huse, November 23, 1829. 16. Isabella Miles, September 16, 1832. 17. Emeline Wood, January 14, 1835. 18. Frances Munroe, March 5, 1838, died August, 1845. 19. Royal Munroe, July 27, 1840.

(VII) Zelotes, son of Jonas (2) Mason, was born at Thomaston, Maine, April 30, 1807, and died at Howland, Maine, July 9, 1886. He was a mariner and resided at Howland. He married, at Bangor, Maine, April 1, 1832, Eleanor Butler Lancaster, born at Bangor, July 21, 1812, died September, 1903. Children: 1. Mercy Ann, born September 1, 1833, married George Bradford Derby. (See Derby family herewith.) 2. Pethuel, August 25, 1835. 3. Lewis Treat, May 8, 1841. 4. Mary Jane Pierce, December 1, 1845. 5. Abraham Hammet, December 16, 1850. 6. Emma Augusta, February 3, 1853. 7. Joseph Henry, February 17, 1855, died August 18, 1855.

From the Genealogical Register of the Richards family, by Rev. Abner Morse, A.

M., we obtain the greater part of this article. Richards is a Welch patronymic, answering exactly to Richardson in English. It evidently originated in the principality of Wales, and early spread in noble families, for books of Heraldry give no less than seventeen distinct coats-of-arms by the name of Richards, enough of which point back to Wales to justify the belief that here was an original line from which issued founders of illustrious families of the name in different counties in England. Its locality has not been ascertained. At Caernynwick, Marioneth county, Wales, the late Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, often president of the House of Lords, Sir Richard Richards, inherited a manor of which his ancestors, about 1550, were spoken of as "the ancient possessors." Now the lordship of Dinwiddick, embracing no doubt the present county of Marionette, the ancient stronghold of North Wales, must have been assigned

by Edward I, after the conquest of 1277, to his son-in-law of high Norman extraction. His descendants continued to possess it, and to marry princes, and are not found to have ever lost it. May not then the manor of Sir Richard Richards be a part of it, and have descended from the original assignee, and he and his race have sprung from princely stock? Of any connection between the inheritors of this manor and any of the early emigrants to New England, nothing has been discovered beyond the common use of the names Edward and Richard, and their emigration from a part of England, where probably an offshoot of the Welsh stock had previously taken root.

(I) Edward Richards is presumed to have been the nephew of Thomas Sr., and the brother of Nathaniel and Thomas Jr., and the cousin or brother of William and John of Plymouth. He probably came with Nathaniel in the "Lyon," in 1632, and resided with him at Cambridge until 1636. He became one of the proprietors of Dedham, 1636-37, and was the sixty-second signer of its social compact. "On ye 17 dd of ye 5 mo 1640 he was received into ye Church, giving good satisfaction;" and his wife Susan was received 19 (11) 1644. With this church they walked blameless through life. In 1641 he took the freeman's oath; and in 1646 was chosen selectman, and by annual elections served nine years. Edward Richards began life with more means than most of the planters of Dedham, and left his descendants good estates. The proprietors having adopted the rule of dividing their lands generally according to estate, he drew an uncommon amount, in no less than fourteen lots. In 1648 his county rate was above the average; and in 1651 his house was valued at £18, when only twelve in Dedham were valued higher. In 1657-58 a previous cedar swamp was apportioned to seventy-nine proprietors, and the size of forty-three of the lots is given. Of these Edward Richards received the largest next to Rev. Mr. Allin, the minister. But of these grants he must have made no great account. For, according to tradition, he bore the sobriquet of "Gent. Richards," and obviously aspired to a manor, and was the only planter of Dedham who did so. Farms, as they were called, that is, extensive tracts, were early granted by the general court to the high men of the colony, and to no others. These were expected to be manors. One, prior to the incorporation of Dedham, had been granted within its subsequent limits, to Mr. Cook, probably of Watertown. This Gentleman Richards evidently purchased, preparatory to

settling in Dedham, and proceeded independently, receiving no house or home lot in the town, as did all the others. Upon this estate he commenced his improvements. Here he read his Bible, communed with his Redeemer, interceded for his race, and ended his pilgrimage. In May, 1684, being advanced in age, he walked to a neighbor's, and before witnesses dictated a will, left it to be copied, and died before he had an opportunity to sign it. In this he gave his wife room in his house, the selection of the "household stuff" to the value of £40, and an annuity of £12 to be paid her by his sons Nathaniel and John. His homestead, two miles west of the present court house, he gave to his son Nathaniel, with lots in Fowl Meadow, and on Pond, Poweset, Birch, and Great Plains. "The remainder of Mr. Cook's farm" he gave to Nathaniel and John. He made various bequests of money. One of these was to his son Nathaniel, to whom, "if he brought up a son to learning," he bequeathed "£60 more out of his estate toward it." This will was proved September 25, 1684. The reason of his making his second son his principal heir instead of his elder son is explained as follows: The ambition of the testator looked ahead. The privations of a new country had affected his family. He wanted his name and place transmitted, and his race to maintain rank. John, the elder, had only one son, and he the first born, whose birth had been followed by that of four daughters. By this time the patriarch must have concluded that if the last had been named Waitstill, which, in other families, had so often brought a boy, it would not insure him another grandson by John, and certainly not a houseful to bear up his name and furnish graduates, ministers and judges. But at the date of the will, Nathaniel, the junior brother, had nothing but sons, three already born, another near his arrival, and more in prospect. These were a pledge of the certain transmission of the name and homestead in the line of Nathaniel, and of the birth of many sons to be brought up "to learning," and stand foremost in church and state. He therefore made him his chief legatee; and a comparison of the record of the number of male descendants of these two sons shows how correctly the old Puritan reasoned, and how wisely he acted. John had enough, and Nathaniel none too much; for the old homestead continued in his family longer than the Crown of Great Britain has remained in one House, or entailments, on an average in one name. Edward Richards was born about 1610-15, and died 25 (6)

1684. He married, September 10, 1638, Susan Hunting, who was doubtless the sister of Elder John Hunting, of Watertown. She died 9 (7) 1684. They had born to them at Dedham: Mary, John, Dorcas, Nathaniel and Sary.

(II) Mr. Nathaniel, second son of Edward and Susan (Hunting) Richards, was born 25 (11) 1648, baptized 26 (11) 1648, and died February 15, 1727. He inherited the homestead and about a double share of his father's lands. He was a man of character and standing, and bore the title of Mr. He took the freeman's oath 1690, and made his will January 26, 1721. This was exhibited in court March 11, 1727, by his son Edward, who declined to act as one of the executors. It was again presented December 10, 1731, by Edward Richardson, and proved. In this he gave to his wife Mary all his silver money, the use and improvement of all his housing and lands and moveables during her life; mentions having previously given Nathaniel and James lands to a considerable amount, and to Jeremiah £60 in silver, and loaned him £30. He gave Nathaniel twenty acres at Strawberry Hill, and one-third of his cedar swamp, near Easy Plain. To James, forty acres at Strawberry Hill, one-third of his cedar swamp, and one-half of his cow commons; and to Jeremiah the £30 which he had loaned him, and one-third of his cedar swamp. To his daughters, Mary Tolman, to whom he had given £57, an additional sum of £43; and to Elizabeth £100, that is, £50 at her marriage and £50 in four years after the death of his wife, or £100 if unmarried at the death of his wife. To his son Edward he bequeathed his homestead, and all his lands on both sides of the road leading from the town into the woods, the Allen meadow, six acres of wood land near that of Ephraim Wilson Sr., all his land at Cole Hearth Plain, two acres of Cedar Swamp near Wigwam Plain, one-half of his cow commons, and all his moveables. After the death of his wife, Edward was required to run out the lots given to his brothers, and in four years to pay all the legacies. He cut off all of the legatees who should attempt to break his will, and gave their portion to be equally divided among the rest; and appointed his wife Mary and son Edward executors. He died very suddenly while sitting in his chair, February 15, 1727, in his seventy-ninth year. He married 28 (12) 1678, Mary Aldis, of Dedham, who survived him. She was the daughter of Deacon John and Sarah (Elliott) Aldis. They had: Nathaniel, Jeremiah,

James, Edward, William, Mary, Dorcas and Elizabeth.

(III) Captain Jeremiah, second son of Nathaniel and Mary (Aldis) Richards, was born in Dedham, 30 (3) 1681, and was living in 1752, aged seventy-one years. He settled in West Roxbury, and became the progenitor of a numerous race of the name, who long made his homestead their geographical center. No record of his death or the settlement of his estate is presumed to exist. He seems to have been the proprietor of much land, and is supposed to have established the famous Peacock tavern. He married Hannah Fisher, by whom he had eight children: Jeremiah, William, Daniel, Nathaniel, Joseph, Hannah, Ebenezer and John.

(IV) Ensign William, second son of Captain Jeremiah and Hannah (Fisher) Richards, was born December 20, 1707, and died June 19, 1797, in the ninetieth year of his age. He settled on land given him by his father, at Pigeon Swamp, in the northern part of Sharon, then Stoughton, and died there. He married, May 30, 1733, Elizabeth, born February 15, 1707, died March 5, 1786, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Pike) Baker, of Roxbury. Their children were: William, Thomas, Benjamin, Elizabeth, Jeremiah and Ebenezer.

(V) Benjamin, third son of Ensign William and Elizabeth (Baker) Richards, born March 20, 1738, died January, 1816. He married, October 1, 1763, Mary Belcher, of Stoughton. They had born to them at Sharon: Mary, Elizabeth, Benjamin, Hannah, Luke, Lucy, Barna, Pruda, Thomas Pownal and Nancy.

(VI) Benjamin (2), eldest son of Benjamin (1) and Mary (Belcher) Richards, born March 6, 1768, died in 1850. He married (first), January 19, 1797, Ruth Billings, of Sharon, who died September 15, 1824, in her forty-fourth year; (second) Widow Betsey (Tolman) Harlow. His nine children, all by first wife but the two youngest, were: Polly, Charles, Billings, Caroline, James Madison, Lewis, George, Alfred and Spencer.

(VII) Charles, eldest son of Benjamin (2) and Ruth (Billings) Richards, born January 16, 1800, died in Rockport, January, 1881, aged eighty-one years. He settled in Lincolnville in 1825, and in Rockport, Maine, 1856, and was there engaged in operating wood lands. In politics he was a Democrat up to the formation of the Republican party in 1856, when he joined that party. He married, in 1822, Elizabeth Pierce, of Canton, Massachusetts, born in Stoughton, Massachusetts, 1799,

died Rockport, June, 1877, daughter of James Smith. Six children were born to them: Charles Francis, Henry Augustus, Benjamin Franklin, Caroline E., Mary M., Fred E., whose sketch follows. Charles Francis, born January 6, 1826, died February 7, 1906. He was educated at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Waterville, now Colby College, where he took the degree of A. B. in 1855. He married, May 11, 1857, Lucinda, daughter of Captain Lewis Morse, of Stoughton. Henry Augustus, October 15, 1827, died February 20, 1858. Caroline Elizabeth, October 25, 1832, married Andrew McCobb Jr., and moved to Charleston, South Carolina, where she now resides.

(VIII) Fred Edgecomb, sixth and youngest child of Charles and Elizabeth P. (Smith) Richards, was born in Lincolnville, Maine, August 28, 1841. He spent his boyhood days in Rockport, at school and as a clerk in the stores at that place. When seventeen years old, on account of ill health and by advice of his physician, he went to California by way of Panama, and spent three years in different parts of that state. On his return to Maine he engaged in the manufacture of lime at Rockport, and continued in that business until 1876. Mr. Richards has been a Republican from the time he became a voter, and being a natural leader of men soon became a leader in politics, and was sent to the Maine legislature as representative of Camden in 1872, and served by re-election the following year. In 1875 he was chosen by the legislature a member of the executive council of Governor Dingley, representing the district composed of Waldo, Knox and Lincoln counties. The next year he was re-elected and served in the same capacity while Selden Connor was governor. In 1877 he was appointed state land agent to fill a vacancy, which position he held but a portion of that year. In the same year he was appointed a member of the board of trustees of the Maine Insane Hospital and served two years. In 1880 he was appointed state bank examiner by Governor Davis, and at the expiration of that time was reappointed by Governor Robie, and again reappointed by him, so that he served in that capacity three terms or nine years. In December, 1888, he resigned his position and retired from official life. In the same year he removed to Portland and established the banking house of Fred E. Richards at 89 Exchange street, and was fiscal agent of the Maine Central railroad, and later of the Portland & Rumford Falls railroad. While acting for the Maine Central he re-

funded the Androscoggin & Kennebec loan of a million and a half dollars of six per cent bonds, substituting therefor Maine Central at four and a half. In like manner he refunded the European & North American loan of a million; purchased the Knox & Lincoln railroad for the Maine Central, paying for the same \$1,500,000, and placing and disposing of bonds secured by mortgage upon this for \$1,300,000 at four per cent. He also sold the bonds issued in aid of the extension of the Mountain Division of the Maine Central, amounting to nearly a million dollars. He served as fiscal agent of the Portland & Rumford Falls railroad in 1890 and later during the time of its extensions to Rumford Falls and from Mechanic Falls to Rumford Junction. Mr. Richards was instrumental in financing these large operations, and in directing the financial policy of the road to its successful issue of prosperity of after years. In October, 1893, he was elected president of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Portland to succeed John E. De Witt, which position he still holds. As president of that great company he has carried out a shrewd and aggressive policy which has developed its business in a remarkable degree, and his well-known financial ability has strengthened it in every possible direction. The Portland National Bank was organized in 1889, and Mr. Richards was chosen president of that successful institution. In 1894 the Union Safe Deposit & Trust Company was organized, and he was made president of that also. He resigned both of these positions in August, 1907. Mr. Richards is an unquestioned leader among the business men of Portland. He is a great power in the business of that city, and has been and still is very closely identified with its largest financial institutions. He is not only one of their directors, but one of their managers also, because he believes that a director should direct, and that if a director fails to know about the business and standing of every company with which he is connected, he ought to resign. He is more than a business man. He is interested in political matters as keenly as ever, and is one of the great politicians of southwest Maine, in the sense that when he desires the nomination of a man, he is generally nominated. He works quietly and seldom finds it necessary to appear personally in politics, but his patent and often dominating influence is there, and is likely still to be. He is a pleasant man to meet, is a good conversationalist, and remarkably well informed concerning all matters in which his fellow citizens

are interested. He has seen much of the world, and his own place in business is secure.

He married, in Rockport, November 23, 1866, Caroline S., born June 20, 1849, died May 13, 1903, daughter of Captain John D. and Caroline (Gardiner) Piper. They had no children. Mrs. Richards "was a woman of a strong nature, of excellent judgment, of great executive ability and practical force. She had unusual insight into character and no little capacity both in social and political matters. She was a wise counselor and a natural leader. Not easily satisfied with ordinary achievements in those whom she loved, she seldom failed to stir and stimulate their ambition to the utmost."

Soon after the Norman Conquest in the last quarter of the eleventh century, Alan, son of Flaald, obtained a grant of the castle of Oswestry, county of Salop. Alan married the daughter of Warine, heiress to his estate. Warine was sheriff of Shropshire, county of Salop, of the time of William of Normandy, and by this marriage Alan had three sons: William, whose descendants became Earls of Arundel and Dukes of Norfolk; Walter, who founded the house of Stewart; and Simon, the forebear of the family of Boyd, from which family sprang the Earl of Errol.

Walter Fitz Alan, son of Alan and the heiress of Warine, appears as a witness to a charter granted by David I, King of Scotland, in favor of the Church of Glasgow. David's name appears in the calendar prefixed to Laud's Prayerbook for Scotland as "Saint David," though he was never formally canonized. This charter is dated at Cadzow in the early part of the twelfth century. Walter was also granted by King David the office of Steward of Scotland. Walter Fitz Alan, Steward of Scotland, died in 1177, leaving by his wife Eschina an only son Alan, who became Lord High Steward of Scotland, witnessed two charters of William II, and died in 1204, leaving his office to his eldest son Walter, who in 1230 obtained the office of Justiciary. He witnessed the "Walterus Alenifilius, Senischallus Justiciar Scotiae," a charter by Alexander II. Walter's oldest son and heir, Alexander, succeeded to his offices in 1283 and Alexander's son and heir, James, succeeded in 1309. James's son and heir Walter commanded a division in the army led by Robert Bruce at Bannockburn, when King Edward II was routed with a loss of thirty

thousand men, June 24, 1314. He also held civil offices with distinction, and married as his second wife Marjorie, daughter of Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, and their son Robert became King of Scotland in 1371, and is known in history as Robert II. Lord Walter Stewart died in 1326, only twelve years after he distinguished himself on the battlefield of Bannockburn. The line of descent from Robert II of Scotland, founder of the Stuart dynasty, who reigned from March 26, 1370, to the date of his death at Dundonald Castle, May 13, 1390, to the appearance of his direct descendant, Allan Stewart, as a prisoner in Boston Harbor, Massachusetts, in 1775, it is not our purpose in this sketch to trace.

(1) Allan Stewart, a lineal descendant of Robert Stuart, known in history as Robert II, King of Scotland, was born in Cromdale, Invernesshire, Scotland, either 1755 or 1756. As was the custom of the time and place he was apprenticed on reaching a suitable age to the trade of tailor. He also, on reaching military age, became a member of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Archibald Campbell's Royal Highland regiment. At the beginning of the revolution in the American colonies in 1775 this regiment was drafted for service in America, but upon inspection before being embarked the men of low stature were rejected for the service, as the government desired to send only men of average stature, and among those rejected was Allan Stewart. Having determined to go to the American colonies at any risk, he stole on board the ship, and when they were well at sea he came from his hiding place, appeared among his fellow soldiers on deck, and was allowed to take his place in the ranks, but was refused enrollment and pay, being thus deprived of protection under the Articles of War. On reaching Boston Harbor the vigilant Yankee privateers were ahead of the British fleet in the harbor in welcoming the recruits to General Howe's army, and Colonel Campbell and the commissioned officers were sent by the American commander as prisoners of war to the prison at Concord, and the rank and file were paroled. On calling the muster roll and checking it, a single soldier stood uncalled, and as he was in arms, but not enrolled, he could not be paroled, but could have been summarily shot as a spy or deserter. He was, however, put in the prison, and after a time was released on condition that he would bind himself to work in making clothing for the army for the period of four years. At the end of that time young Stewart, whose ancestors had so valiantly defied and defeated

the armies of England on their invasion of the soil of Scotland, was anxious to join the defenders of similar rights on American soil, and he enlisted in the American army at Westford, Massachusetts, and was credited to the town of Dunstable, now Nashua, New Hampshire, mustered in by Major William Scott, July 6, 1780, and assigned to Captain Proctor's company in Colonel Cilley's regiment, his term of enlistment being for six months, and was honorably discharged December 15, 1780, having been credited with five months and twenty days' active service. He was paid £763 16s. as wages; £335 allowance for blanket, etc., and for mileage to Worcester at twelve shillings per mile, seventy miles, £42, making his total pay £1,140 16s. He worked at his trade for seven months, and July 25, 1781, re-enlisted and was mustered by Colonel Moses Nichols "to fill up the Continental army at West Point." He was credited to the town of Amherst, New Hampshire, and after serving four months and twenty-one days was discharged December 15, 1781. He settled in Dunstable, New Hampshire, and appears on the records of that town as one of the signers of a petition to the New Hampshire legislature to "be allowed to elect a representative in Dunstable." He married Mary Berry, of Dunstable, soon after returning from the war, and purchased property there. In 1790 he exchanged his home for some wild land in Ryegate, Vermont, whence he removed his family the same year. He carried with him to the wilderness of Vermont apple seeds to plant an orchard, said to be the first orchard that produced fruit in the town. In 1806 he built a new house in the place of the cabin he first occupied, and this home was subsequently owned and occupied by Edward Miller Sr., and in 1896 by the family of James Miller. The children of Allan and Mary (Berry) Stewart were: Mary, married William Craig; Francis, married Sally Bedell; Betsey, married Luke Higgins; Allan (q. v.); John, married Janet McDonald; Margaret, married Robert Armstrong, a soldier who died in the United States army in the war of 1812; William, died unmarried in his twenty-seventh year. Mary (Berry) Stewart, the mother of these children, died at Ryegate, Vermont, where she was living with her husband on the Jesse Heath farm, formerly owned by Isaac Cameron. July 25, 1832, Allan Stewart was granted a pension "for nineteen months actual service as a private in the Massachusetts troops, Revolutionary War," the pension being eight dollars per month. After the death

of his wife he lived with his son, John Stewart, in Barton, Vermont, where he died at the age of ninety-three years, the time of his death being about 1851.

(II) Allan (2), second son and fourth of the seven children of Allan (1) and Mary (Berry) Stewart, was born in Dunstable, New Hampshire, April 22, 1788. He was brought up on his father's farm in Ryegate, Vermont, and aided his father in building his new house in 1806. He was married, in July, 1809, to Mary, daughter of Alexander and Jean (Allen) Miller. She was born in Ryegate, Vermont, February 15, 1789, and after their marriage they remained in Ryegate until 1815, and three of their children were born there. They removed to Canada in 1815, where Mr. Stewart kept a grocery store in a small settlement near Quebec for four years, and their daughters, Adeline and Margaret Allen, were born in Canada. In 1819 he returned with his wife and three remaining children to Ryegate and resumed farming on the farm now owned by Mr. Exley at South Ryegate, Vermont, building a log house a little south of the present building. Of their children: John Crawford, born in Ryegate, January 30, 1810, died there January 9, 1814; Jean, July 17, 1811, died in Canada, April 30, 1816; Mary, March 20, 1814, married John Conant, of Lowell, Massachusetts, and died in April, 1853; Adeline, born in Canada, May 30, 1816, married (first) Morrill Ingalls in 1840, and (second) an Abbott, of Rumford, Maine, and died in that place January 31, 1874; Margaret Allen, May 22, 1818, married Horace W. Stevens, of Walpole, New Hampshire, and died October 3, 1894; Jane Allen, born in South Ryegate, April 18, 1820, married Norman Harris, and died in Lowell, Massachusetts, June 16, 1844; Alexander Miller, June 17, 1822, died October 11, 1832; Allan, August 4, 1824, married Cecilia S. Egbert, of Rochester, New York, had three children, and with his brother Duncan purchased the farm of their father, immediately after the death of their mother, and built the house and barn now standing. Allan Stewart Jr. died September 11, 1874; Duncan (q. v.); Eliza, January 1, 1828, died November 20, 1851; Nancy Miller, March 21, 1830, died September 10, 1848; Lillias Miller, September 11, 1832, married Horace W. Stevens, of Walpole, New Hampshire, and died November 28, 1863. Mary (Miller) Stewart, the mother of these children, died April 27, 1848, and after her death Allan Stewart, the father, married Sarah Scales, of Peacham, Vermont, and built the house now owned by O'Rourke.



John C. Stewart

opposite Quint's Mill in Ryegate, Vermont, where he died August 9, 1873.

(III) Duncan, ninth child, son of Allan (2) and Mary (Miller) Stewart, was born in South Ryegate, Vermont, February 4, 1826, and was brought up on his father's farm. He had little "book learning," and after the death of the mother, April 27, 1848, with his brother, Allan Jr., purchased his father's farm and lived there until 1860, when he removed to Topsham, where he bought a farm on George Hill, now owned by Duncan McKay, which farm he sold in 1866 and engaged in merchandising in partnership with Jacob Mills Jr., in Topsham Village, Vermont. He continued this business alone and with partners at different times up to 1880, when he retired and lived upon a farm which he purchased in Topsham, up to the time of his death, September 10, 1882. He was a Republican, and for several years served as one of the town auditors of Topsham, and as town clerk, and he was a ruling elder in the Reformed Presbyterian Scotch Church in Topsham. He was married September 20, 1849, to Margaret, daughter of Archibald and Elizabeth (Leitch) Ritchie. She was born in Kilmalconn, Renfrewshire, Scotland, October 29, 1830, and came to America with her parents and other members of the family in 1844, making the voyage across the ocean in a sailing vessel, making the passage to New York in six weeks, and during the voyage her mother died on shipboard of ship fever. Her two older brothers, Duncan and William, two younger sisters, Elizabeth and Jane, made up the family, and on reaching New York they sailed up the Hudson river and by Hudson and Champlain canal and lakes George and Champlain to Burlington, Vermont, where members of the Leitch family, to which her mother belonged, met them, they having preceded the Ritchie family to America, and then lived in Danville, Vermont. Archibald Ritchie, her father, purchased a farm in South Ryegate, Vermont, and died there in 1846, and his daughter assumed charge of the household, although but fifteen years of age, and continued in charge up to the time of her marriage, September 20, 1849, to Duncan Stewart. After the death of her husband, September 10, 1882, she sold the farm in Topsham, lived with her sister Elizabeth, who had married John Johnston in South Ryegate, and in 1884 removed to Manchester, New Hampshire, and lived with her daughter, Mary Elizabeth, wife of Dr. Charles B. Sturtevant. On the death of Mrs. Sturtevant, June 3, 1898, she removed to York, Maine, and kept

house for her son, John Conant Stewart, up to the time of her death, September 23, 1905. The children of Duncan and Margaret (Ritchie) Stewart are: John Conant (q. v.); Archibald Ritchie, April 1, 1852, died December 15, 1864; Mary Elizabeth, May 19, 1858, married October 9, 1883, at Topsham, Dr. Charles B. Sturtevant, of Manchester, New Hampshire, where she died June 3, 1898, leaving her husband and two daughters, Florence Anna Sturtevant, born April 4, 1886, and Edith Margaret Sturtevant, born April 7, 1890, both graduates of the Manchester high school and of Bradford Academy.

(IV) John Conant, eldest son of Duncan and Margaret (Ritchie) Stewart, was born in Ryegate, Vermont, June 19, 1850. He attended school at Topsham and the Caledonia County Grammar school, Peacham, and was graduated at Dartmouth College, A. B. 1873. During his college course he taught school in York, Maine; Lexington, Holmes county, Mississippi; North Berwick, Maine; and Brewster, Massachusetts. He began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Jasper J. Hazen, of York, Maine, completed his course in the medical department of Dartmouth College, and received the degree of M. D. and the honor of valedictorian in 1876, receiving his master degree from Dartmouth in June of the same year. He managed a lumber wharf at York Harbor, Maine, 1874-76, and practiced medicine in York, Maine, 1876-87; was a frequent contributor to medical journals, especially the results of original research in the prevalent diseases of diphtheria and consumption. He conducted the old mail route from Portsmouth, New Hampshire, to Cape Neddick, Maine, with a partner, and established a line of Concord coaches that were finally replaced by the York Harbor and Beach railroad, of which he was an original surveyor, one of the chief contractors, an incorporator of the company, and for the first four years a director and clerk of the corporation. He organized the S. S. S. Building Association in 1883, and has been its only president, and since 1895 has also been treasurer of the corporation. In 1888 he began the study of law in the office of Moses A. Safford, of Kittery, Maine, and these studies were interrupted after fourteen months by business responsibilities he had assumed, but he completed his law studies in the office of Hon. Horace H. Burbank, Saco, Maine, and was admitted to the bar of York county in June, 1895, when he formed a partnership with Judge Burbank, which was dissolved in December of the same year. In

1889 he organized an establishment for the manufacture of bricks and lumber with Jotham P. Norton as partner, and in 1891 sold his interest to Mr. Norton and organized the Orient Mutual Life Insurance Company, of which he was president and medical director for four years, when it was consolidated with two others as the Maine Mutual, in which corporation he declined a directorship. He was secretary and general manager of the Hamilton Brokerage Company, and of the National Fidelity Company, Maine corporations, doing business in Boston, Massachusetts, and he was entrusted with winding up their affairs. From 1891 to 1894 he was vice-president of the York County Horse Breeders' Association. He became a director of the York County National Bank in 1902, and was elected vice-president in 1903; has been president of the York Printing Company since its organization in 1902, and of the York Realty Company, which he organized, since 1903; director and treasurer of the York Corporation Trust and Law Company since its organization in 1903; president of the Maravilla Copper Company, Arizona, 1904-05, a director of its successor the Mineral Mountain Copper Company, 1905-06, and in 1906 he organized the Lone Star Consolidated Copper Company which secured control of the Mineral Mountain property and of the Chase Creek Copper Company of Clifton, Arizona, making the Lone Star owner of over two thousand acres of rich copper lands in the Gila Mountains, and he resigned the presidency of the Lone Star Company at the close of its first year's existence to accept the presidency of the Arizona and Boston Smelting and Reduction Company, organized to treat the ore mined by the Lone Star and other copper companies in that section of the Gila Mountains. In 1906 the brick and lumber business he organized in 1889 was incorporated as the Norton Brick Company, and he became president and principal owner of the stock of the corporation. He is also treasurer and director of the Atlas Manufacturing Company, Hampton, New Hampshire. In January, 1896, he opened a law office in York Village, and he has since practiced in the State and United States courts. He is a trustee and the treasurer of the Children's Heart Work Society of Maine, and a director of the Christian Civic League of Maine. The social, patriotic, professional, scientific and fraternal societies of which he is a useful working member include: The York Association, of which he was president, 1882-83 and 1888-93; Peacham Academy Alumni Association, of which he was a

trustee 1897-1906; the Boston Association of Alumni, of which he was vice-president 1902-03; Old York Historical and Improvement Society, of which he was vice-president 1904-08; Maine Historical Society; Maine Society Sons of the American Revolution; Ranger Section No. 17, United States Naval League; Paul Jones Club of Portsmouth; National Geographical Society; American Academy of Political and Social Science; Portsmouth, Strafford County, and Maine Bar Association; Lincoln Council No. 6, Junior Order United American Mechanics, serving 1896 and 1897 as state councilor for Maine, and 1898, 1899, 1900 and 1901 as representative in the National Council; Royal Arcanum; Workmen's Benefit Association; Ancient Order of United Workmen; Grand Lodge of Maine, Knights of Pythias; Good Templars from 1885, and chairman of the committee on enforcement of the prohibitory law 1888-90, resulting in the organization of the People's Prohibitory Enforcement League of Maine, organized in 1891, of which he was president during its existence, 1891-94, when it was succeeded by the Christian Civic League. His Masonic honors date his initiation in St. Aspinquid Lodge No. 198, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, where he filled all the chairs except that of master. In 1882 he joined Agementicus Commandery No. 191, United Order of the Golden Cross; in 1883 he entered the grand commandery of Maine, served as grand commander in 1886, entered the supreme commandery in May, 1887, at the New York sessions, where he was elected supreme treasurer, but resigned before assuming the duties, and was again elected representative of the grand commandery of Maine, and at the Bar Harbor session he was elected supreme herald, served by re-election four years, when he became chairman of the supreme trustees, and resigned in 1901 to take the office of medical director of the order, and by virtue of this supreme position he is a member of the National Fraternal Congress. In local, state and national politics he has always acted with the Republican party, in which he has been an acceptable campaign speaker, but has declined the nomination for representative in the state legislature several times when the nomination meant an election; declined to be a delegate to the National Convention of the party in 1888, and at three county conventions the candidacy for sheriff, and at two the unanimous nomination as county attorney. He refused the Prohibition nomination for governor of Maine, and has forbidden his name in a like connection

on several Republican state conventions. He did serve as deputy sheriff of York county 1883-88, and as state senator 1891-92, when he was chairman of the joint committee on temperance and a member of the joint committee on banks and banking, labor, on congressional apportionment, and on engrossed bills. He was secretary of the Republican county committee in 1880; chairman of the county convention 1898, and chairman of the committee on resolutions of every county convention since 1888 with two exceptions. He was commissioner from Maine to the Pan-American Medical Congress at Washington, D. C., 1893; represented it in the National Temperance Congress, Philadelphia, 1894, and has served locally as notary public, justice of the peace, member, secretary and chairman of the board of health, town physician, fence viewer, superintending school committeeman, constable, collector of taxes, town agent, moderator of town meetings, town treasurer, &c., &c. Mr. Stewart never married; address, York Village, Maine.

The name of Dole is believed to be DOLE of French origin, and may have been derived from the ancient city of that name. There is evidence that it was brought into England at the time of the Norman conquest, and was then written De Dole.

(I) The emigrant ancestor of the New England Doles, and in fact of nearly all who bear the name in America, was Richard Dole, son of William and grandson of Richard Dole, of Ringworthy, near Bristol, England. He was baptized in Ringworthy, December 31, 1622 (O. S.), at an early age was apprenticed to John Towle, a glover of Bristol. In 1630 he accompanied the Towle family to New England, and in 1639 went with them to Newbury, Massachusetts, continuing in their employ as a clerk for some time after their settlement in that town. Being a young man of activity and enterprise, he embraced the first opportunity to engage in business for himself, and became a prosperous merchant and an extensive landowner. He left at his death, the date of which is unknown, an estate valued at eighteen hundred and forty pounds. His first wife, who died November 16, 1678, was Hannah (Robie) Dole, of Newbury. His second wife was Hannah, widow of Captain Samuel Brocklebank, of Rowley, Massachusetts. His third wife was Patience (Walker) Dole, of Haverhill, same state. His children were: John, Richard, Anna, Benjamin, Joseph, William, Henry, Hannah, Apphia and Abner.

(II) Richard (2), second son of Richard (1) and Hannah (Robie) Dole, was born September 6, 1650, in Newbury, and died there August 1, 1723. He resided on a farm near his father, and was buried in the oldest burying-ground of Newbury. He married Sarah, daughter of Captain Stephen Greenleaf, and they were the parents of: Richard, Elizabeth, Sarah, Ann, John, Stephen (died young), Stephen, Joseph and Mary.

(III) Richard (3), eldest child of Richard (2) and Sarah (Greenleaf) Dole, was born April 28, 1678, in Newbury, and resided in Rowley about 1715. He married first, April 3, 1706, Sarah Ilsley, who died February 20, 1708; he married second, August 14, 1709, Elizabeth Stickney, born June 13, 1684, daughter of John and Hannah (Brocklebank) Stickney, and granddaughter of William and Elizabeth Stickney, pioneers of Newbury. His children included: Enoch, Edmund, Moses, Sarah, Stephen and Amos.

(IV) Enoch, eldest child of Richard (3) Dole and only child of his first wife, Sarah (Ilsley) Dole, was born January 20, 1708, in Rowley, and about 1749 settled in Littleton, Massachusetts. He was married November 13, 1729, to Rachel Jewett, born January 30, 1709, in Rowley, the second daughter of Aquila and Ann (Tenney) Jewett, the granddaughter of Joseph and Rebecca (Law) Jewett, and great-granddaughter of Deacon Maximilian and Ann Jewett, pioneer settlers of Rowley. Both were dismissed from the Rowley church to the Littleton church October 15, 1749.

(V) Amos, second son of Enoch and Rachel (Jewett) Dole, was born January 12, 1733, in Rowley, and was yet a child when his parents removed to Littleton. About 1750 he settled in Shirley, Massachusetts, but must have returned to Littleton, where his third son was born. He married, May 29, 1755, Molly Page, of Groton, born November 15, 1734, in that town, daughter of John and Mary (Parker) Page, and granddaughter of Jonathan and Mary Page. Their children were: Lemuel, Benjamin, Amos, Mary, Rachel, Enoch, Lucy, Sarah, John and Benjamin.

(VI) Amos (2), third son of Amos (1) and Molly (Page) Dole, was born September 19, 1759, in Littleton, and died July 20, 1832, in Hampden, Maine. His name appears very frequently in the revolutionary rolls of Massachusetts, being credited sometimes to Shirley and sometimes to Groton. He was among the minute-men who responded to the Lexington

alarm, April 19, 1775, serving eight days as a private in Captain Henry Haskell's company of Colonel James Prescott's regiment. He again enlisted April 26, 1775, and served until August 1st of that year, in Captain Ephraim Richardson's company, Colonel Asa Whitcomb's regiment. He was again in the service at Prospect Hill, October 6, 1775. He was at Cambridge in 1776, as a private in Captain Job Shattuck's company, Colonel John Robinson's regiment. In a roll of Captain Blood's company, Colonel Jonathan Reed's regiment (Sixth Middlesex), dated Littleton, September 17, 1777, he is credited with services in the continental army. He appears on the pay-roll of Captain Munro, Colonel Bigelow's regiment, as having enlisted March 12, 1777, and served to December 2, same year. He again enlisted March 2, 1778, and served until December 31, 1779, during which time he was in service at Stillwater and Valley Forge. He was discharged January 10, 1778, and re-enlisted for three years March 12, of the same year. He appears to have been in the hospital at Brooklyn in March and April, 1778, and is reported ill at other times. A pay-roll is extant showing his services from April 19, 1778, to the last day of the same year. He enlisted in 1780, in Putnam's Fifth Massachusetts regiment, and held the rank of orderly sergeant. He also served in the first company of Vose's Massachusetts regiment. It is known that he drew a pension for his revolutionary service. He was present at the capture of Burgoyne and participated in the battle of Monmouth, New Jersey. Sergeant Dole married, September 8, 1785, Martha Hewes, and they were the parents of four children: Elihu, Sophronia, Ann and Amelia R.

(VII) Elihu, only son of Amos (2) and Martha (Hewes) Dole, was born January, 1787, at Orrington, Maine, and died in South Brewer, same state, July 21, 1852. He was a mill and lumberman, and was a communicant of the Methodist church. In politics a Whig. He married, in 1816, Dorcas (Fernald) Brewer, born in 1787, in Kittery, Maine, died in South Brewer, 1848, widow of Francis Brewer, of South Brewer. Children: 1. Cyrus R., see forward. 2. Henrietta, born January 24, 1831, in South Brewer, married, March, 1851, William Hewes, of Hermon Pond; children: i. Willis, born September 29, 1852; ii. Charles E., June 28, 1854; iii. Julia E., March 14, 1856; iv. Myra A., April 7, 1859, died October 27, 1877; married second, in 1861, George W. Chase, of Hermon Pond;

children: v. Lizzie, born May 20, 1863, died February 7, 1865; vi. George, September 9, 1864, died December 3, 1864; vii. Nellie Burr, August 23, 1866, died November 14, 1905; viii. Hattie, May 6, 1869, died November 23, 1869. 3. A daughter who died in infancy.

(VIII) Cyrus Rufus, son of Elihu and Dorcas (Fernald) (Brewer) Dole, was born April 9, 1825, and died July 17, 1900. He was a carpenter, and spent most of his life in Brewer and was a descendant of the Brewer family for whom the city was named. He possessed some musical gift and sang in the church choir. He married, January 11, 1853, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Timothy and Hannah (Copeland) Stone, who was born December 24, 1831, and who survived him (1908). Children: 1. Charles Edmund, see forward. 2. Frank Brewer, September 15, 1858, married, November 5, 1890, Lydia Flora, daughter of Silas and Lydia Mars (Gardiner) Hamilton, of Brewer, and granddaughter of Aaron Hamilton, of Gardiner, Maine. An only child, George Raymond, born September 27, 1891, died November 31, of same year. 3. George Addison, June 23, 1860, died December 20, 1880.

(IX) Charles Edmund, eldest son of Cyrus Rufus and Mary Elizabeth (Stone) Dole, was born in Brewer, January 14, 1856. He was educated in the local schools and was engaged in farming until 1873, when he entered the employ of the Bangor Gas Light Company, in Bangor, remaining until he started out in business for himself as a general electrical contractor. In connection therewith he has a large store for the sale of electrical supplies. His business has been chiefly in the city of Bangor and vicinity. In politics Mr. Dole is a Republican, and was a member of the city council of Bangor, representing his ward for two terms. He is a Mason of the thirty-second degree, a member of Saint Andrews Lodge, F. and A. M.; Mount Moriah, R. A. C.; Bangor Council, R. S. M.; St. Johns Commandery, K. T.; Eastern Star Lodge of Perfection; Palestine Council, Princes of Jerusalem; the Bangor Chapter Rose Croix; Maine Consistory, S. P. R. S., of Portland; and the Mystic Shrine, Kora Temple, Lewiston, Maine. Mr. Dole married, December 3, 1889, Florence, daughter of Andrew and Martha (Robertson) Watters, of Brewer, formerly of Calais, Maine. On the maternal line she was of Scotch descent, tracing ancestors to Aberdeen, Scotland, and said to be related to Ann Robertson, the mother of Gladstone. Mr. and Mrs. Dole have chil-

dren: 1. Florence Margaret, born February 12, 1892. 2. Charles Edmund, December 8, 1893. 3. Robert Alden, February 16, 1899. 4. Alexander Watters, July 8, 1902.

MILLIKEN The numerous derivations given by different scholars for the surname Milliken are as numerous as the variations in spelling. As in the case of many other surnames, it may be true that all the authorities are right, for there are many branches of this family, and there is no indication that all were from a common stock. The family mentioned in this sketch was certainly Scotch, and for that matter most of the American families bearing this name in its varied forms are descended from the Scotch settlers in the north of Ireland, or from the Scotch immigrants who came direct from Scotland. The family historian favors the conclusion of James Miliken, of New York, who was convinced by exhaustive research that the family was of Saxon-Norman origin, spelling their name originally Millingas, meaning mill-manor, or manor on the hill, and evidently a place-name of very ancient date. Passing from Saxony to the Netherlands, we find the name spelled at an early date Millinga, Milligen and Millingen, the latter being the name of a village in the Netherlands. As early as 1273 a John Mulkyn, said to have been from the Low Countries, was in Suffolk, England. Barber, in his book on "British Family Names," gives Miliken, or Milecan, as Flemish, meaning the diminutive of Miles, a personal name. There seems to be no proof that Milliken and Mulligan are the same surnames. O'Hart, in his "Irish Pedigrees," states that Mulligan is anglicized for an Irish name, O'Maolagain. The earliest immigrants to America were probably Roman Catholics, coming with Lord Baltimore to Maryland. The Mullikens of Virginia were Episcopalian and certainly not Scotch. There are many of the family in Pennsylvania, where numbers of Scotch-Irish settled, and related families are found in all the neighboring states and to some extent in all parts of the country. A coat-of-arms long in possession of the descendants of Samuel Milliken, of Scarborough, Maine, of the family given below, is said to have been three castles in a blue shield, and tradition further states that a Sir Hugh Milliken was knighted for his valor in taking three castles, and the castles commemorated his exploits. The following coat-of-arms is as close to complying with the story as one usually gets in the

garbled oral history we call tradition, viz.: A fesse azure with five castles in the blue. There are other armorials in Scotland borne by families spelling their name Milligan, Millikine and Mulliken, and one other Milliken: Argent a fess azure voided of the field, between three demi-lions crowned gules. Crest: A demi-lion crowned gules rampant, holding a dagger in dexter paw. Motto: "Regarde Bien." The Milligans and Mullikens had substantially the same arms, indicating relation.

Three families of Milliken appear in Boston about the same time. Their relationship is assumed. They all attended the Brattle Street church, where the births of their children are recorded. Robert and Rebecca Milliken had children: i. Robert, born December 9, 1688; ii. John, July 26, 1690; iii. Mary, September 26, 1692. Thomas and Elizabeth Milliken had a son, Thomas, born April 27, 1692, in Boston. The third immigrant, Hugh, is mentioned below.

(I) Hugh Milliken, immigrant ancestor, was born probably as early as 1640. He settled in Boston, coming thither undoubtedly from Scotland. He was a member of the Scots Charitable Society of Boston in 1681. The date of his death is not known and the records reveal practically nothing of his history. He married Eleanor ——. Children: 1. John, born about 1665-70, mentioned below. 2. Robert, born in Boston, August 9, 1681. Probably others who removed from Boston.

(II) John, son of Hugh Milliken, was born about 1665-70, in Scotland or Boston. He married Elizabeth Alger, daughter of John and Mary (Wilmot) Alger, born 1669, baptized 1687 at the first church in Charlestown, where she was then living with her uncle, Nathaniel Adams. He was a house-carpenter by trade. He resided many years in Boston, and his children were born there. He was a member of the Scots Charitable Society in Boston from November, 1685, to December, 1717, when he became interested in the estate of his father-in-law, at Dunstan, in Scarborough, Maine, and he spent much time there. His name appears there as early as 1719, and in 1720 he and his son helped to organize the new town, and he was one of the selectmen. He carried on his farm on a large scale for those days. In 1746 he writes: "I have cleared a great deal of land; have made several miles of fence; this year have I planted as much land as three bushels of corn would plant, sowed as much as seven bushels of peas would sow, and as much as thirteen bushels of wheat and barley would sow." He died

in 1749, at the age of eighty-five, and his widow died February 9, 1754, aged eighty-five. Children: 1. John, born December 27, 1691, married, January 1, 1718, Sarah Burnett; married, second, September 3, 1728, Rebecca Thomas; died April 4, 1745. 2. Thomas, born April 27, 1693. 3. James, born September 4, 1694, married, October 25, 1718, Priscilla Norton. 4. Josiah, born November 25, 1696. 5. Benjamin, born April 1, 1699. 6. Samuel, born September 21, 1701, married, April 18, 1728, Martha Fyfield. 7. Joseph, baptized February 20, 1704. 8. Edward, baptized July 6, 1706, married Abigail Norman. 9. Nathaniel, baptized April 24, 1709, mentioned below. 10. Elizabeth, baptized December 16, 1711, married Jonathan Furness.

(III) Deacon Nathaniel, son of John Milliken, was baptized in the Brattle Street church, Boston, April 24, 1709, and settled in Scarborough, Maine, at Dunston, in 1730. He married, August 5, 1731, Sarah Munson. He married (second), January 10, 1755, Anna Small, who died January 12, 1784, widow of Josiah Libby, who was known as "Trumpeter 'Siah." He was a tailor by trade, having served his apprenticeship in Boston, and his grandchildren remember having seen the large cutting-table and wrought-iron goose. He was deacon of the Second Parish church of Scarborough. He was a man of sincere piety, of grave deportment, a good townsman and a true friend. Children of first wife: 1. Jonathan, born June 10, 1733, married, March 29, 1753, Esther Harmon. 2. Nathaniel, born February 18, 1734, died young. 3. Josiah, born October 27, 1736, married, April 27, 1756, Lydia Runnells; died 1764. 4. Nathaniel, born April 12, 1738, married Anna ——. 5. Thomas, born October 25, 1739, married, December 19, 1760, Lucy Libby. 6. Stephen, born January 11, 1741. 7. Robert, born October 2, 1743, married Jane Hopkins. 8. Sarah, born February 18, 1747, married, May 11, 1767, Zebulon Libby. 9. Abigail, born October 14, 1748, married, January 8, 1767, John Jose; resided in Buxton, Maine. 10. Elizabeth, born October 7, 1750, married, November 24, 1773, John Boothby; died November 27, 1833. 11. Isaac, born May 29, 1752, married, September, 1778, Sarah Foss; soldier in the revolution; died July 10, 1829. Children of second wife: 12. Joshua, born April 10, 1756, mentioned below. 13. Lydia, born June 15, 1762, married, July 6, 1784, Benjamin Milliken.

(IV) Joshua, son of Deacon Nathaniel Milliken, was born in Scarborough, Maine, April

10, 1756, died November 27, 1832. He married, May 27, 1778, Margaret Lord, and settled in his native town. He was in the revolution, enlisting in the spring of 1775 for eight months, under Captain John Rice, in Colonel Edmund Phinney's regiment, and marched to Cambridge. He re-enlisted in August, 1777, in Scarborough, for three months, in Captain Rumery's company, Colonel Storer's regiment, and marched to Bennington, Manchester and Stillwater; was in General Gates' army until the surrender of Burgoyne. He was detached under Sergeant Gillpatrick and sixteen men to guard prisoners and baggage to Boston. He re-enlisted in 1778 for two months, at Falmouth, in Captain Roger Libby's company. He applied for a pension July 26, 1832, at the age of seventy-six, and his widow applied in 1836, presenting her marriage certificate. Children born in Scarborough: 1. Jane, born December 5, 1778, married, April 19, 1803, Theophilus Waterhouse. 2. Abraham, born February 4, 1781, married, November 15, 1807, Polly Leavitt; died May 3, 1847. 3. Asa, born January 14, 1783, mentioned below. 4. Isaac, born February 25, 1785, married Sally Rice; died August 23, 1874. 5. Martha, born September 5, 1787. 6. Polly, born November 4, 1790, married, November 8, 1818, Stephen Sewall; died September 17, 1874. 7. Peggy, born April 11, 1793, married Isaac Waterhouse. 8. Rhoda, born November 23, 1795, married Fabyan Carter. 9. Herd, born May 4, 1798, married, October 27, 1822, Sally Moody. 10. Daniel, born July 4, 1801, died December 25, 1813. 11. Sewall, born May 20, 1803, married, August 10, 1823, Harriet Woodman.

(V) Asa, son of Joshua Milliken, was born in Scarborough, Maine, January 14, 1783. He resided in Scarborough and married Miribah Waterhouse. He was a farmer and a ship-carpenter, and in politics a Democrat. He died November 10, 1841. Children: 1. Ira, born November 10, 1810, married Ruth Googins. 2. Daniel, born February 11, 1813, married Susan Waterhouse; died May 16, 1888. 3. Elizabeth C., born May 31, 1817, married, March, 1835, Ephraim Harmon; died May 7, 1890. 4. Lydia, born October 6, 1819, died young. 5. Joseph, born 1821, married Nancy Waterhouse; died 1853; resided on a farm in Saco, Maine. 6. Silas W., mentioned below.

(VI) Silas Waterhouse, son of Asa Milliken, was born in Scarborough, Maine, November 15, 1825. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and when

a young man learned the carpenter's trade of his father. He removed to Saco, Maine, in 1840, and has since made it his home. For seven years he was engaged in the lumber business in Freeport, Maine, and since he has been living in Saco has been engaged in farming and in the lumber and wood business. In politics he is a Republican, and has served his party and town as street commissioner. He and his family attend the Congregational church. He resides in an old-fashioned mansion on a lane off Beech street, and despite his advanced age is still hale and hearty. He is a respected citizen of the town.

He married (first), December 4, 1846, Sarah A. McKenney, born October 22, 1828, died August 7, 1854. Married (second), 1856, Ruth E. McKenney, born December 17, 1831, died 1861, daughter of Jeremiah McKenney and sister of his first wife. He married (third), 1862, Harriet Hanson, daughter of Hillard Hanson, of Saco. Children of first wife: 1. Elbridge W., born October 23, 1847, died February 1, 1848. 2. Lewis M., born June 17, 1849, died February 8, 1850. 3. Ruth E., born September 8, 1853, died April 9, 1854. Children of second wife: 4. Mary M., born December 18, 1856, married, February 2, 1880, Abel Dennett, of Saco. 5. Sarah E., born August 4, 1857, resides at home, unmarried. 6. Wilbur H., born November 13, 1859, married, November 22, 1884, Nettie Allen; married, second, October 30, 1907, Susan E. White, of Lynn, Massachusetts; is engaged with his father in business in Saco. Children of third wife: 7. Carrie L., born June 1, 1863, married William Allen, of Biddeford. 8. Edwin H., born April 13, 1864, married, February 2, 1887, Clara J. Strout, and is engaged with his father in business. 9. Lizzie A., born May 23, 1867, married, January 26, 1887, Charles J. Warren. 10. Hattie L., born October 22, 1869, died February 22, 1894. 11. Alice G., born February 28, 1872, married, January 1, 1899, John H. Bennett, of Kennebunk. 12. Susan E., born May 10, 1874, resided at home, unmarried.

(For preceding generations see Hugh Milliken 1).

(III) Edward Milliken, son of John Milliken (2), was baptized at Brattle Street church, Boston, July 6, 1706. He settled first in Scarborough, Maine, about 1729. He was admitted to the First Church there October 31, 1736. He was known as Justice Milliken, being a grantee of Trenton, and his name appears on a petition in 1762 to Francis Beard,

"We, the subscribers, having been soldiers at Fort Pownal, and now settled at a place called Magebaggadeuce, on the eastern side of Penobscot bay," etc. He settled in Trenton, and was moderator of a meeting of the proprietors of the townships of Union River, August 1, 1764, held at the tavern of Captain Skillings, in Falmouth. He married Abigail Norman. Children: 1. Benjamin, baptized in Boston, February 1, 1727, died young. 2. Benjamin, born August 5, 1728, mentioned below. 3. Joseph, baptized in Scarborough, May 29, 1729, married, May 17, 1750, Sarah Foster; married (second) ——— Berry; grantee of Trenton. 4. Abigail, born May 29, 1731, married Colonel Benjamin Foster, March 26, 1747. 5. William, baptized March 10, 1734. 6. Daniel, baptized March 10, 1734. 7. Edward, born March 5, 1733-34, married, May 23, 1754, Elizabeth Harmon; grantee of Trenton. 8. Susanna, born September 30, 1736, married, July 3, 1752, Samuel Boothby. 9. John M., born June 7, 1739, married Sarah Simonton; grantee of Trenton. 10. Rebecca, born November 14, 1741, married George Coolbroth. 11. Rachel, born June 16, 1744, married, May 4, 1769, John Foss. 12. Lemuel, married, January 18, 1770, Phebe Lord. 13. Samuel, born February 25, 1747, married, October 31, 1769, Susanna Beals; died July 26, 1841. 14. Jeremiah, born November 16, 1751, married, June 3, 1771, Sarah Lord.

(IV) Benjamin, son of Edward Milliken, was born August 5, 1728, and baptized May 29, 1729, at Scarborough, Maine. He owned a large gambrel-roofed house, and a store in which he traded, on the Dunstan Landing road, in Scarborough. He owned lands in Rowley, Canada, which had been granted to some of those who had served in the expedition in 1690; but, when the boundary line between Massachusetts was settled, it was found that these lands were located in New Hampshire, and he was granted, in 1761, with others, a township seven miles square, east of the Saco river, in lieu of the one of which they had been dispossessed. He was one of three who laid out the town, now known as Bridgton, Maine. He sold these lands and bought land on Union river, adjacent to land which he already owned. Having lost through a mortgage his land in Scarborough, in 1764, he settled in Trenton and was granted a mill privilege and timber lands. Here he built a sawmill, which he was required to have ready for operation, according to the conditions named in the grant, within six months from August 1, 1764. With his

wife and daughter and thirty men he went down-stream in a vessel owned by Ephraim Dyer. They carried provisions to the value of four hundred pounds, and the ship was used to live in until they had built a house. This house was a camp built against a huge boulder called the "Punch Bowl," and the fourteen-year-old daughter of Benjamin Milliken, named Abigail, cooked the first meal there that was ever prepared by a white woman in the township. This mill was unwisely located and was a failure. He built another mill on a new site, and carried on the lumber business successfully for many years. He owned a vessel and shipped much of his manufactured material to Connecticut. During the revolution, as he was a Loyalist, he joined the English at Castine. After the war he removed to New Brunswick, and August 12, 1784, with about one hundred Loyalists known as the Penobscot Association, he received a grant of land from the English government, comprising the town plot of St. Andrews, extending westerly up the St. Croix river to the town of St. Stephen. Shortly after the location of these lands he went to Bocabec, ten miles to the westward, and built a house, the cellar of which is still, or was lately, to be seen, and a shipyard, where he built vessels. Here he lived the remainder of his life. Ridlon says of him: "He must have been a person of great force of will and almost unlimited resources, for undaunted and undismayed he grappled with formidable obstacles which he either outflanked or overcame. He was a pioneer of old Scarborough; a pioneer of Trenton and founder of Ellsworth, and a pioneer of St. Andrews. He has been called "Royalist Ben," "Tory Ben" and "Runaway Ben," but from good authority we are ready to state that Benjamin Milliken was a man of noble character, who was promoted to make the sacrifices as he did from what to him was principle."

He married (first), November 17, 1746, Sarah Smith, of Scarborough. He married (second), September 9, 1754, Elizabeth Banks, of the same town. He married (third), December 3, 1766, Phebe Jordan. Children of first wife: 1. Mary, September 17, 1748, married her cousin, John Smith. 2. Abigail, September 29, 1750, married Captain Isaac Lord. 3. Susanna, July 10, 1752. 4. Benjamin, May 15, 1754, died young. Children of second wife: 5. Sarah, January 24, 1756, married Captain Zachary Tarbox. 6. Joseph, November 10, 1758, mentioned below. 7. Elizabeth, December 10, 1760. 8. Benjamin, January 9,

1763. 9. Elias, August 24, 1765, went south. Children of third wife: 10. Phebe, August 30, 1767. 11. Dorcas, April 9, 1769. 12. Norman, July 11, 1771. 13. Dominicus, March 1, 1773, died young. 14. Rachel, May 15, 1775. 15. Dominicus, June 15, 1777, married, December 15, 1796, Ann Nash; died December 12, 1838. 16. Rebecca, August 15, 1779, married Stewart Seelye. 17. Charlotte, June 23, 1781, unmarried. 18. Joanna, June 3, 1783, married ——— Clark and resided in Eastport, Maine.

(V) Joseph, son of Benjamin Milliken, was born November 10, 1758, and was an early settler in Surry, Maine. Children: 1. John, married four times: One wife was Mehitable Wormwood; died June, 1833. 2. Benjamin, married (first), July 15, 1818, Eliza Ring; (second) February 3, 1833, Polly Smith. 3. Dominicus, married, April 22, 1813, Sally Smith. 4. James, mentioned below. 5. Daniel, married Rebecca Smith, of Surry, Maine. 6. Jesse, married Mercy Treworgy. Probably daughters.

(VI) James, son of Joseph Milliken, was born in Surry, Maine, and resided there. He was a sea captain and commanded a United States revenue cutter. He married, March 10, 1814, Nancy Jarvis, who died November 30, 1836. He died June 22, 1849. Children: 1. Philip J., born June 18, 1815, married Phebe Day. 2. James Augustus, October 1, 1816, mentioned below. 3. Horatio, July 30, 1818, married, January 1, 1850, Julia A. Blaisdell. 4. Sally J., January 24, 1821, married ——— Brown. 5. Ann J., May 2, 1824, married ——— Flagg. 6. Elizabeth, married ——— Evans. 7. Jane H., July 1, 1828, married ——— Ray. 8. Henry J., November 27, 1830, married, December 3, 1856, Estelle Holt. 9. Emeline P., May 17, 1834, married ——— Jarvis.

(VII) James Augustus, son of James Milliken, was born in Surry, Maine, October 1, 1816, died 1899. He married Lydia F. Dutch, who died March 8, 1866. Children, born at Surry: 1. Sophia A., born March 22, 1837, died June 28, 1862. 2. William R., December 27, 1839, mentioned below. 3. Francis A., August 3, 1847. 4. Flora A., August 3, 1847 (twin).

(VIII) William R., son of James A. Milliken, was born at Surry, Maine, December 27, 1839. He married, April 19, 1869, Sarah E. Phillips. He was educated in the public schools and early in life went to sea. In the fifties he went to California and prospected for gold. Afterwards he was in the wood

and timber business. He returned finally to Surry, and engaged with much success in farming and lumbering. He was a prominent citizen, and held many positions of trust and honor. He was a Free Mason. Children: 1. Flora F., born January 9, 1870. 2. Howard Augustus, mentioned below. 3. Herbert E., January 25, 1880.

(IX) Howard Augustus, son of William R. Milliken, was born in Surry, February 18, 1874. He received his education in the public schools of his native town and at the Eastern State Normal School at Castine, and studied his profession in the Maine State Medical School in 1899. Served as interne at Boston City Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts, and took post-graduate course in McGill University, Montreal, Canada. He began the practice of medicine in the same year at Hallowell, where he has continued to the present time. In 1905 he bought a drug-store in Hallowell, and conducts it in addition to his practice as a physician and surgeon. He has taken a leading position in his profession and is at present president of the Kennebec County Medical Association. He is a member of the American Medical Association. He is a member of Hallowell Lodge, Free Masons, Hallowell Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and Hallowell Lodge, Odd Fellows. He married, 1900, Margaret Ellen Agnes, daughter of James Phillips, of Portland. Children: 1. Phillip, born May 14, 1904. 2. Kenneth, December 27, 1906.

(For preceding generations see Hugh Milliken 1).

(IV) Jonathan, eldest son of Deacon Nathaniel (3) and Sarah (Munson) Milliken, was born in Scarboro, Maine, June 10, 1733. He married, March 29, 1753, Esther Harmon, and settled on a farm in Scarboro, Maine, on which place Ira Milliken subsequently lived. He was probably identified with the Union River settlement, but does not appear to have lived there. Children: 1. Mary, born June 13, 1754, was probably the second wife of John Fessenden, of Parsonville, Maine, and she died there August 29, 1851. 2. Esther, December 22, 1756, died young. 3. Captain Abner, October 27, 1758, married, March 26, 1784, Anna Scott, of Scarboro, and they settled at Lincolnville, Maine. He was a member of Captain John Rice's company, Thirty-first Regiment of Fort Massachusetts Line, under Colonel Edmund Phinney, of Gorham, having enlisted May 15, 1775. He marched from Scarboro to headquarters at Cambridge, July 4, 1775, and served eight months. His

name next appears on the roll of the Continental army, November 25, 1778, and he was granted a pension of seventy dollars a year. Capt. Abner died in the town of Lincolnville, and his widow, Anna, applied for a pension in 1850, when eighty-eight years old, and Stephen, brother of Abner Milliken, and Esther Shubels, a sister, made statement with application. Anna (Scott) Milliken died in 1854, aged ninety-one. 4. Nathaniel, November 30, 1760, was lost at sea. 5. Katherine, March 3, 1762. 6. Stephen, August 16, 1746, married Eleanor Seavey, was a farmer in Saco, had five children; his wife died August 19, 1846, and he January 22, 1859. 7. Esther, November 20, 1766, died in childhood. 8. Pauline, December 22, 1767. 9. Daniel, April 26, 1769. 10. Esther, February 24, 1772, married a Mr. Shubels and lived in Lincolnville. 11. Allison (q. v.), June 3, 1775. 12. Jonathan, August 24, 1781, never married. 13. Nathaniel, April 3, 1784, married Anna, daughter of Phineas Milliken, and lived on the homestead in Scarboro, where on a winter night a mad fox attacked the barnyard and bit a horse, four steers, three cows, two yearlings and two swine. The creatures all went mad and were killed, and soon after Nathaniel sold the farm and removed to Lincolnville, where he held office in the town and county. He was a member of Governor Fairfield's council during the Aroostook war, a representative in the state legislature in 1834, and state senator in 1835. Nathaniel served as justice of the peace for many years and was familiarly known as "Judge Milliken." He served in the coast defence during the war of 1812, and died in Lincolnville, Maine, in August, 1867, and his widow died in June, 1871. They had four children.

(V) Allison, eleventh child and fourth son of Jonathan and Esther (Harmon) Milliken, was born in Scarboro, Maine, June 3, 1775. He was married December 7, 1800, to Jane, daughter of Peter Libby, of Scarboro. In 1826 they removed and located on a farm near the present city of Gardiner. He was a Democrat of the Jackson type, and a substantial farmer and citizen. Allison died in Gardiner, Maine, in November, 1853, with a consciousness of having done his duty to the end, and his widow died April 15, 1859. Children, born in Scarboro, Maine: 1. Mary, October 9, 1801, died unmarried, September 30, 1872. 2. Dennis L., February 4, 1804, married, May, 1829, Jane, daughter of William Larrabee, of Scarboro; engaged as a merchant in Gardiner up to 1836, was lumberman, tanner and

general merchant in Burnham, Maine, 1836-55; removed to Waterville, Maine, in 1855, served two terms as representative in the state legislature, one term as state senator and three terms as member of the governor's council; was a trustee of Waterville College, 1859-79; president of the Androscoggin & Kennebec Railroad Company, one year; president of the Waterville National Bank for many years, and "he represented the best type of the New England American." He had five children and died in Waterville, Maine, November 2, 1879.

3. Ann S., 1807, married, in 1829, John D. Gardiner, of Gardiner, Maine; had four children and died in 1860.

4. Abner, August, 1809, was an auctioneer in New York City after 1830, married Phinette Seaman, of that city, no children.

5. Peletiah L., August 13, 1812, married, May 7, 1837, Elizabeth Clay, of Gardiner, Maine, five children; P. L. Milliken died in Gardiner, August 13, 1848.

6. Daniel (q. v.), November 12, 1816.

7. William, April 16, 1819, married, in 1848, Mary A., daughter of Peter and Dorcas Lyon, of Monmouth, Maine; resided in Burnham, Maine, 1841-61, was representative in the state legislature 1848-49; state senator 1851-52 and was in business in Gardiner in 1894; two children.

8. Charles, March, 1821, removed to Gardiner with his parents in 1826, was married in 1846 to Rebecca Bangs, of Sidney, Maine; was proprietor of the "Augusta House," Gardiner, 1872-88; died childless, December 20, 1903.

9. Elias, August 17, 1823, lived in Burnham, Maine, 1842-70; was postmaster 1853-60, selectman and town treasurer; representative in the state legislature 1856-57; state senator 1864-65 and member of the governor's council 1868-69; he was lieutenant-colonel of the Fourteenth Maine Regiment up to 1861, when he resigned, being kept out of the service in the civil war by his extensive lumber business, he being at the time considered one of the wealthiest men of the state; he was president of the Augusta National Bank; married (first) in 1848, Hodarsah L. Whitney, of Burnham, Maine; children: Hon. Charles Arthur and Henry P. His first wife died in 1864, and he married (second) Fannie O. Barker, of Augusta, Maine, no children. He died under a surgical operation in Boston, and his second wife died in Augusta, Maine, December 27, 1893.

(VI) Daniel, fourth son and sixth child of Allison and Jane (Libby) Milliken, was born in Scarboro, Maine, November 12, 1816. He was brought up and educated in the town of Gardiner, Maine, where he became a

teacher and spent several years in the west teaching country schools. On his return to Gardiner in 1850 he was married, September 15 of that year, to Lucy Getchell, of Pittsfield, Maine, who died March 12, 1867. Mr. Milliken married (second) in June, 1869, Elizabeth S. Percival, of Hudson, Maine. He was a tanner in Alton and Bradford, Maine, and with his brother, Dennis L., purchased a college grant of twelve thousand acres of land, built a tannery on Dead stream and carried on the business up to 1870. In 1874 he removed to Bangor, Maine, where he took into partnership his son, James, in the tanning business, and with E. A. Bock in the manufacture of moccasins. He died in Bangor, Maine, September 14, 1888. Children of first wife, born in Alton, were: 1. Allison, June 25, 1852. 2. James, March 12, 1855. 3. Alton, June 26, 1858.

(VII) James, second son of Daniel and Lucy (Getchell) Milliken, was born in Alton, Maine, March 12, 1855. He engaged in the tanning business with his father in Alton, and was his partner in Bangor, Maine, until his death in 1888, when he formed a partnership with Charles R. Brown as Brown & Milliken, and engaged in the sale of carriages and sleighs in Bangor, which business they continued until August, 1908. James Milliken married, March 26, 1876, Ida M., daughter of P. G. York, two children: Harris James, born December 5, 1877, and Perle, November 14, 1884.

(VIII) Harris James, eldest child of James and Ida M. (York) Milliken, was born in Alton, Maine, December 5, 1877. He was a pupil in the public schools of Bangor and was graduated at the Bangor high school in 1897; from Bowdoin College, A. B., 1901, and from the Bowdoin Medical College, M. D., 1904. He was interne at the Eastern Maine General Hospital at Bangor, and began the general medical practice on his own account in 1906. He was a member of the board of health of the city of Bangor, 1903-05, and in 1905 was appointed city physician. He was elected a member of the Penobscot County Medical Association in 1906. He was initiated into the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Bangor Lodge, No. 8, and into the Modern Woodmen of America, Bangor Court, No. 7799. He makes his home and has his office in Bangor, Maine.

MAXFIELD This name probably belongs to that large class of patronymics derived from a

natural object, and is similar in origin to Butterfield, Marshfield, Fairfield, Littlefield, Whitfield and Greenfield. Possibly the first part may have been taken from the Gaelic *Mac*, meaning son, whose compounds are so numerous in Scotch family nomenclature.

(I) Dudley Maxfield was born in Kennebec county, Maine, about the end of the eighteenth century. He was probably a descendant of John Maxfield, who was taxed at Salisbury, Massachusetts, in 1652, and seems to have been the only early settler of the name in America. The first John Maxfield had a son, John (2), who died at Salisbury, December 10, 1703, leaving eight children. The sons were: John (3), Timothy, Nathaniel, Joseph and William, who lived well into the middle of the eighteenth century, but no details of their history can be found. Dudley Maxfield came to Argyle, Maine, when a young man, and lived and died there. He married Sallie Ayers, of Argyle; children: 1. Samuel, born about 1833, died at the age of six months. 2. Judith, 1835, now living at Lynn, Massachusetts; married (first) C. C. Spencer, of Greenbush, Maine; and (second) Elmer E. Brodie. 3. Wentworth, whose sketch follows. 4. Alfreda, 1840, married Dudley Spencer, of Argyle, and now lives at Stillwater, Maine, married Dudley Spencer, two children: Zilla and Melissa. Zilla Spencer married Seth J. Hopkins, of East Lamoine, Maine, two children: Newell C. and Martha Hodgkins. Melissa Spencer, now deceased, married Samuel Smith, of Horncastle, Lincolnshire, England, who now lives at Stillwater, Maine; children: Two boys and one girl, all now deceased.

(II) Wentworth, second son of Dudley and Sallie (Ayers) Maxfield, was born at Argyle, Maine, in 1837, died at Bangor, January 11, 1906. He went into the lumber business when young, and carried on extensive operations throughout the state, acquiring a handsome fortune thereby. His home in mature life was at Bangor, where he attended the Unitarian church. He was a Republican in politics, and also belonged to the Odd Fellows. On October 9, 1861, he married Abbie C. Burr, daughter of Warren and Eliza Emerson Burr, of Brewer, Maine (See Burr, VIII). Children: Lena May, died 1890, aged fifteen years; Anna Burr, married Robert Elms, of Bangor, child, Marjorie Burr Elms.

BURR One theory in regard to the origin of this patronymic says that it was anciently and properly written

Beur, and that the name is one of locality, as any map of the Netherlands will show. Another theory is that it is from the German *buer*, meaning a rural district. The *Buri* were a German tribe mentioned by Tacitus. The name is not a numerous one in England, but it can be traced to an ancient date, even to Baldwin de Bures of Suffolk, who was living in 1193. There are several families of Burrs now seated at Essex county, and their escutcheon is described in the College of Arms: Ermine, on a chief indented sable, two lions rampant, or. Underneath is the motto: "Virtus Honoris Janua"—Virtue is the door of honor. The Burrs in this country are descended from four different ancestors. The first to arrive in America was Jehu Burr, who came with Winthrop's fleet in 1630, and settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts, eventually making his home in Fairfield, Connecticut, where his descendants became pillars in the old colonial structure. One of his descendants in the fifth generation was Aaron Burr, who became vice-president of the United States, but whose name is less recalled in that connection than in his subsequent career of splendid infamy. He was the son of Rev. Aaron Burr, president of Princeton College, and of his wife, the saintly Esther Edwards, daughter of the great theologian, Jonathan Edwards. The second Burr, in point of time, to come to this country was Benjamin, a member of the sturdy and gallant band that marched through the wilderness to found the city of Hartford in 1635. His descendants became among the solid men of their various communities, and settled principally in Connecticut and New York, and are also quite numerous in Illinois and Iowa. The third emigrant was Rev. Johnathan Burr, founder of the Dorchester, Massachusetts, branch, and the ancestor of the following line. He was a man of finished education and eminent abilities, but was cut off in the prime of life before his career had really begun. More than forty years after the first three founders arrived, the fourth, Henry Burr, came to New Jersey about 1681. He was a wealthy Quaker and an associate of William Penn; his descendants settled largely in New Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania.

(I) Rev. Johnathan Burr, who spelled his given name with an extra h, which his descendants have discarded, was born in the parish of Redgrave, county of Suffolk, England, in 1604, and was baptized on April 12 of that year as the son of Joseph Burr. He was entered at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, in 1623, and was graduated in 1627. At this

period the death of his father necessitated his going out into the world, and he taught school for a while, then preached at Horniger, near Bury, in Suffolk, and afterward for several years at Rickingshall. The latter living was under the jurisdiction of the famous Archbishop Laud. Mr. Burr, having advanced religious opinions, could not remain in his native land, and early in 1639, with his wife and three children, he sailed for the New World, and on his arrival in Boston proceeded at once to Dorchester, where we find him signing the Presbyterian church covenant in December of that year. His piety, zeal and eloquence were soon discovered by the church, which invited him to settle with them as a colleague of their pastor, Rev. Richard Mather. He accepted the call, but before being ordained a difficulty in regard to some points of doctrine arose between him and Mr. Mather. According to Governor Winthrop, Mr. Burr "delivered some points savoring of fatalism." The discussion grew so warm that it was thought expedient to call in help from other churches; accordingly, a meeting was held at Dorchester, composed of the governor and ten elders of the neighboring churches. After four days' consideration of the case, they rendered their opinion that both Mr. Mather and Mr. Burr had "cause for humility" and advised a reconciliation. This advice was heeded, and in February, 1640, Mr. Burr was settled as colleague; but his pastorate was of short duration. He died on August 9, 1641, from a debility following smallpox.

Rev. Cotton Mather, in Book III of his famous *Magnalia Christi*, speaks in eloquent terms of the life and character of Rev. Johnathan Burr. The famous Thomas Hooker, hearing him preach at Charlestown, said: "Surely this man won't be long out of Heaven, for he preaches as if he were there already." His sickness was of but ten days' duration; and "a few minutes before his death he requested the bystanders to withdraw, that he might have the opportunity to pray by himself a while, but they being loth to go, he prayed in Latin as long as he had strength to do it." His widow, whose given name was Frances, married, some years later, Hon. Richard Dummer, of Newbury, Massachusetts, and died November 19, 1682, aged seventy years. The three sons of Rev. Johnathan and Frances Burr were: Jonathan, John and Simon, all born in England. Jonathan, the eldest, was educated by his stepfather, Hon. Richard Dummer, was graduated from Harvard in 1651, became a physician, and spent the last

years of his life in England, where he died in 1691. It is thought that John Burr also returned to England, as no traces of him are found in America. The sketch of Simon Burr follows in the next paragraph.

(II) Simon, youngest of the three sons of Rev. Johnathan and Frances Burr, was born in England, and when an infant was brought to this country by his parents in 1639. He died in Hingham, Massachusetts, February 7, 1692-93, intestate. He was granted lands in that place from 1645 to 1670, and was town overseer in 1659, surveyor from 1660 to 1662, and freeman in 1664. He was juror for the county court of Suffolk in 1675. Of his first wife we have no knowledge. The Hingham parish records merely inform us that on July 23, 1647, Simon Burr's wife died, and on November 28, 1648, he married Hester ——. Children by second marriage: 1. Simon, baptized February 25, 1655. 2. Hannah, married John Hobart, of Hingham. 3. John, whose sketch follows. 4. Jonathan, born June 13, 1668.

(III) John, second son of Simon and Hester Burr, was born January 6, 1660, at Hingham, Massachusetts, died in that town, December 4, 1716. On December 24, 1685, he married Mary, daughter of John Warren, of Hingham. She died July 26, 1742. Children: 1. Mary, born September 13, 1686, married Thomas Marsh, of Hingham. 2. John, November 4, 1687, died in infancy. 3. Deborah, January 22, 1689. 4. Sarah, January 20, 1692. 5. John, June 24, 1695. 6. Jonathan, whose sketch follows. 7. Joshua, October 27, 1699. 8. Lydia, August 17, 1701, married Israel Vickray, of Hingham. 9. Abigail, August 17, 1701, married David Baldwin, of Hingham. 10. Elisha, December 3, 1703.

(IV) Jonathan (2), third son of John and Mary (Warren) Burr, was born at Hingham, Massachusetts, February 3, 1698, and died an accidental death, June 23, 1762. He was a cooper by trade, and received lands in Hingham and Cohasset by will of his father. Beside this property, his will mentions lands in Weymouth, Abington and Hanover. His estate amounted to nearly fourteen hundred pounds, a large sum in those days. He was killed by having a cart-wheel run over him. On April 19, 1720, he married Mary Lincoln; children: 1. Mary, born June 7, 1721, married Moses Lincoln. 2. Sarah, February 6, 1723, married Jonathan Lane. 3. Jonathan, whose sketch follows. 4. John, April 4, 1729. 5. Deborah, August 1731, married Thomas Andrews. 6. Thomas, August 24, 1735. 7.

Levi, March, 1738, died October 4, 1741. 8. Samuel (twin), March, 1738. 9. Silence, April 3, 1742, married Peter Cushing.

(V) Jonathan (3), eldest son of Jonathan (2) and Mary (Lincoln) Burr, was born December 28, 1726, at Hingham, Massachusetts, and died there, December 17, 1804. On January 30, 1759, he married Hannah Bates; children: 1. Charles, whose sketch follows. 2. Warren, baptized September 20, 1761. 3. Hannah, baptized January 29, 1764, married ——— Lincoln, and removed to Maine. 4. Joseph, baptized August 19, 1770. Mrs. Hannah (Bates) Burr, widow of Jonathan, died September 29, 1806.

(VI) Charles, eldest child of Jonathan (3) and Hannah (Bates) Burr, was born at Hingham, Massachusetts, August 31, 1759, and died at Brewer, Maine, August 7, 1820. With his younger brother, Joseph, he migrated to Maine, and they were among the first to settle in what is now the neighborhood of Bangor. The exact year is not remembered, but it was between 1785 and 1790. Charles was a maker of sugar-buckets and boxes, which was the trade generally pursued in Hingham at that time, and Joseph was a house-carpenter. Charles Burr was a strict disciplinarian of the old Puritan type, was a constant supporter of the Congregational order of faith, and was always a Jeffersonian Democrat, as were all his children, male and female. On May 24, 1795, Charles Burr married Polly Holyoke, of Brewer; children: 1. Charles, died in infancy. 2. Warren, mentioned below. 3. Caleb, born April 7, 1800. 4. Edward, May 5, 1802. 5. Mary A., married Watson Holbrook. 6. Hannah, married Calvin Wiswell, living at Holden, Maine. 7. Gerry, March 1, 1809. 8. Samuel, July 6, 1812. 9. Andros. 10. Richard. 11. Charles, May 14, 1818. Mrs. Polly (Holyoke) Burr, the mother of this family, died February 7, 1849.

(VII) Warren, second child of Charles and Polly (Holyoke) Burr, was born at Brewer, Maine, March 22, 1798, and died at Argyle, in 1864. He married Eliza Emerson. Children: 1. Warren, married Lois Spencer. 2. Mary, married Gilman Comstock. 3. Gerry, married Annie Dow. 4. Eliza, married Paul Dudley. 5. Sarah, married Wesley Foster; children: Ralph, married Sadie Pond; Isaac, married Etta Mann; Rachel, married Fremont Bussell. 6. Hannah, died aged two. 7. Hannah, married Stephen Higgins. 8. Abbie C., married to Wentworth Maxfield. 9. Jacob, married Jennie Durby, of St. John, New Brunswick. 10. Charles, now deceased, mar-

ried Susan Kennedy. 11. Henry, twin of Charles, married Nora Burse.

(VIII) Abbie C., daughter of Warren and Eliza Burr, was born at Brewer, Maine, and on October 9, 1861, was married to Wentworth Maxfield, of Bangor. (See Maxfield II.)

Francis Nash lived in Braintree, Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1675, at which time he was a soldier in the King Philip war. He was a farmer, and on March 4, 1693, bought of Samuel White and wife, of Weymouth, one hundred acres of land in Braintree for one hundred pounds. His first wife was Elizabeth, and May 2, 1797, he married (second) Mary, daughter of John Purchas, of Boston, and widow of Increase Niles, to whom she was married by Governor Leverett, June 4, 1677. She was born February 3, 1660, and she and her first husband were original members of the Second Church of Braintree. Francis Nash died August 3, 1713, and his will dated June 10, 1713, was found August 24, 1713. In this will he names his wife, Mary, his oldest son, Samuel, and wife, Susannah, son, Thomas, to whom he gives five acres of land, sons Benjamin and James, both minors, Elizabeth, son-in-law John Niles and his wife, Margaret. His estate consisted of a house, barn, pasture-land and orchard. His widow, Mary, died April 16, 1735, aged about seventy-five years. Children of Francis and Elizabeth Nash were: 1. Elizabeth, born September 7, 1677, married John Veazie, schoolmaster and one of the first members of the Church of England established in Braintree in 1704, and his family were brought up in the communion of the church. 2. Samuel, of Braintree, married (first), July 9, 1705, Mary Brown, and (second), May 24, 1708, Susannah Thayer. He died between 1740 and 1742 and appears to have left no children. 3. Thomas, born August, 1681. He resided near his father's house in Braintree and was a blacksmith. He married, April 18, 1720, Abigail Norcutt, had six children and died about 1740-42. 4. John, mentioned below. 5. Margaret, born March 8, 1684, married her stepmother's son, John Niles, of Randolph Braintree; nine children. 6. Benjamin, born June 25, 1700, married Anna Swett, of Weymouth; six children, three sons and three daughters. 7. James, born October 6, 1703, married Ann Earl, born October 15, 1700, died in Boston in 1763, leaving one child, Solomon, who married (first) Dorcas Gallops and (second)

Bathsheba Gaind.

(II) John, son of Francis and Elizabeth Nash, was born in Braintree, Massachusetts Bay Colony, about 1682. Like his father, he was a husbandman. He married, June 28, 1721, Mary, daughter of James Turbefeild; four sons and one daughter. John Nash died and was buried July 7, 1745, and his widow, Mary, died June 6, 1761. In her will, made June 4, 1761, she names children: James, Joseph, Samuel, Jacob and Molly, or Mary. The daughter may have died soon after, as there appears no record of her except that in the will. Children of whom there is a record were: 1. James, baptized November 12, 1727, married Margaret Thompson, November 9, 1743; removed to North Yarmouth district of Maine and thence to Pleasant River, now Addison, Maine. In a list of settlers at that place, April 25, 1778, is Margaret Nash, with six of her family. James Nash, according to tradition, was absent in New York and never returned to his family. Their children were: Ruth, born March 21, 1753, went to New York and married; Mary; William; John, of Harrington, Maine; Reuben, of Harrington, Maine; James N., revolutionary soldier, who settled at Germa Flats, New York, and received a pension, and his descendants settled in the west. 2. Samuel, baptized November 12, 1727, married Keziah, daughter of Benjamin Orcutt, of Weymouth, and had children: Samuel, Isaac and Keziah, and lived in Braintree. 3. Joseph (q. v.). 4. Jacob, baptized June 6, 1736 (or 1746), married, 1766, Margaret Higgins, removed to Cummington, Massachusetts, thence to Denmark, New York, where he died March 1, 1828. He had eleven children, the sons being: Jacob, Ephraim, Oliver, John, Dyer, James, Joseph.

(III) Joseph, third son of John and Mary (Turbefeild) Nash, was baptized in Braintree, Massachusetts, November 12, 1727. He removed with his brothers Samuel and James to North Weymouth, Province of Maine, about 1753, when the Indian troubles that had so hindered the settlement of the new territory by the Massachusetts Bay Colony were about over. He brought with him his wife, Susannah, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Blanchard) Shaw, of North Falmouth, and probably had three children. He was the owner of a considerable tract of land, including high land and marsh meadows, with the island adjacent in Casco Bay. The tract composed two hundred acres of upland and two hundred acres of meadow land he had purchased some time before leaving Boston from John Mosure, of

Brookhaven, and he sold the mainland to Enoch Wiswell, of Dorchester, in which transfer his wife joined him in giving a deed. This conveyance was made when he had decided to remove from North Yarmouth, Cumberland county, to Addison Point, in Pleasant River, Washington county, Maine, in 1767. He married, December 16, 1746, before leaving Weymouth, and probably the first three children were born in Massachusetts. These children, named in the order of their birth, were: 1. Isaiah, June 28, 1748, lived in Addison, Maine. 2. Joseph, July 14, 1750. 3. Susannah, baptized June 3, 1753. 4. Mary, baptized June 15, 1755; married Benjamin Goach, of Machias, Maine. 5. John, baptized April 16, 1758, lived in Columbia, Maine. 6. Abigail, baptized March 29, 1761. 7. Isaac, lived in Columbia, Maine. 8. Abraham, born in Addison, Maine, April 26, 1766, lived in Columbia, Maine. 9. Ebenezer, who lived in Columbia, Maine. Joseph Nash died before 1794, at which time his sons Isaiah and Joseph were his assignees to settle his estate. Samuel, second son of John Nash, with Isaiah and Joseph, sons of Joseph, were lot-owners in Addison in 1774, and Samuel, Samuel Jr. and Isaac were proprietors in 1810. Samuel established his residence on the "Ridge," and his children were: Samuel Jr., Isaac and Keziah. James Nash, the first son of John, sold his house and land to Isaiah, eldest son of Joseph Nash, and removed to New York. He had a family of three boys, one of whom was killed in the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775. One settled in New York and one lived in the town of Harrington, Maine. In a list of the inhabitants of Pleasant River, April 17, 1778, we found the names of Margaret Nash, Joseph Nash, Joseph Nash Jr., Samuel Nash and Isaiah Nash.

(IV) Joseph (2), second son of Joseph (1) and Susannah Nash, was born in North Yarmouth, Cumberland county, Maine, or possibly in Weymouth or Boston, Massachusetts, July 14, 1750. He lived in North Yarmouth with his father and uncles, Samuel and James, up to 1767, when the entire family removed to Addison Point on Pleasant river, Washington county, Maine, and where his Uncle Samuel was also a proprietor of the town of Addison. He married Susanna ———; children: Uriah (q. v.), James, Isaiah, Susan and probably others.

(V) Uriah, son of Joseph (2) Nash, was born in Addison, Washington county, Maine. He was one of the first settlers of Harrington, Maine, and built probably about 1804 a mill

and a small dwelling house, the first in the town, and when he erected a larger dwelling now occupied by Charles Leighton he used the first house as a woodshed. He engaged in farming with his brother Isaiah, who came to Harrington from Addison with him. Isaiah married Sarah Knowles, and their oldest child, Freeman K., was the first white child born in the village of Harrington. Isaiah Nash also built a large dwelling which is now occupied by William Plummer. James Nash was a revolutionary soldier and the sixth settler to build a house in Harrington. This house was of logs and stood on the west bank of the river. He afterward erected a larger dwelling now occupied by his son Charles. Susan Nash married Elic Carter, of Addison, and had twelve children born in Harrington. John Nash was another early settler of the place. Moses Nash operated a shipyard and owned probably ten of the twenty or more vessels he built. Uriah Nash married Anna, daughter of Aaron and Mary (Knowles) Wass, and one of a family of ten children including David W. Wass and Salome, wife of Aaron W. Emerson, both of whom were living in 1906. Their common ancestor in Maine was Wilmot Wass, who came from Martha's Vineyard to Addison, Maine. Uriah Nash was town treasurer of Harrington, Maine, 1828-35. The children of Uriah and Anna (Wass) Nash were: Rebecca, Mary, Susan, Augusta, Stillman W. (q. v.), Myrick, Warren, Moses, Lewis, Alvin, William A., who was in 1905 the only surviving member of the family of eleven children and he was living in Harrington in that year.

(VI) Stillman Wass, son of Uriah and Anna (Wass) Nash, was born in Harrington, Washington county, Maine, May 31, 1809, being among the first children of the early settlers born in the new town. He worked on his father's farm and about the mill and learned the trade of ship-building, which business he carried on in connection with manufacturing leather and boots and shoes. He conducted the first regular inn in the village, which is now occupied by Captain Russell Glover. He had also a general store, and was also postmaster of the town. He was the second citizen to hold that office and continued his services as postmaster of Harrington for twelve years. He was married in 1832 to Melissa Wass, daughter of Joseph and Lydia (Noonan) Nash. She was born in Columbia, Washington, Maine, May 15, 1811, died October 30, 1876. Children, born in Harrington, Maine: 1. Albert Mortimer (q. v.). 2. Irene L., born January 12, 1835, married

Isaac H. Nickerson, of Boston, Massachusetts. 3. Rebecca E., June 31, 1837, died February 28, 1839. 4. Frederick S., February 28, 1840, died April 13, 1840. 5. Mary L., August 23, 1841, died January 17, 1849. 6. Elijah H., September 17, 1843, died October 15, 1866. 7. Elizabeth Coffin, August 27, 1845, married Captain L. Russell Glover, of the United States revenue service, whose sketch appears in this work. 8. Stillman E., July 17, 1847, died unmarried August 28, 1872. 9. Anne E., March 17, 1855, married Charles Coffin and died May 6, 1883.

(VII) Albert Mortimer, eldest son of Stillman Wass and Melissa Wass (Nash) Nash, was born in Harrington, Maine, April 15, 1833. He attended the public school of Harrington, the East Machias Academy and the Academy at Cherryville, Maine. On leaving school he became a clerk in his father's general store in Harrington, Maine, and in the post-office served as town clerk 1874-75 and assisted in the ship-yard, becoming a partner in the business. He was selectman of the town 1873-76 and 1878-80. In 1898 he retired from business on attaining the sixty-fifth year of his age. Mr. Nash cast his first vote for the Republican party led by Fremont and Dayton in 1856 and has continued loyal to that party. He has always been independent in his religious belief, but his respect for the Baptist denomination caused him to build the First Baptist Church in Harrington, Maine. His affiliation with the Masonic fraternity resulted in his recognition as a true Mason and his promotion in the order from the Blue Lodge to the Royal Arch Chapter. He was state senator, 1877-78. He married, April 15, 1863, Martha Holden, daughter of Phineas Holden and Mary Abby (Carlton) Glover, of Calais, Maine; children, born in Harrington, Maine: 1. Mary, October 29, 1864, married Dr. F. S. Nichols, of Cherryfield, Maine. 2. Grace P., September 26, 1867, unmarried. 3. Roger Hamlin, March 20, 1869, removed to the state of Washington; married Deborah Kelly; six children. Martha Holden (Glover) Nash died January 17, 1870; Mr. Nash married (second) Emily C., daughter of Warren Moore, of St. Stephens, New Brunswick, and they have one child, Melissa Nash.

No Richardson is found RICHARDSON on these shores earlier than 1630, but in that year Ezekiel Richardson came from England, probably from Norfolk county, in the fleet with Winthrop. The records show that five

men named Richardson left England for Virginia in 1635. Some of these may have settled in New England later, but there is no further information of them obtainable. The record of the families composing the descendants of Ezekiel, Samuel and Thomas Richardson develop to us the fact that energy, uprightness, patriotism and a strong military spirit have been prominent features in the character of the members of these lines. More than five hundred Richardsons, with some variation in the spelling of the name, were in the revolution from Massachusetts and the province of Maine. The later record of the race, both in war and peace, has been equally creditable.

(I) Thomas Richardson, the youngest of the three brothers, Ezekiel, Samuel and Thomas, came with his brother Samuel in 1636 to Charlestown, Massachusetts. The first mention of either of these brothers is dated February 21, 1636, when Mary, wife of Thomas, united with the church in Charlestown. Samuel and Thomas Richardson joined the same church the 18th of the 12th month (February), 1638 (N. S.); in consequence of which they were admitted freemen of the colony, May 2, 1638. Their names are found on the records of Charlestown for the first time in 1637, when to each of them was granted a house-lot, clearly indicating that they had recently become citizens of the place. The same year their names are to be found on the records as citizens of Charlestown. April 20, 1638, Thomas Richardson with his brothers had a lot assigned him on "Misticke Side and above the Ponds," that is, in Malden. Thomas Richardson, his two brothers, and four other men united in the settlement of Woburn, and the formation of a church there in 1641, and the three brothers lived near each other on the same street which, from its having been their residence and that of many of their posterity, has been known from time whereunto the memory of man runneth not to the contrary as "Richardson's Row." Thomas Richardson died in Woburn, August 28, 1651. There is no record of any will. The inventory of his estate, dated September 22, 1651, shows that he died possessed of a dwelling house, a barn, and one hundred acres of land, situated in the town of Woburn, of which twenty-five acres were plowed land and ten of meadow, and that the real estate was valued at eighty pounds. The inventory of his goods amounted to £138 4s. 4d.; and his estate was indebted to the sum of £10 10s. The name of the wife of Thomas Richardson was Mary. She married

(second) October 26, 1655, Michael Bacon, becoming his second wife. She died May 19, 1670. The children of Thomas and Mary Richardson, all but the first two born in Woburn: Mary, Sarah, Isaac, Thomas, Ruth, Phebe and Nathaniel.

(II) Nathaniel, youngest child and third son of Thomas and Mary Richardson, born in Woburn, Massachusetts, January 2, 1651, died intestate December 4, 1714, aged sixty-four. Woburn was always the place of his residence, and there he was made a freeman in 1690. He was a soldier in Captain Prentiss's troop of horse in King Phillip's war, and was one of the eight Woburn men wounded in that tremendous encounter known as the "Great Swamp Fight," which occurred December 19, 1675, in which eighty white men were killed or mortally wounded, and seven hundred Indian warriors were killed, three hundred more afterward dying from wounds or from cold. His wife's name was Mary. She died December 22, 1719. Their children, all born in Woburn, were: Nathaniel, James, Mary, Joshua, Martha, John, Thomas, Hannah, Samuel, Phinehas, Phebe, Amos and Benjamin.

(III) Captain James, second son and child of Nathaniel and Mary Richardson, was born in Woburn, February 26, 1676. He lived in that part of Woburn which is now the town of Winchester, and was a man of good habits and considerable property. He inherited the military spirit of his father, and was employed in warfare with the Indians of Maine. He died in Woburn, March 23, 1722. He married (first) Rebecca Eaton, who died the following year, 1699. Married (second), December 22, 1699, Elizabeth Arnold, of Reading, who died November 3, 1744. The only child by the first wife was William. By the second wife he had children: James (died young), James, Josiah, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Catherine (died young), Catherine, Nathaniel and Mary.

(IV) James (2), second son and child of Captain James (1) and Elizabeth (Arnold) Richardson, was born in Woburn, March 14, 1704. After living in Woburn some years he removed with his family, about 1735, into the northwest part of Lancaster, which became Leominster by incorporation in 1740. There he began a farm on a piece of new land which he cleared himself. He was surveyor of highways in 1745. According to the best obtainable information he died in 1748. According to another account he fell backward down some cellar stairs, in 1761, and broke his neck. He married, September 24, 1728, Sarah Fowle,

born in Woburn, July 29, 1703, daughter of Captain James and Mary (Richardson) Fowle. The children of this union, the first three born in Woburn, the others in Leominster, were: James, William, Sarah, Luke, Esther, John, Josiah and Joseph.

(V) John, third child and second son of James (2) and Sarah (Fowle) Richardson, born in Leominster, July 18, 1741, died there February 13, 1814, in his seventy-third year. After his marriage he settled in Petersham, but moved back to Leominster before 1771, and passed the remainder of his life there. He was a yeoman, a capable man, and like his brothers much occupied with town affairs. He was surveyor of highways, 1777; selectman every year from 1778 to 1789, inclusive, except 1780 and 1781, or ten years in all, and town clerk from 1782 to 1791, both inclusive, ten years. He married, December 12, 1765, Eunice, born November 19, 1743, daughter of Peter and Abigail Green. She died in Leominster, March 2, 1831, aged eighty-seven years. Their eleven children, the first three born in Petersham, the others in Leominster, were: Eunice, Abigail, Francis, John, Green (died young), Susanna, Mary, Martha, Betsey, Green and William.

(VI) John (2), fourth child and second son of John (1) and Eunice (Green) Richardson, born in Leominster, Massachusetts, November 22, 1771, died in Bath, Maine, August 2, 1855, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He left Leominster a young unmarried man, and went first to Berwick and afterward to Topsham, and finally to Bath, Maine. He was a merchant in Topsham. January 7, 1801, John Richardson, of Topsham, merchant, bought of Joseph West, of Bath, and wife Ann, land and buildings in Bath, as appears in the Lincoln deed record. This probably indicates the date of his removal from Topsham to Bath. In 1803 he bought of William Howard, of Augusta, land in Bath. March 2, 1813, John Richardson, of Bath, merchant, is appointed administrator of the estate of James Rowe, of Bath. He married, in Topsham, May, 1748, Sarah, of Lisbon, Maine, daughter of Reuben and Hannah (Carr) Tibbets. Hannah (Carr) Tibbets, the mother, was born December 9, 1754, daughter of Dr. Moses Carr, of Somersworth, New Hampshire. Children of John and Sarah (Tibbets) Richardson were: Evelina, John Green, Orville, William Carr, Charles, Augustus, Sarah and Betsey C.

(VII) Captain Charles, fifth child and fourth son of John (2) and Sarah (Tibbets)

Richardson, born in Bath, Maine, February 17, 1807, died of paralysis in Portland, Maine, February 9, 1875, aged sixty-eight. He followed the sea many years, and became a successful ship-master. He retired from that occupation and became a member of the well-known firm of Lyman & Richardson, ship chandlers, of Portland, Maine. Several years before his death he retired from active business, and passed the remainder of his life in pleasant diversions. He was energetic, thoroughly reliable in business, and genial and kind in his disposition. He married, in Portland, August 25, 1840, Mary H., born June 22, 1815, daughter of Thomas and Lucy (Staniford) Warren; he was of Portland, and she of Ipswich. She died in Portland, Maine, July 18, 1882, aged sixty-seven years. Children: Charles Warren, Mary Leontine, Georgiana, Frank Orville, George Henry and Cassius Darling.

(VIII) George Henry, fifth child and third son of Captain Charles and Mary H. (Warren) Richardson, was born in Portland, February 3, 1851. He was educated in the public schools of Portland, which he left at sixteen years of age (1867), and entered the employ of Henry P. Wood, banker and broker. A short time afterward he went to Philadelphia and spent a year in the office of Warren & Gregg, ship brokers, and then returned to Portland. From 1871 to 1878 he was with J. B. Brown & Sons, bankers, and then changed to the employ of Swan & Barratt, private bankers, and shortly afterward became a member of the firm, it being the largest private banking institution in the state. In 1903, at which time he was the senior partner, the firm was merged into the Portland Trust Company, of which he was elected treasurer, serving in that responsible capacity from then to the present time (1908). Mr. Richardson's business career has been noted for integrity, far-sightedness and shrewdness, characteristics which insure success in whatever profession or vocation a man may engage in. He steadily progressed from year to year, advancing from a subordinate position in a counting room to one of the most responsible positions in one of the leading financial institutions, and during his many years of faithful service discharged every duty that devolved upon him in a highly creditable and conscientious manner. With him good works have proved the key of success. In politics he holds aloof from any hard and fast party lines, and reserves to himself the privilege of voting for the principles and men that most deserve his support.

He is a member of the Congregational church. He is fond of home, and belongs to but one club, the Cumberland. He married, October 9, 1873, Emeline P., born in Portland, Maine, April 24, 1850, daughter of the Rev. Eaton and Mary (Roberts) Shaw, of Portland. Four children have been born of this marriage: Mary W. and Maud S., July 26, 1874, both of whom died young. Lawrence S., June 28, 1881, died December 31, 1883. Marian Pauline, May 3, 1894.

The ancient family of Symonds has for its arms: Azure, a chevron engrailed between three trefoils slipped, or; motto: *Dum vivo spiro*. The chevron, which is found only on the arms of the followers of William the Conqueror into Britain, indicates that the family is of noble and very ancient origin. In Lancashire it is traced through twenty generations; six certainly recorded by Richard Symonds, antiquary and poet, who fought at Naseby. Richard of the third generation was an ancestor of the Symonds of Norfolk, England; John, of the eighth, to those of Cambridgeshire. The coat-of-arms of the families of Deputy Governor Samuel Symonds and John Symonds the immigrant are precisely the same.

(I) John Symonds, afterward of Salem, Massachusetts, and Samuel Symonds, afterward of Ipswich, and deputy governor of Massachusetts, appeared together in Boston, in March, 1638, and took the freeman's oath. About 1850 the coat-of-arms, the genealogy, as well as the desk and table brought over by John Symonds, perished by fire at Middleton, but the descendants have always preserved the memory of "three trefoils slipped, or" and have counted themselves of the same stock as the governor. Topsfield, largely owned by him, was named out of deference to his old home in England, and as Middleton was not only to be found wherever a Symonds existed, but was a hamlet near, or in, his old estate of "Ollivers" in Essex, a name transplanted to his farm at Ipswich, it seemed natural when this name of Middleton was given to the township occupied by the descendants of John of Salem, to ask the reason why. The names of Topsfield and Middleton indicate a common origin, but there are other indications of common interest. When John Symonds took the freeman's oath, in March, his wife Elizabeth was pregnant with her youngest child, the only one born in this country, and when that child was born in the following November, either

because it was the name of the head of the family or because of tender regard for the deputy, he called it Samuel. John Symonds brought with him from England, 1637-38, his wife Elizabeth and three children, and died in 1671. His will was proved September 19, of that year. He left apprentices and is called a carpenter, much as Sir Richard Saltonstall is called a miller, but it is claimed that he did not work at the trade. His children were: James, Ruth, Katherine, Samuel, the subject of the next paragraph.

(II) Samuel, youngest child of John and Elizabeth Symonds, born in Salem, Massachusetts, November 4, 1638, died in Boxford, August 14, 1722, in his eighty-fifth year. He bought land from Zaccheus Gould for his homestead in 1662, and lived in what is now Boxford near the Topsfield line, and was there connected with Rowley and Topsfield churches. Samuel Symonds and Captain Baker, the deputy's sons-in-law, held all the first town and church offices, and it is remarkable that the signature of this Samuel Symonds and all his successors is so like that of the deputy that it seems like a tracing. The likeness is evidently international. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Andrew, of Topsfield. She died March 17, 1725, aged eighty-two. Both were probably buried at Topsfield. Their children were: Elizabeth, Hannah, Grace, Mary, Samuel, John, Ruth, Rebecca (died young), Phebe (called Rebecca after her sister's death), Phoebe, Joseph, Nathaniel, and John, next mentioned.

(III) John (2), youngest child of Samuel and Elizabeth (Andrew) Symonds, was born in what is now Boxford, January 6, 1690. He was taxed until 1761 and probably died in that year. He married, February 13, 1708, Hannah, daughter of John Hazen, of Topsfield, and Mary (Bradstreet) Hazen, daughter of John and granddaughter of Governor Simon and Ann (Dudley) Bradstreet. They had children: John (died young), Hannah, Thomas, Jacob, Alice (died young), Alice, Sarah, Francis, Lydia, Phoebe and John.

(IV) John (3), youngest child of John (2) and Hannah (Hazen) Symonds, born at Boxford, March 11, 1725, died at Danvers of smallpox, June, 1778. His son, John, was administrator of the estate, living at Holden. His inventory amounted to £1,492 12s. 4d., returned August 4, 1778. John Symonds was married (first), March 13, 1746, at Rowley, to Ruth Dorman, of Topsfield, by John Hobson, justice of the peace. Their children were: John, Joanna, Mary and Joseph. Soon



Joseph W. Symonds

after the birth of Joseph the mother must have died, and in 1759 John removed to Danvers, where he married (second) Ruth Metcalf, by whom he had: Ruth, Thomas, Francis, Abigail, Nathaniel, Hannah and Huldah.

(V) Nathaniel, third son of John and Ruth (Metcalf) Symonds, born in Danvers, Massachusetts, October 28, 1764, died at Raymond, Maine, February 19, 1823. He married, in 1791, Martha, daughter of Moses Starbird, and soon after settled in Bridgton and then in Raymond, where he spent the remainder of his life engaged in farming, and where his children were born. They were: Joseph, Martha, Hannah, Huldah, Sally, Eliza C. and Henry A. Moses Starbird's name appears with rank of private on continental army pay accounts of Captain Smart's company, Colonel Smith's (Wigglesworth) regiment, for service from March 1, 1777, to March 1, 1780. Credited to Bradford. Also on a return dated Camp Valley Forge, February 5, 1778. Town belonged to Raymond-town. Town enlisted for Bradford, in Captain Nicholas Blaisdel's company, Colonel Wigglesworth's regiment. The above is certified to be a true extract from the record index to the revolutionary war archives by William M. Olin, secretary. After the revolution Moses Starbird settled in Raymond and built a large, old-fashioned farmhouse on the shore of Panther's pond, which was the home of his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Symonds, practically during their lives.

(VI) Joseph, eldest child of Nathaniel and Martha (Starbird) Symonds, born in Raymond, Maine, June 12, 1793, died in Portland, April 6, 1873, aged seventy-nine. He was engaged in mercantile pursuits, and spent some of his last years in Portland. He married, October 7, 1819, Isabella, born July 4, 1799, died in Portland, November 19, 1885, daughter of Samuel and Rachel (Humphrey) Jordan, of Raymond, Maine, and descendant in the eighth generation from Rev. Robert Jordan, the first Episcopal clergyman in Maine. The children of this union were: David J., Lydia M., Rachel J., Elizabeth C., William Law, who receives mention in a following paragraph; C. Isabel, Joseph W., who receives mention in a following paragraph; and Anson Jordan, who died young.

(VII) William Law, second son of Joseph and Isabella (Jordan) Symonds, born in Raymond, April 29, 1833, died January 18, 1862, in his twenty-ninth year. His father removed from Raymond to Portland in March, 1845, when he was nearly twelve years of age. He

was fitted for college in the Portland high school and entered Bowdoin College in the fall of 1850, graduating in the class of 1854, with the highest honors, having been marked by scholarly tastes, maturity, refinement and purity of character. After a year spent as private tutor in the family of Mr. Richards, son-in-law of Robert H. Gardiner, of Gardiner, he pursued theological study at Cambridge two years. From the summer of 1857 until his death, with the exception of about six months as preacher at Chicopee, Massachusetts, he resided in New York. He became connected with the staff of the *New American Cyclopaedia*, devoting himself with untiring labor to the work laid upon him. A detail of his contributions would surprise one by their number, variety and extensive attainments which they involved, having himself, it is said, furnished twenty-six hundred articles—historical, philosophical and biographical—which gave him high reputation for taste, research and wide acquisitions. He wrote some of the heaviest articles for the *New American Cyclopaedia*, such as "History," "English Literature," "Philosophy," etc. He was also a contributor to the *Atlantic Monthly*, the *Knickerbocker*, and newspaper press, papers which attracted attention by original thought and brilliant fancy. Of one of his essays in the *Atlantic Monthly*, "The Carnival of the Romantic," published in August, 1860, Mr. James Russell Lowell, then the editor, said it was the best essay ever printed in the magazine. Mr. William Winter, literary and dramatic editor of the *New York Tribune*, who knew Mr. Symonds in New York as long ago as 1860, is now editing a volume of selections from his letters and writings with a view to the publication of the same in connection with a biography of him by Mr. Winter. The knowledge of books possessed by Mr. Symonds led Dr. Cogswell of the Astor Library to leave that library in his care during the absence of the former in Europe. Mr. Symonds was unaffected in manner, of gentle disposition, of elevated tone of mind and character, of peculiar refinement, and of warm affections. He was stricken with erysipelas, which, in his sensitive organization, accomplished its work in three or four days, he passing away in the Artists' Studio building on West Tenth street, and thus perished the most brilliant promise and hopes.

(VII) Hon. Joseph White, youngest child of Joseph and Isabella (Jordan) Symonds, was born in Raymond, September 2, 1840. At four years of age he was taken to Portland by his parents and has ever since resided there.

He received his early education in the public schools of Portland, leaving the high school to enter Bowdoin College in 1856. He graduated in 1860, and entered upon the study of law in the office of Samuel and D. W. Fessenden, and subsequently continued it with Hon. Edward Fox, afterward judge of the United States District court for Maine. In 1863 he was admitted to the bar in Cumberland county and began practice of law in Portland. In 1869 he associated with himself Charles F. Libby and the firm took the name of Symonds & Libby. They practiced together until the fall of 1872, when Governor Perham appointed Mr. Symonds to the superior bench of the state. Six years later, September, 1878, he was appointed by Governor Selden Connor to a place on the supreme bench, which position he held from that time until 1884, when he resigned to resume the practice of the law. In 1863 he received from his alma mater the degree of Master of Arts, and in 1894 received the degree of Doctor of Laws. The professional life of Judge Symonds has been singularly felicitous. Naturally endowed with ready wit, an active, logical mind and good judgment, and having the advantage of superior training in both his literary and legal studies and possessing a vocabulary and facility of expression seldom excelled in New England, he soon took high rank as a lawyer, and has for years been credited by his brethren of the bar as being at the head of the profession in the state. In his practice he has successfully handled many cases in which great amounts were at stake, and his remuneration has been correspondingly large. His record while upon the bench was characterized by probity and a high regard for justice in every case. His decisions while on the supreme bench are found in volumes of the state reports, and are clear, logical and just expositions of the law as applied to the facts adduced, and in almost every instance his views were shared by his associates on the bench.

As an orator his reputation is second to that of no other man in Maine. His forensic efforts have always received the approbation of his auditors, and he has been called many times to address political conventions, to place distinguished candidates in nomination, and to deliver addresses on various subjects before learned societies and popular assemblies. Judge Symonds has never held any but judicial offices. He is a Republican. He is a citizen who commands the respect of the community, and with men of all parties he is a social favorite. He is a member of the Maine His-

torical Society, Cumberland Club, Fraternity Club, and was for many years an overseer of Bowdoin College. Mr. Symonds's sisters are distinguished in Portland as ladies of culture and refinement. He has one son, Stuart Oakley, born August 3, 1885, a graduate of Bowdoin in class of 1905, and now (1908) a student of law in his father's office.

Several Stewarts were among the Scotch prisoners sent over by Cromwell to New Eng-

land. The Stewart family is one of the most ancient and distinguished of Scotland. Aside from the royal branch, the family has had many noble and distinguished men and the family has been powerful for many centuries.

(I) Alexander Stewart may have been one of the Scotch prisoners of war. He and Duncan Stewart, of Newbury, who are thought to be brothers, came to Massachusetts when young men between 1650 and 1660. Alexander married, October 15, 1662, at Charlestown, Hannah Templer, who died there August 21, 1674. An Alexander Stewart, of Marlborough, thought by some writers to be the same man, may have been a son. Children of Alexander and Hannah Stewart, baptized at Charlestown: 1. James, born May 8, 1665. 2. John, November 24, 1667. 3. Samuel, December 19, 1669, mentioned below. 4. Hannah, January 2, 1671. 5. Margaret, August 11, 1674.

(II) Samuel Stewart, of Wells, Maine, thought to be the son of Alexander Stewart, was born in Charlestown, December 19, 1669. He had a grant of one hundred acres of land in Wells, York county, Massachusetts, now Maine, in 1699. Duncan Stewart, of Newbury, bought of Timothy Collins, of Newbury, in 1680, land formerly of Christopher Collins, his father, at Blue Point, Scarborough, near Wells. Samuel Stewart was of Wells in 1716; was an inhabitant in 1726 with his son Samuel Jr., the only heads of family of this name there. He was a prominent citizen; in 1728 was made one of the trustees of the province loan to the town. He was a carpenter and builder and had the contract for the parsonage at Wells in 1727. He was on the committee to supply preaching in the Wells church in 1728. Children: 1. Samuel Jr., lived in Wells. 2. Joseph, mentioned below. Perhaps others.

(III) Joseph, son of Samuel Stewart, was born at Wells, and died there about 1734. His widow was appointed administratrix July 23, 1734. He married Mary Lord, born about 1711, daughter of Captain Samuel and Martha

(Wentworth) Lord. Her father was born June 14, 1689, son of Nathan Lord, who married, November 22, 1678, Martha, daughter of Richard Sr. and Judith (Smith) Tozer. Captain Samuel was admitted to the Berwick Church, May 14, 1721, and his wife February 2, 1734-35; his will was made February 23, 1761, bequeathing to wife Martha his house at Quamphegan; to sons John, Nathaniel, Abraham, Samuel and Ebenezer, and Mary Grant, his daughter; to Abraham the farm formerly his Uncle Tozer's at Salmon Falls, the site of the garrison house built by Richard Tozer Jr. and standing until October, 1855, at South Berwick. Martha (Wentworth) Lord was a daughter of Elder William Wentworth. The widow of Joseph Stewart married (second) ——— Grant, and she, then of Berwick, December 18, 1766, deeded to her son, Wentworth Stewart, all her interest in the estate of her father, Samuel Lord. She was appointed guardian of her children April 25, 1735. Children: 1. Wentworth, mentioned below. 2. Dorcas, born 1733-34.

(IV) Wentworth, son of Joseph Stewart, was born October 20, 1731, at Berwick, Maine. He bought land in Gorham, Maine, January 23, 1753, of James Gilkey. He was a prominent citizen of that town, town clerk, representative to the general court in 1773-74, lieutenant in the French and Indian war in 1757 in Captain Joseph Woodman's company for six months, and was captain in the revolution. He died at Sewall's Point, Massachusetts. He married, February 4, 1753, Susanna, daughter of Rev. Solomon Lombard, the first minister of Gorham, Maine, of an old Cape Cod family. She was born August 14, 1734. His widow married (second), March 4, 1779, William Wood, of Gorham. Children of Wentworth Stewart: 1. Mary, born January 20, 1754, married, July 3, 1770, John Green. 2. Susanna, May 2, 1757, died January 4, 1759. 3. Joseph, April 3, 1759, mentioned below. 4. Solomon Lombard, February 13, 1762, died December 29, 1763. 5. Sarah Purinton, February 25, 1764, married, May 20, 1781, Eben Phinney. 6. Dorcas S., June 8, 1766, married, August 7, 1787, Peletiah McDonald. 7. Susanna, April 1, 1768, married, January 4, 1786, Francis Brooks, of North Yarmouth. 8. Wentworth Jr., August 17, 1770, married, November 4, 1790, Hannah Straw. 9. Solomon, February 24, 1773. 10. Anna, October 31, 1775, married, November 7, 1791, Nathaniel Stevens Jr.

(V) Joseph (2), son of Wentworth Stewart,

was born in Gorham, April 3, 1759. He married Hannah Smally.

(VI) Joseph (3), son or nephew of Joseph (2) Stewart, was born in Bloomfield, now a part of Skowhegan, Somerset county, Maine, February 25, 1793, died in Bangor, Maine, January 26, 1860. He had a common school education. He owned and carried on a general store at Hartland until 1818 when he came to Bangor. He dealt in real estate there extensively, building many houses and selling them. He built the foundation of the Bangor House and of the Unitarian church in Bangor about 1820, also the original part of the brick house on City Farm. He was active in the militia and rose to the command of his regiment. He married, February 24, 1813, Rachel Lander, born in Fairfield, Maine, March 15, 1792, died in Bangor, April 23, 1868. Children: 1. Mary Ann, born August 11, 1814, died February 3, 1900. 2. James H., born March 1, 1816, died September 10, 1881. 3. Fidelia, born July 19, 1818, died March 31, 1889. 4. William L., born October 1, 1820. 5. Thomas Jefferson, born January 5, 1823, mentioned below. 6. Olive Lander, born October 23, 1824. 7. Joseph Orrison, born March 20, 1827, died October 10, 1828. 8. Joseph Orrison, born February 11, 1829, died April 20, 1837. 9. George Washington, born November 20, 1831, died August 20, 1834.

(VII) Captain Thomas Jefferson, son of Colonel Joseph Stewart, was born in Hartland, Maine, January 5, 1823, died in Bangor, Maine, March 6, 1890. The family moved to Bangor a very few years later, and he lived in the same ward (2) during his entire residence in the city, and represented it in the city government several years. He was educated in Bangor's common schools. He began in early life as clerk in a grocery and provision store, but on account of poor health his physician advised a sea voyage, and he decided to follow the sea and rose to the position of master mariner. After he married, he retired from sea life and engaged in business, wholesale and retail grocery and provision, later adding ship brokerage and general commission in Bangor; the latter grew to such proportions that he disposed of the grocery business to his clerks and gave his entire attention to the ship brokerage and commission business. He held many positions of trust; was a director of the Kenduskeag Bank, afterward the Kenduskeag National Bank, was one of the founders and till his death one of the trustees of the Eastern Trust and Banking Company, director

of the several marine insurance companies that were organized and still exist in Bangor, president of the Eastern (Fire) Insurance Company, of Bangor, for many years consul for Portugal in Maine, one of the board of port wardens and member of the board of trade. The idea of manufacturing and exporting shooks for orange and lemon boxes to the Mediterranean fruit ports of Italy and Spain was conceived by him, when all the fruit of that kind consumed in this country came from that source. He carried his first sample under his arm in 1858 during the slow stage journey to New York. While he never owned any of the mills engaged in their manufacture, he financed the proprietors and sold their product on commission; there have been upward of four million box shooks sent from Bangor in a single year, representing a value of more than two hundred thousand dollars. He built up a large trade in spool-bars which were shipped to Scotland and England to the large thread works of the Coats, Clarks, Kerrs and others. In his younger days he was the principal importer of salt from Turks Island, Curacao, West Indies, and from Mediterranean ports. He exported pine lumber from Bangor to the West Indies. In his later years he was prominent in political matters, was Democratic candidate for congress in the fourth district of Maine in 1886. In religion he was of the Unitarian belief, attending that church in Bangor.

He married, June 8, 1851, in Bangor, Maine, Mary Manton Dennison, born in Kinderhook, New York, April 17, 1827, daughter of Captain Seril and Sarah Morse (Porter) Manton; she was adopted by her uncle by marriage, Colonel Isaac Dennison, who then resided at Gloucester, Massachusetts; his wife was Mary C. (Porter) Dennison, sister of Sarah Morse Porter, the mother of Mrs. Stewart, and for whom Mrs. Stewart was named by her mother; the Dennisons after the adoption had her name changed legally in Massachusetts from Mary Dennison Manton to Mary Manton Dennison, and while she was a young girl the family moved to Bangor, Maine. Children of Thomas J. and Mary M. Stewart: 1. Rosaline Porter, born August 20, 1852. 2. Charles Manton, September 12, 1854. 3. Edward Lander, February 5, 1858. 4. Harry Dennison, March 25, 1864. 5. Rowland Wardwell, December 29, 1867.

(VIII) Rosaline Porter, daughter of Thomas Jefferson Stewart, was born in Bangor, August 20, 1852, and was educated in the public schools of that city and in Germany. She mar-

ried, in 1875, Lawrence M. Vance, of Indianapolis, Indiana, died in Boston, Massachusetts, January 29, 1886. Their only child, Marie Stewart Vance, born at Indianapolis, January 17, 1876, died at the hotel on top of Green Mountain at Bar Harbor, Maine, September 15, 1887. Mother and daughter are buried in Mt. Hope cemetery, in Bangor, Maine.

(VIII) Charles Manton, son of Thomas Jefferson Stewart, was born in Bangor, Maine, September 12, 1854. He was educated in the public schools of that city and at the "Little Blue" or Abbott Family school at Farmington, Maine, which he attended from 1869 to 1872. He then went abroad, crossing the Atlantic on one of his father's vessels from New York to Marseilles, France. He traveled through Europe and Great Britain. Upon his return, which was also on one of his father's vessels, he worked until 1875 in his father's office. He then went to New York City to engage in the produce commission business with his uncle, Daniel Eddy Manton, under the firm name of D. E. Manton & Company. He continued until 1880, when the firm was dissolved and he returned to Bangor to become partner in his father's business of ship brokerage and general commission merchants, the firm being composed of Thomas J. and his two sons, Charles M. and Edward L., under the name of T. J. Stewart & Co., and a few years later the youngest brother, Rowland W., was admitted to the firm. After the father's death, the three sons continued the business under the same name till 1898, when Rowland W. withdrew and started in same line on his own account; Charles M. and Edward L. continued the partnership under the old style till 1900, when the business was incorporated under the name of T. J. Stewart Company, which still continues, Charles M. being the treasurer and general manager of the corporation. In politics he is a Democrat. He represented ward seven in the common council of Bangor in 1887 and again in 1907, and in 1908 he was a member of the board of aldermen from the same ward. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, being a member of Saint Andrews Lodge, No. 83; Mount Moriah Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, No. 6; Bangor Council, and the various bodies at Bangor, and of the Maine Consistory, Portland. He is also a member of Oriental Lodge, No. 60, of Odd Fellows, of which he is a past grand; Katahdin Encampment, No. 4, and past captain of Canton Bangor, No. 14; he is chief of staff of General Levi M. Poor, commander of the Department

of Maine, of Patriarchs Militant. He is a member of Anchor Lodge, No. 4, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Bangor, Workmen's Benefit Association, and a past regent of Bangor Council, No. 123, Royal Arcanum. His family are members of the Central Church of Bangor (Congregational). He married, May 19, 1880, Gertrude Conkling, born in Brooklyn, New York, November 18, 1858, daughter of Alexander Horsner and Abigail Cary (Seaman) Howe, of Brooklyn, New York, both of whom moved to Brooklyn from Pleasant Valley, Dutchess county, New York. Children of Charles M. and Gertrude Howe Stewart, all born at Bangor, Maine: 1. Hazel Howe, August 24, 1881. 2. Edith Robinson, July 24, 1884. 3. Marguerite Manton, September 7, 1888. Edith R. married Anton Louis Reinhardt, of Washington, D. C., at Bangor, January 3, 1906; one child, Gretchen, born October 8, 1906, at Portland, Maine.

(VIII) Edward Lander, son of Thomas Jefferson Stewart, was born at Bangor, Maine, February 5, 1858. He was educated in the public schools of Bangor and at the Allen Family school at Newton, Massachusetts. After he left school he entered his father's office, where, with the exception of two years that he was with D. E. Manton & Co. in New York City, he was connected with the ship brokerage and commission business instituted by his father, first as clerk for his father, then as partner in the firm of T. J. Stewart & Company, and when the business was incorporated in 1900 he was chosen treasurer. In 1902 he went to Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, Canada, where he was associated in business with Francis H. Clergue, formerly of Bangor. In 1908 he was residing with his family at Phoenix, Arizona. He married, April 21, 1880, Martha Jane, daughter of Captain Nelson and Maria (Woods) Edwards, of Jersey City, New Jersey. One child, Marion Edwards, born July 23, 1883, married, March 19, 1908, at Phoenix, Arizona, Fay Wilmot Libby, formerly of Bangor, Maine.

(VIII) Harry Dennison, son of Thomas Jefferson Stewart, was born at Bangor, Maine, March 25, 1864. He was educated there in the public schools and at Norwich University, Northfield, Vermont. After graduating from college he engaged in the wholesale ice business in Bangor, and later in the manufacture of lumber and box shooks with M. L. Jordan under the firm name of Jordan & Stewart; their mills were located at Old Town and Milford, Maine. In 1902 he became president, treasurer and manager of the Bangor Biscuit

Company, and he has continued at the head of this company to the present time. This concern does a thriving business. Mr. Stewart is a charter member of Bangor Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, No. 244; is past exalted ruler, was for six years district deputy grand exalted ruler. In politics he is a Democrat and has represented the seventh ward in the common council of Bangor and also in the board of aldermen, and was a member of board of park commissioners of Bangor for several years. He married, at Clinton, Maine, March 31, 1886, Georgia B. Brown, born in Clinton, August 24, 1863. Their only child: Chester Porter, born May 3, 1888.

(VIII) Rowland Wardwell, son of Thomas Jefferson Stewart, was born at Bangor, Maine, December 29, 1867. He was educated in the public schools of Bangor, at Norwich University, Northfield, Vermont, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston. After finishing his education he entered his father's office as clerk, and when the Eastern Trust and Banking Company of Bangor was organized he was elected its first secretary, which position he held until he resigned to become a member of the firm of T. J. Stewart & Company, then composed of his father, brothers Charles M., Edward L. and himself. In the spring of 1899 he withdrew from the firm and started in the same line of business in his own name, continuing until his death. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, being a member of Rising Virtue Lodge, No. 10, of Bangor; Mount Moriah Chapter, No. 6; Bangor Council, R. S. M.; St. John Commandery, No. 3, also all the other Masonic bodies at Bangor, and of the Maine Consistory at Portland, Maine. He married, at Franklin, Pennsylvania, November 20, 1899, Cara Arvilla Maloney. He died at Bangor, Maine, September 29, 1904. No children.

The founder of the branch of the DREW family from which is descended Morrill N. Drew, lawyer, was John Drew (1), who appeared in Plymouth, Massachusetts, about 1660, and is supposed to have been a son of William, and grandson of Sir Edward Drew, knighted by Queen Elizabeth in 1589.

(I) John Drew, named above, was born in England in 1642. He married in Plymouth, Massachusetts, about 1673, Hannah, daughter of John Churchill. ("Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth.") Children: 1. Elizabeth, born 1673. 2. John, 1676. 3. Samuel, 1678. 4.

Thomas, 1681. 5. Nicholas, 1684, see forward. 6. Lemuel, 1687.

(II) Nicholas, fifth child and fourth son of John and Hannah (Churchill) Drew, was born 1684. He married Abigail —; children: 1. Joshua, born 1709. 2. Josiah, 1711. 3. Nicholas, 1713, see forward. 4. Lemuel, 1715. He married (second) Rebecca Morton; children: 5. Joanna, born 1717. 6. Lucy, 1719. 7. James, 1721. 8. Abigail, 1723. He married (third) Lydia Doggett; child: 9. Rebecca, 1731.

(III) Nicholas (2), third son and child of Nicholas (1) and Abigail Drew, was born 1713. He married, 1730, Bathsheba Kempton; children: 1. Abigail, born 1737. 2. Abigail, 1739. 3. Lois, 1741. 4. Nicholas, 1743. 5. Josiah, 1745. 6. Abbet (?), 1747. 7. Samuel, 1749. 8. David, 1752. 9. Stephen, 1754.

(IV) Stephen, youngest child of Nicholas and Bathsheba (Kempton) Drew, was born 1754, died 1825. About 1800 he removed from Middleboro, Massachusetts, to Bucksfield, Oxford county, Maine, being one of the early settlers there. He married Jerusha Bryant; children: Stephen, Josiah, Lewis, Bathsheba, and two others.

(V) Stephen (2), eldest child of Stephen (1) and Jerusha (Bryant) Drew, married, March, 1805, Anna Bisbee. They resided in Turner, Maine. Children: 1. & 2. Aurilla and Phidella, twins, born June 7, 1806. 3. Jesse, September 21, 1808. 4. Louisa, November 23, 1810. 5. Molly, April 13, 1813.

(VI) Jesse, only son of Stephen (2) and Anna (Bisbee) Drew, was born September 21, 1808. He removed in 1858 from Turner to Aroostook county, settling at Fort Fairfield, where he was residing at the time of his death, in 1892. A steadfast Republican, he took an active part in politics, was influential in the counsels of his party, and held various offices of honor and trust. He married, in May, 1834, Hannah T. Phillips; children: 1. Hannah Gorham, born July 27, 1835. 2. Franklin Mellen, July 19, 1837. 3. Delphina M., November 24, 1839. 4. Anna P., January 8, 1842. 5. George E., March 3, 1845. He married (second) December 21, 1857, Clarissa Wellington; see forward. Children: 1. Gertrude H., born July 21, 1859. 2. Morrill N., May 17, 1862.

(VII) Morrill N., only son and youngest child of Jesse and Clarissa (Wellington) Drew, was born in Fort Fairfield, Maine, May 17, 1862. He attended the public schools of Fort Fairfield, Maine, leaving the high school to enter the Little Blue School in Farmington,

later attending the Nichols Latin School at Lewiston, graduating in class of 1881, and completing his literary studies at Bates College, from which he graduated. He prepared for his profession at the Boston University Law School, from which he graduated in 1885. He was admitted to the Androscoggin county bar, and at once entered upon practice in his native town, Fort Fairfield. His professional abilities soon found recognition, and in 1886 he was elected state's attorney for a term of two years, and was reelected 1888. A zealous Republican, he was active in political affairs, and in 1890 he was elected to the legislature, and reelected in 1892. In 1891 he became financially interested in the organization of the Fort Fairfield National Bank, and served as its president until his removal to Portland in 1893, and was also a member of the directorate of the Presque Isle National Bank.

Mr. Drew's removal to Portland brought him into a broader field, not only in his profession, but in public affairs. In 1902 he was again elected to the legislature, was reelected in 1904, and made a brilliant record as a legislator and presiding officer. In the organization of the house at the beginning of his second term he was chosen speaker, and in that important office distinguished himself as a fair and impartial ruler, and an able parliamentarian, by his skilful management contributing largely to the proper formulation and expediting of business. He has given intelligent attention to financial concerns, and in 1905 promoted and organized the United States Trust Company of Portland, and has since been vice-president and treasurer of that great corporation. For some time past he has been chairman of the tax commission, a body charged with duties of great moment. His interest in educational and benevolent objects is attested by the zeal and ability with which he has conducted himself as president of the Maine Institution for the Blind, and as a trustee of Westbrook Seminary. In religious faith he is a Universalist, and he presided at two annual convocations of the Maine Universalist Association. He is affiliated with numerous Masonic bodies—Eastern Frontier Lodge, Garfield Royal Arch Chapter, Portland Commandery, Knights Templar, and Kora Temple, order of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of Portland Lodge, No. 188, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is an active member of the Society of Colonial Wars, and the Sons of the American Revolution; and of the Portland Athletic and Country clubs.

Mr. Drew married, December 20, 1892, Louise S., daughter of Hon. Jesse and Mary A. (Woodberry) Davis, of Lisbon, Maine. They have one child, Jesse Albert, born in Portland, Maine, August 6, 1896.

Mrs. Clarissa (Wellington) Drew, mother of Morrill N. Drew, was a descendant in the seventh generation of Roger Wellington.

(I) Roger Wellington, born about 1609 or 1610, died March 11, 1697-98, was a planter of Watertown, Massachusetts. He married Mary, eldest daughter of Dr. Richard Palgrave, of Charlestown. Children: 1. John, born July 25, 1638. 2. Mary, February 10, 1640-41. 3. Joseph, October 9, 1643, see forward. 4. Benjamin, about 1646. 5. Oliver, November, 1648. 6. Palgrave, born about 1653, died October 23, 1715; was a physician in Watertown.

(II) Joseph, third child and second son of Roger and Mary (Palgrave) Wellington, born October 9, 1643, married, June 6, 1684, Elizabeth Straight. Children: 1. Elizabeth, born April, 1685. 2. Thomas, November 10, 1686. 3. Mary, October 7, 1689. 4. Susannah, February 5, 1691-92.

(III) Thomas, second child and only son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Straight) Wellington, was born November 10, 1686; his will was proved December 24, 1759. He married Rebecca Whittemore, who died 1734. Children: 1. Rebecca, born 1709. 2. Joseph, 1711. 3. Thomas, 1714, see forward. 4. Susannah. 5. Elizabeth.

(IV) Thomas (2), third child and second son of Thomas (1) and Rebecca (Whittemore) Wellington, born 1714, died November 4, 1783. He married, March 13, 1734, Margaret Stone. Children: 1. Thomas, born December 12, 1735. 2. Elizabeth, March 14, 1736. 3. John, October 25, 1737. 4. Susanna, September, 1738. 5. Jonathan, July 27, 1740. 6. Samuel, November 6, 1742. 7. Josiah, April 4, 1745. 8. William, July, 1746. 9. George, October 21, 1749. 10. Rebecca, November 6, 1752. 11. Susanna, May 29, 1755. 12. Thaddeus, April 5, 1758. 13. Sarah, April 10, 1760. 14. Joel, April 21, 1763.

(V) George, ninth child and seventh son of Thomas and Margaret (Stone) Wellington, was born October 21, 1749. He was a revolutionary soldier. He married, December 24, 1772, Lucy Pierce. He removed to Jaffrey, New Hampshire, and afterward to Cavendish, Vermont. His wife died April 29, 1793. Children: 1. Ephraim, born September 29, 1773. 2. Lydia, November 28, 1775. 3. Lucy, September 18, 1777. 4. Leonard, born March 5,

1780, died in Rindge, New Hampshire. 5. John, settled in Albion, Maine. 6. Joel, see forward.

(VI) Joel, youngest child of George and Lucy (Pierce) Wellington, married Clarissa Blake. Child: Clarissa, born July 14, 1824, who became the wife of Jesse Drew, and died October 27, 1867.

RICHARDSON

The great part of the members of this family in New England are descended from three brothers who were among the original settlers of Woburn, Massachusetts. They were men of substance and influence, and their descendants are very numerous, many of whom have taken leading places in the direction of business and public events in their different days and generations.

(I) Samuel Richardson, the second of the three brothers of that name who united in the settlement of Woburn, was born in England, not far from the year 1610. We do not know in what year he came to this country, possibly with his brother Ezekiel, in 1630, though this is not at all probable. The first notice we find of Samuel is dated July 1, 1636, when he and his brother Thomas, with others, were on a committee to lay out lots of land for hay. In 1637 the names of Samuel and Thomas Richardson first appear in a list of the inhabitants of Charlestown. The same year the town of Charlestown granted to each of them a house-lot, clearly understanding that they had recently become residents of the place. These two brothers were admitted members of the church there February 18, 1638, in consequence of which they were made freemen of the colony May 2, 1638. Samuel was chosen surveyor of the highways March 17, 1637. The three brothers had lots assigned them April 20, 1638, on "Misticke side and above the Ponds," that is, in Malden. When the church was constituted in Woburn, August 14, 1642, old style, Samuel Richardson and his two brothers, with four others, solemnly stood forth as the nucleus around which the church was to be gathered. The three brothers lived near each other, on the same street, which has ever since been known as "Richardson's Row," in what is now Winchester, near the present line of Woburn. Samuel Richardson was selectman of Woburn in 1644-45-46-49-50-51. In 1645 he paid the highest tax of any man in Woburn. He died March 23, 1658. He married Joanna ———, who probably died soon after her husband. Children: Mary and John, born in Charles-

town. Hannah, Joseph, Samuel, Stephen, Thomas and Elizabeth, born in Woburn.

(II) Samuel (2), third son of Samuel (1) and Joanna Richardson, was born at Woburn, Massachusetts, May 22, 1646, died April 29, 1712. He lived less than a mile north of the present village of Winchester, and suffered great hardships at the hands of the Indians. He was a soldier in King Philip's war in 1675, and the next year lost his wife and two children when the savages fell upon Woburn. On the afternoon of April 10, 1676, Samuel Richardson, accompanied by his little son Samuel, was employed in carting manure into his field. Hearing the screams of his wife, and seeing feathers flying about the house, he hurried home with his gun, and there found that an awful massacre had taken place. His wife, who was in bed with a week-old infant, had been slain, and also his son Thomas, twin brother to Samuel, who was with the father in the field. The body of the baby was not with the mother, but it was afterwards found where the nurse had dropped it when she fled for safety to the garrison house. So closely was she pursued by the Indians that it was impossible to save the child, and the savages dashed out its brains. Mr. Richardson rallied his neighbors, and after a long pursuit they came up with three Indians sitting upon a rock. One of these was killed, but the rest escaped. During King Philip's war, which lasted from June, 1675, to August, 1676, the whole country was in a state of fear and alarm. No man was safe in his own dwelling. The Indians lurked about in small parties, often in bands of only two or three, and crept upon people unawares. Twelve or thirteen towns in Massachusetts, Plymouth Colony and Rhode Island were utterly destroyed, and the inhabitants slaughtered or driven away.

Samuel Richardson married (first) Martha ———, who died December 20, 1673, the day that her fourth child was born. On September 20, 1674, Samuel Richardson married (second) Hannah Kingsley, possibly the daughter of Samuel Kingsley, of Billerica. She was slain, with her only child, scarcely a week old, by the Indians, April 10, 1676. On November 7 of that year he married (third) Phebe, daughter of Deacon Henry and Phebe (Richardson) Baldwin, of Woburn, who was born September 7, 1654. She died at the age of twenty-five, October 20, 1679, leaving one child. He married (fourth) Sarah, daughter of Nathaniel Hayward, of Malden. She was born in 1655, was married September 8, 1680, and survived her husband, dying October 14,

1717, at the age of sixty-two. The children of Samuel (2) and Martha Richardson were: 1. and 2. Samuel and Thomas (twins), born November 5, 1670. 3. Elizabeth, born about 1672, married Jacob Wyman. 4. Martha, December 20, 1673, died November 9, 1677. Thomas was the boy slain by the Indians, April 10, 1676. The child of Samuel (2) and Hannah (Kingsley) Richardson was Hannah, born early in April, 1676, and slain with its mother on the tenth of that month. The child of Samuel (2) and Phebe (Baldwin) Richardson was Zachariah, born November 21, 1677, married Mehitable Perrin. The children of Samuel (2) and Sarah (Hayward) Richardson were: 1. Thomas, born August 18, 1681, died September 9 of that year. 2. Sarah, August 20, 1682. 3. Thomas, September 25, 1684, married Rebecca Wyman. 4. Ebenezer, March 15, 1686-87. 5. Infant son, born and died August 17, 1689. 6. Hannah, August 11, 1690, married ——— Pratt. 7. Eleazar, February 10, 1692-93. 8. Jonathan, July 16, 1696, married Abigail Wyman. 9. David, whose sketch follows.

(III) David, youngest child of Samuel (2) and his fourth wife, Sarah (Hayward) Richardson, was born at Woburn, Massachusetts, April 14, 1700, and died at Newton in 1770. He was a blacksmith by occupation. He was thrice married, and, like his father, he had fifteen children, but they were all by the first and second marriages. On May 21, 1724, David Richardson married Esther, daughter of David Ward, of Newton. She died in childbirth, February 26, 1725-26, leaving two children: Esther, born in 1725, married Elisha Fuller; and Edward. On October 19, 1726, David Richardson married (second) Remember, daughter of Jonathan Ward, and a cousin of his first wife. Children: 1. Jonathan, born July 1, 1727, married Mary Woodward. 2. Lydia, about 1730, married Abijah Fuller. 3. David, February 24, 1732, married Mary Hall, (second) Hannah Mills. 4. Samuel, April 25, 1734, married Sarah Parker, (second) Sarah Holland. 5. Jeremiah, March 13, 1736, married Dorcas Hall. 6. Moses, May 17, 1738, married Lydia Hall. 7. Aaron, October 2, 1740, married Ruth Stingley. 8. Abigail, May 16, 1743, married Aaron Fiske. 9. Ebenezer, June 14, 1745, married Esther Hall. 10. Elizabeth, September 15, 1748, married Daniel Richards. 11. Thaddeus, whose sketch follows. 12. Sarah, August 25, 1755. 13. Mary, March 23, 1757.

* (IV) Thaddeus, youngest son of David and Remember (Ward) Richardson, was born at



C. H. Richardson

Newton, Massachusetts, May 29, 1750, and died at Readfield, Maine, April 6, 1819. Like his father, he was a blacksmith, and he was the first of his line to move from Massachusetts to Maine. About 1776 he moved to Pearsonstown, now Standish, in Cumberland county; thence he went to Limington; and in 1800 he was again in Standish. He finally settled in Readfield, where he died at the age of sixty-nine years. His name appears on deeds in connection with various sales of land, and in these documents he is sometimes described as blacksmith, sometimes as yeoman, and once as gentleman. While living at Limington he gave to the parish the land on which the Congregational meeting-house now stands. This was near his own dwelling. About 1777 Thaddeus Richardson married Mary Sanborn, born in 1754, probably at Limington or Standish, Maine. Children: 1. An infant who died unnamed. 2. Thaddeus (2), whose sketch follows. 3. Daniel, October 22, 1781, drowned 1806, in Twelve Mile Pond, Unity, Maine. 4. Ebenezer, November 6, 1784, married Relief Eaton. 5. Asa, November 11, 1787, married Sarah Cottle, of Augusta. 6. Mary, August 9, 1790. 7. Stephen, July 15, 1792, died unmarried on the homestead in 1847. 8. Jane, February 14, 1795, married Jesse Eaton Jacobs. 9. Joseph, said to be a Congregational minister.

(V) Thaddeus (2), eldest son of Thaddeus (1) and Mary (Sanborn) Richardson, was born at Limington, Maine, October 7, 1779, and died at Presque Isle, Maine, some time after 1832. He was a farmer by occupation, and lived in Unity for three or four years after his marriage, then in Readfield for a short time, and after 1810 at Phillips, Maine, where most of his children were born. On December 25, 1805, Thaddeus (2) Richardson married Sarah Blethen. Twelve children, of whom the first two were born at Unity, the third at Readfield, and the last nine at Phillips. Children: 1. Thaddeus, born 1806, died young. 2. Mary Jane, September 20, 1807, married Jacob J. Barker. 3. Eliza Ann, February 13, 1810, married Gilman Hawes. 4. Increase, May 8, 1812, married Mary Coburn. 5. Susan Pratt, December 2, 1814, married Daniel Houghton, of Weld. 6. Stephen, about 1816, died young. 7. Ebenezer, April 6, 1817, married Sarah Bass, (second) Elvira Eveleth. 8. Phebe Cotton, January 4, 1820, married Stillman Gordon. 9. Hubbard Chandler, May 11, 1822, died unmarried at Boylston, Massachusetts, February 19, 1845. 10. Theodore Muzzey, whose sketch follows. 11. Ann Johnson,

March 18, 1826, married Thomas Hoyt, of Fort Fairfield. 12. Jophanas Henderson, May 22, 1832, married Sarah Sweetser, of North Yarmouth.

(VI) Theodore Muzzey, sixth son of Thaddeus (2) and Sarah (Blethen) Richardson, was born at Phillips, Maine, April 17, 1824, and died at Presque Isle, April 10, 1907. He was a farmer and dealer in cattle, and being of a speculative turn of mind, traded more or less in other commodities. He lived for a time at Weld, Maine, removing in 1860 to what was then Maysville, but is now a part of Presque Isle. He continued his buying and selling till 1885, when he discontinued outside business, and devoted himself for the remainder of his life to farming. Mr. Richardson was much in public affairs, and served as first selectman several terms and as a member of the school committee. He was a Republican in politics, and was elected to the state legislature in 1872-73. He was a man of upright character, and belonged to the Free Baptist church. About 1849 Theodore Muzzey Richardson married Elizabeth A., daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Gove) White. She died September 30, 1851, leaving one child, Charles Henry, whose sketch follows. Mr. Richardson married (second) Emeline O. Cram, of East Livemore, Maine. No children.

(VII) Charles Henry, only son of Theodore Muzzey and Elizabeth A. (White) Richardson, was born at Weld, Maine, October 27, 1850. When a boy of ten he moved with his father to Presque Isle, where he attended the town schools and also the high school. He assisted his father in carrying on the home farm till 1896, and since then he has operated a large farm of his own. In 1896 Mr. Richardson was chosen third selectman, which office he held until 1903, when he was made chairman of the board, a position he has filled ever since. He is a Republican in politics, and was elected road commissioner in 1892. He is a deacon of the Free Baptist church, of Presque Isle, and a member of Mystic Tie Lodge, No. 141, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On December 16, 1872, Charles Henry Richardson married Edwina L., daughter of John and Mary (Johnson) O'Brien, of Presque Isle, Maine. Children: 1. Mary Elizabeth, born May 6, 1874, married Arthur E. Hoyt, of Presque Isle. 2. Amy G., January 12, 1876, married E. C. Sweetser, of Presque Isle.

This name comes from the
BUXTON Saxon boc, meaning beech.
 Buxton is beech town, and is

a village in Derbyshire. The transition of the name of towns to individuals is very common in the history of surnames. This family is scattered throughout New England and New York, and is particularly strong in Vermont. It has produced lawyers, physicians, scholars, educators and divines. In the five wars that have devastated this country since the formation of the Union, the Buxtons had representatives in them all, and did their share of the hard fighting. To-day the family is represented in England by the Hon. Sidney C. Buxton, postmaster-general, and Dr. Alfred W. Buxton, consulting anaesthetist at the National Hospital, as well as lecturer on Anaesthetics at University College, with a world-wide reputation as an authority on the subject.

(I) Anthony Buxton, with his wife Elizabeth, came from England to Salem, Massachusetts, in 1637. In that year, on the ninth of August, at a town meeting, he was allowed five acres of land, and was an appraiser of the estate of Ann Fuller, March, 1662. His wife was a witness to a nuncupative will of John Leach in April, 1669. Anthony's will was dated March 8, 1684, and to his son John was given thirty acres, which the town of Salem granted Anthony, which lay on the Ipswich river, "and my great bell metal mortar which I brought out of England." The witnesses to the will were Nathaniel Felton, Robert Fuller and William Orne. His estate inventoried two hundred and thirty-eight pounds. He left the following children: Anthony, Samuel, James, Thomas, Joseph, Hannah, Rachel, Elizabeth, John, Lydia, Mary and Sarah.

(II) John, sixth son of Anthony and Elizabeth Buxton, resided in Salem. In 1692, with others, he complained of William Hobs and wife Deborah, Mary Esty, Sarah Wild, and others, including a negro, charging them with sundry acts of witchcraft. They were tried, convicted, and sent to prison. John married Mary Small, March 30, 1668, and had Mary, Elizabeth and John. His wife died November 27, 1675, and he married (second) Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Holton, of Danvers, August 8, 1677. Children: Joseph, Sarah, Anthony, Hannah, Rachel, Ebenezer, Lydia, Benjamin, James, Anna and Jonathan.

(III) James, fifth son of John and Elizabeth (Holton) Buxton, was born in Salem, September 28, 1698, and became a pioneer settler in North Yarmouth, Maine, in 1723. He drew a home lot, No. 100, May 18, 1727, and had pew 13 in the old church. James was a farmer, town constable and tax collector. He married Susannah, daughter of William and

Hannah Scales. Children: William, Ebenezer, Hannah, Cornelius, Benjamin, James, Susannah, Mary, Samuel, John and Elizabeth.

(IV) Cornelius, third son of James and Susannah (Scales) Buxton, was born November 4, 1733, in North Yarmouth, and died there January 13, 1784. He was a farmer, town constable and tax-collector. He married Lydia, daughter of William and Ann (Pote) Bucknam, of North Yarmouth. She died. Married (second) Abigail, daughter of Nathaniel and Hannah (Shaw) Blanchard, of North Yarmouth. Children: William, Phebe, Jeremiah, Anna and Reuben.

(V) Jeremiah, son of Cornelius and Lydia (Bucknam) Buxton, was born in North Yarmouth, August 28, 1768, and died there July 19, 1835. He was a farmer and merchant, and married the widow of Andrew Gray, who was a Drinkwater before her first marriage. Children: William, Reuben, Jeremiah, Anna, a son, Jane Drinkwater, Andrew Gray, Jacob Mitchell, a son, Edward Gray, Phebe Mitchell and Susan Drinkwater.

(VI) Edward Gray, son of Jeremiah and Jane (Drinkwater) Buxton, was born in North Yarmouth, January 23, 1811, and died in Eastport, Maine, January 5, 1881. He removed to Eastport in 1857, the most easterly city on the North American continent, though Quoddy Head, in Lubec, is said to be the farthestmost land to the eastward. Edward G. was a merchant and hotel-keeper. He married Lydia, daughter of Jacob and Lydia (Gookin) Chase. Children: Jeremiah, George Quimby, Francis Chase, Edward S. and Charles Moxcey.

(VII) Hon. Charles Moxcey, son of Edward G. and Lydia (Chase) Buxton, was born in North Yarmouth, January 9, 1852, and came to Eastport a youngster in 1859. He was a pupil in the Eastport schools, and assisted his father in the hotel business for a time. He was a clerk in the firm of Henry S. Hill & Company, furniture dealers, Boston, and subsequently the confidential man of Jeremiah Watson, chair dealer, in the same city. He next engaged in the wholesale chair business in Boston on his own account, doing business under the name of C. M. Buxton & Company. Returning to Eastport, he went into business with his brother in a livery and boarding-stable, and in connection with this he carried on the ice business and an auction and commission house. In 1888 he bought out his brother's interest, and has since added an ice and wood-yard. Mr. Buxton is a thorough-going Republican to the backbone, and has been chairman of the board of selectmen, chair-

man of the board of registration four years, served on the county and town Republican committee, and was elected mayor of Eastport, Maine, for two terms. He was offered the nomination for sheriff of Washington county, but declined the honor. His career as mayor was characterized by civic faithfulness and an imperviousness to outside influences. Mayor Buxton is a member of Eastern Lodge, No. 7, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Eastport; Royal Arch Chapter, St. Bernard's Commandery, Knights Templar, member also of the order of the Eastern Star, an auxiliary of the Masonic order; and a charter member of Anchor Lodge, Knights of Pythias. He was also a charter member of the local lodge of the Improved Order of Red Men, and a charter member of Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mayor Buxton is actively interested in the industrial development of Eastport, and a serviceable member of the board of trade. Broad in his religious and philosophical views, he is tolerant of the opinions of others.

Mayor Buxton married Catherine, daughter of the Hon. Francis Childs, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, senior partner of the firm of Childs, Crosby and Lane. Children: 1. Horace Childs, manager of a drug business at Fort Fairfield, Maine, who is married and has one child, Edward Gray. 2. Carrie Porter, married Albert Hanson, of South Branch, New Jersey, and has two children, Catherine and Helen. 3. Edward Gray, married Abigail Gardner, and has one child, born July 26, 1908, by name Charles Moxcey. The Hon. William Buxton, great-uncle of Mayor Buxton, was a soldier in the revolution, a member of Captain Gray's company and Colonel Mitchell's regiment, taking part in the Penobscot expedition. This William was a member of the first convention that framed the constitution of Maine, and was repeatedly chosen to the state senate. Another William Buxton, own uncle to Mayor Buxton, was thirteen years in the legislature of Maine and twenty-three years selectman of North Yarmouth, a trustee of North Yarmouth Academy, and a director of the Androscoggin and Kennebec railroad. Touching the Drinkwater line, we have traced out their lineage as follows: Hugh Drinkwater was granted a coat-of-arms in Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1615. All direct trace of him is lost, but the Drinkwaters appeared in Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1666, or before.

(I) Thomas Drinkwater married, in 1666, Elizabeth, daughter of John and Patience (Soule) Haskell, a granddaughter of George

Soule, a "Mayflower" passenger. Children: Walter, William, Warren, who moved to Yarmouth and was surveyor of the king's forest, appointed by David Dunbar, surveyor-general; John, Elizabeth, Joseph, Samuel, Patience, Phebe and George.

(II) Joseph, fifth son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Haskell) Drinkwater, was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, in 1710, and died April 17, 1784. He removed to North Yarmouth, Maine, to the east end of Cousin's Island, and married, in 1735, Jane Latham. Children: Joseph, John, Thomas, Micajah, Samuel, Philas, Sarah, Sylvanus, Daniel, David and Hannah.

(III) John, second son of Joseph and Jane (Latham) Drinkwater, was born in North Yarmouth, May 6, 1738, and died December 27, 1827. He was a ship-master, engaged in the coasting trade between Boston and Casco Bay. It is related of him that during the revolutionary war, in going on one of his cruises, he was chased by a smaller armed British vessel which they had captured and kept for her superior sailing qualities to intercept coasters. Captain Drinkwater was in command of a fair-sized schooner for those days, and had his sons with him. The Briton fired a gun for him to heave to; but he paid no attention to it, and taking the helm, told his boys to keep out of sight, and notwithstanding he was repeatedly the target of the English sailor, he resolutely held to his course. The enemy, being much the more rapid sailor, soon gained a position on his weather quarter, and when just in the act of boarding, he suddenly put his helm hard up and jibed over his mainsail, and as the heavy main boom, impelled by the strong breeze, struck the enemy's mast, they were carried by the board and the English vessel left a wreck, the crew the dupes of a shrewd Yankee trick of a brave and skilful navigator. He married Susannah Brown. The date was fixed for March 3, 1761, and the guests assembled on that eventful evening; but no bridegroom appeared. Some of the guests proposed going after him. "No," said the bride; "if he can't come of his own free will, he need not come at all." The next day he appeared and explained the reason of his non-appearance. He was loading his vessel at Jebeag, and was fearful if he did not stay by her and get her off he might lose the run to Boston, and he thought some other time would do just as well to get married. Children: Perez, John, Elbridge, Daniel, who settled on the Rappahannock river in Virginia; Rotherus, Joanna, Sarah, Marian, Jane, who

married Jeremiah Buxton and was the grandmother of the Mayor Buxton; Susannah, Saba and Dorcas. Colonel A. C. Drinkwater, who developed around Topsham, Maine, was on General Butler's staff when he was governor, and a very prominent Democratic politician in Massachusetts, is of this line.

A tombstone in the old MEGQUIER churchyard in New Gloucester bears the following inscription: "Sacred to the memory of John Megquier. Died December 27, 1825, aged 92. He was one of the proprietors and first settlers of New Gloucester, and was one of those who felled trees on the spot where his remains are now deposited. A patriotic citizen and an honest man."

(I) In the summer of 1748 the John Megquier referred to in this epitaph, then fifteen years old, went with a number of men from North Yarmouth to New Gloucester, for the purpose of cutting grass in the Great Meadow, but finding it was still submerged, they went home to wait for the water to drain off, leaving young Megquier to care for the oxen which they had brought with them, and await their return. With rifle in hand for instant use, the youthful pioneer kept his lonely vigil for seven days, ready to defend himself and the oxen against a sudden attack by hostile Indians, who were known to be lurking in the vicinity. The courage and determination displayed by John Megquier when a mere lad always proved predominating features in his character, and was transmitted to his descendants. Settling in New Gloucester as one of the original proprietors, he cleared a tract of wild land which he improved into a good farm, and, as already stated, he lived to an advanced age. The parents or ancestry of this pioneer are not mentioned in the town histories of Cumberland county.

(II) William, son of John Megquier, resided in New Gloucester. He was the father of two sons: 1. John L., born in New Gloucester, September 9, 1794, graduated from Bowdoin College in 1819, was admitted to the Cumberland county bar in 1825, served in the Maine senate, and at the time of his death, which occurred in 1840, was register of probate for Cumberland county. 2. Thomas L., see forward.

(III) Thomas Lewis, son of William Megquier, was born in New Gloucester, Maine, 1795, died in Winthrop, 1855. He was given a degree in medicine by Bowdoin College in 1827. In 1831 he married Mary Jane Cole,

of Turner, Maine, and in 1835 removed from Turner to Winthrop, Maine, where he practiced medicine until 1848. At that time a friend of the family, who was United States consul to Honolulu, came to America upon business. Among other commissions, he was instructed to secure the services of a good physician. He induced Dr. Megquier to close out his practice and return with him to Hawaii. The children were placed in school and, accompanied by his wife, he started for the Pacific by way of the Isthmus of Panama. Mrs. Megquier is believed to be the first American white woman to cross the Isthmus of Panama. Mrs. Fremont in her book claims that honor, but, as a matter of fact, Mrs. Megquier had been at Panama several months awaiting a steamer when Mrs. Fremont arrived. Mrs. Megquier had the honor of entertaining Mrs. Fremont in her tent, and they finally came on by the same steamer. Upon arriving at San Francisco there was no vessel to convey them to their destination. Gold had been discovered in California, and as soon as a vessel dropped anchor in San Francisco the crew deserted. Thus there was the before-mentioned delay. Dr. Megquier, becoming interested in the new country, changed his plans, remaining in San Francisco instead of going to Honolulu. He immediately sent back east for a good-sized frame building, one of the first, if not the first, in San Francisco. It was located at what is now the corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets. The ground floor was used as a drug-store and the second story for a hospital. It was destroyed in the first great fire. This proved a phenomenally profitable investment, and the family returned to Winthrop the following year, leaving the proceeds of the work of the year invested in San Francisco. A year later they again went west, but on account of the failing health of Dr. Megquier they returned to Winthrop, where his death occurred. Dr. and Mrs. Megquier had four children: 1. Angie L., born March 26, 1832, married, March 11, 1852, Charles Augustus Gilson, of Portland (see sketch of Gilson family elsewhere in this work). 2. John Otis. 3. Frederick. 4. Arthur Selwyn, see forward.

(IV) Arthur Selwyn, youngest child of Dr. Thomas L. and Mary Jane (Cole) Megquier, was born in Winthrop, Maine, April 19, 1840. He was educated in the public schools and at Little Blue, a well-known preparatory school in Farmington, Maine. He began his business training as a clerk in a mercantile establishment in Portland, and relinquishing his posi-

tion in order to enlist for service in the civil war, he became attached to General Fremont's bodyguard. After his discharge from the army he located in New York City, first entering the employ of E. A. Morrison in the wholesale commission business, and later becoming connected with the firm of J. B. & J. M. Cornell, dealers in structural iron work. In 1880 he became a member of the firm of Lindsey, Graff & Megquier, which continued in business five years and was dissolved by mutual consent. Removing to Portland, Maine, in 1885, he established the firm of Megquier & Jones, dealers in brass castings, finishings and structural iron work, and built up a profitable business. Mr. Megquier continued at the head of that concern until his death, which occurred November 29, 1891. In musical circles, both in New York and Portland, he was widely and favorably known, having devoted much time to the study of music and the cultivation of his voice. At one time he was director of one of the leading church choirs in Brooklyn, and he became recognized as one of the best tenor singers there. In politics he acted with the Republican party. His religious affiliations were with the Universalists.

Mr. Megquier married, September 9, 1868, Adelaide Hall, of Brooklyn, only child of Wilard and Sarah (Sampson) Hall, and granddaughter (on the paternal side) of Eben and Susan (Ross) Hall, and (on the maternal side) of Captain Daniel and Jane (Schenck) Sampson, the former of whom served in the revolutionary war. Mr. Megquier and his wife, who survives him, were the parents of two daughters: 1. Edith, wife of Herbert W. Barnard, parents of one daughter, Cornelia. 2. Cornelia, married Clayton T. Whipple.

Among American names that of Whitehouse is in frequent and yet notable use by reason of the distinguished attainments acquired by men and women of that name. A few examples will sufficiently illustrate this distinguished characteristic. The Rt. Rev. Henry John Whitehouse (1803-1874), second Bishop of Illinois, and fifty-fifth in succession in the American Episcopate, was a graduate of Columbia College and of the General Theological Seminary; rector of St. Thomas' Church, New York City, 1844-51; successor to Bishop Chase, of Illinois; the first bishop in the American church to advocate the adoption of the Cathedral system in the United States; delivered the first sermon before the first Lambrett Conference in London by invi-

tation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and received the degree of S. T. D. from Oxford University, 1867; Hobart College, 1834, and LL. D. from his Alma Mater in 1865 and from Cambridge, England, 1867. James Horton Whitehouse, born in Staffordshire, England, 1833, designed for Tiffany & Company, New York, the Bryant Vase now in the Metropolitan Museum; William Fitz-Hugh Whitehouse, born 1877, noted explorer and hunter of big game in Somaliland, Abyssinia, British East Africa and Uganda, and explored Abyssinia, and the unknown region south of the chain lakes, and author of "Through the Country of the King of Kings" (Scribners, September, 1902); Henry Remsen Whitehouse, diplomat and author, decorated by King Humbert of Italy with Cross of Commander of Saint Maurice and Saint Lazarus, student of literature and historical research. The Whitehouses of Maine, noted as jurists, and descended from Thomas, who married a daughter of William Pomfret, Dover, New Hampshire, 1658, through Thomas (2), Pomfret (3), Thomas (4), Daniel (5), Edmund (6), John Roberts (7), to William Penn (8) and Robert Treat (9). For the purpose of this sketch, we take up the eighth generation from Thomas, the Dover settler, as follows:

(VIII) William Penn, son of John Roberts and Hannah (Percival) Whitehouse, and a descendant from Thomas Whitehouse, of Dover, New Hampshire, was born in Vassalboro, Kennebec county, Maine, April 9, 1842. He was prepared for college at the Vassalboro Academy, matriculated at Waterville College in 1859, and was graduated A. B. 1863, A. M., 1866. He was principal of Vassalboro Academy, 1863-64, was admitted to the bar in 1865, and began practice in the state capital. He was city solicitor of Augusta for four years, attorney for Kennebec county for seven years, judge of the supreme court of Kennebec county 1878-90, and associate justice of the supreme judicial court of Maine since 1890. He received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Colby University in 1896. He served as a trustee of the Kennebec Savings Bank from 1888; was chairman of the commission on the New Insane Hospital in 1873, and he wrote a monograph published by the state against the cottage system for the care of the insane wards of the state. He was married June 24, 1869, to Evelyn M., daughter of Colonel Robert Treat, of Augusta, Maine, and among their children was Robert Treat.

(IX) Robert Treat, eldest child of William

Penn and Evelyn M. (Treat) Whitehouse, was born in Augusta, Maine, March 27, 1870. He was prepared for college in the public schools of Augusta and Congregational high school, where he graduated in 1887. He was graduated at Harvard A. B., 1891, and at the Law School of Harvard University LL. B., 1893. He read law in the office of Symonds, Cook & Snow, Portland, Maine, was admitted to the Cumberland county bar in 1894, and at once began active practice in all the courts. He was elected county attorney in 1900, and served in that office for four years. On January 16, 1905, he was appointed United States district attorney for the district of Maine, and later accepted the appointment and was sworn into office, which he has since filled with honor and to the entire satisfaction of the bar of the state. He was a member of the school committee of the city of Portland, 1894-98, and served as president of the Lincoln Club of that city, 1900-04. He was also a member of the Cumberland Club, the Country Club, and the Fraternity Club of Portland. He was initiated into the mysteries of the Ancient Order of Free and Accepted Masons through the Ancient Landmark Lodge of Portland. His first law-book, published in 1900, under the title, "Equity Jurisdiction Pleading and Practice," was received with great favor by attorneys throughout the state, and at once took place as an actual necessity in the preparation of any important case in equity. He had in preparation in 1908 a companion work that will undoubtedly prove equally welcome and valuable. Mr. Whitehouse was married June 18, 1894, to Florence, daughter of Samuel Spencer and Mary Caroline (Wadsworth) Brooks, of Augusta. She was educated at the public schools and St. Catherine's Hall, and in music, languages, drawing and painting under the best masters of the city of Boston. She became vocalist in the Rossini Musical Club, of Portland, and spent the years 1891-92 in study and observation in the art centers of Europe, and in the exploration of the antiquities of Syria and Egypt. She is the author of "The God of Things," published by Little, Brown & Company, Boston (1902); "The Effendi," same publishing house (1904), and several of her plays have been produced. Samuel Spencer and Mary Caroline (Wadsworth) Brooks had five children, as follows: Albert Wadsworth, married Mary ———; child, Barbara; Samuel C., Percy W., married Mary Marshall; Florence and Marguerite. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Treat Whitehouse have their home at 42 Deering street, Portland,

Maine. Children: William Penn 2nd, born August 9, 1895. Robert Treat Jr., January 11, 1897. Brooks, born April 21, 1904.

QUIMBY This name is not numerously represented in New England or in any part of America, but the quality of its representatives will compare favorably with that of many families of much larger numbers. It has been identified with the development of Maine, and is entitled to honorable mention in connection therewith. It begins at an early period of American history, in settlement of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and is still continuing in a worthy way along the lines of civilization.

(I) Robert Quimby is found of record in Amesbury, Massachusetts, as a ship-carpenter, and was there married about 1657 to Elizabeth, daughter of William and Elizabeth Osgood of Salisbury. He purchased land in Amesbury the next year, and received grants in 1659-68. He is of record as a "townsman" in 1660 and holding a meeting-house seat in 1667. He died about 1677 and it is probable that his death occurred in the Indian massacre at Amesbury, July 7, of that year. His wife was wounded in that massacre, but survived. She was appointed administratrix of his estate October 9 of that year. The inventory was made August 27. Their son Robert was appointed to administer the estates of both parents September 26, 1694, and it was not divided until 1700. Children: Lydia, William, Robert, John, Thomas, Elizabeth, Philip and Joseph.

(II) John (1), third son of Robert and Elizabeth (Osgood) Quimby, was born September 7, 1665, in Salisbury, where he resided, but little seems to be discoverable about his life and character. The baptismal name of his wife was Mary, but her family name is not of record. She died in Salisbury, August 17, 1710. Children: John, Jeremiah, Eleazer, David, Sarah, Robert, Jonathan, Jacob, Jethro. There is some doubt about the last named, as the records show his birth to have occurred more than three months after the death of his mother.

(III) Robert (2), fifth son of John (1) and Mary Quimby, was born December 13, 1701, in Salisbury, and lived in Hampton Falls, New Hampshire, where he died about 1747. He was a petitioner for a township at Amoskeag, now Manchester, New Hampshire. He was married December 16, 1725, to Judith Sanborn, of Hampton Falls. She was a petitioner for a grant of land in Weare, New Hamp-

shire, in 1748, according to the New Hampshire state papers. She was a descendant of Rev. Stephen Bachilor. Their children included Eleazer, Asahel and Jacob, all of whom were residents of Old Chester, including what is now Candia.

(IV) Jacob, son of Robert (2) and Judith (Sanborn) Quimby, was born June 20, 1740, in Hampton Falls, and was baptized there two days later. In early manhood he settled in Chester and there married Anne, daughter of John Robie, and widow of Jonathan Towle. He died early in life, and administration was granted on his estate to Walter Robie, February 28, 1778. His widow married (third) Joseph, son of Joseph Varnum. On August 20, 1788, Walter Robie was appointed guardian of three of Jacob Quimby's minor children; John, Sarah and Anne. This was probably caused by the proposition of one of the children to get married and a desirability of a division of the father's estate. The eldest son, Jonathan, received his portion in this division, and Anne Varnum, the widow, also received her share. Jacob Quimby served in the regiment raised about 1760 to invade Canada under Colonel John Goffe.

(V) Jonathan, eldest son of Jacob and Anne (Robie) Quimby, was born September 18, 1767, in Chester, settled in Lebanon, New Hampshire, and died November 29, 1827, in Belfast, Maine. He was a blacksmith by occupation, and settled in Belfast about 1805. He was married in 1790 to Susan White, born in 1769, died in 1827. Children: William, Daniel, Sally, Betsy, Jonathan Towle, Phineas Parkhurst and Robert.

(VI) William, eldest child of Jonathan and Susan (White) Quimby, was born April 30, 1792, in Lebanon, New Hampshire, and died June 23, 1879, in Belfast, Maine. He was but twelve years of age when he removed to the latter place with his parents, and there he learned the jeweler's trade and later engaged in business on his own account. Through a weakness of the eyes he was obliged to give up this occupation, and opened a general store in Belfast which he operated until 1864. Immediately following the death of his wife in that year, he went to New Jersey with his son; after remaining there a few years, he returned to Belfast, where his days were ended. He married, November 22, 1818, Apha, daughter of Simeon Watson. She died February 14, 1864. Nine children, five of whom died young; the others were: Amelia Ann, born November 11, 1819, died October 23, 1847; married, November 11, 1842, Albert Merrill, of Frankfort,

Maine. Julia Maria, born August 21, 1821, died January 4, 1892; married Daniel Haraden, of Belfast, Maine; children: John and Frederick. William Edward, born January 10, 1837, died in Minneapolis, Minnesota, December 3, 1869; married Rose A. Oakes; children: Charles Jameson and Edward Conner. Herbert C., see forward.

(VII) Herbert C., son of William and Apha (Watson) Quimby, was born November 26, 1840, in Belfast, and was educated in the local schools. Early in life he became a clerk and thus continued until September, 1864, when he removed to Bangor. He remained in this city less than one year, and removed to New York City in July, 1865, and engaged in the produce commission business. For the first six months he was engaged as bookkeeper and then became a partner in the business, continuing this association until July, 1869, returning then to his native state. He purchased a dry-goods store in Dexter, and removed the stock to Pittsfield, Maine, where he remained but a short time. He sold out in 1871 and again settled in Bangor, where he has since continued among the most active and enterprising business men of the city. He engaged in the shipping business, operating a line of steamers between Bangor and New York, and continued this until 1895, when he became secretary of the Bangor Loan & Building Association. Since that time he has given his entire attention to the duties of this position, and the success of the association is measurably attributed to his business ability and faithful devotion to its interests. He is a member of the Unitarian church and also of the insurance order known as the Royal Arcanum. He married, October 14, 1866, Emma C., born December 25, 1843, daughter of Frederick H. Dillingham, of Bangor, who died at age of ninety-two.

For many long years the MAXWELL Maxwell family has been known as one of the most honorable, influential and prosperous in the state of Maine, and this fine reputation has been recognized far and wide. All this is largely due to the fact that the members of this strong old family have been able to make choices of a very wise kind at early periods in life, and to hold to these in the midst of discouraging circumstances, or to make other choices when many a keen observer saw no good reason for such a course. Many of the Maxwells have early been aware that they possessed the ability to succeed in many dif-

ferent spheres of life's activities, and have learned this from what they have seen their relatives doing, and from the work which they have tested in the quiet, sanguine manner which has ever characterized them. With this discovery has come no false pride, or straying now in this path and now in that, but there has been a choice of some worthy work which was as zealously followed as if the toiler could do only the kind of service to which he laid his hands.

Many of these Maxwells have seen around them opportunities which were as clearly revealed as the green fields about their homes, or the wide stretches of ocean seen from some neighboring hill. But they have known it was wisdom to seek other chances of service though these were only as glimpses of far-off mountains, with patches of sunlight here and there on their crests, and they have not wasted one precious moment in looking at the field or sea. While wise ones shook their heads, and muttered ominous warnings, these wise choosers have gone forth to work in some distant place which they helped to transform from a shaggy forest to a cluster of well-tilled farms. Such was the course of the brothers, James and George Maxwell, of Scarboro, Maine, when they seemed but unwise lads to many who observed them. They left their native town and made their way up the Kennebec river to where a few cabins were dotted over what is now the town of Bowdoinham, Maine. Here they began to work manfully. But at the call of their country they left the homes they were hewing out from the forest and entered the revolutionary army, doing valiant service. Again this wise choice was made, though many said that the cause of liberty of which they had such clear hopes was but a delusion. After this service each young man made choice of a wife, which was characterized by the same wisdom as their other acts in life. James Maxwell married Margaret, daughter of the worthy John and Mary (Means) Patten, of Topsham, Maine. George Maxwell chose a Margaret from the famous and patriotic old family of McLellan. With these they spent a very long and happy married life, surrounded by their children and descendants who added to the brightness and worth of the Maxwell name. Though these Maxwell brothers had been warned at Scarboro, Maine, that their going into the wilderness of the Kennebec would shorten their lives, George Maxwell lived to see seventy-five years, and his brother James saw his ninetieth autumn. "You will lose yourselves in those new places," was the

warning given. But each bore the name of captain in a community that loved and honored them and spread their fame far and wide.

(I) Captain James Maxwell was born in Scarboro, Maine, August 13, 1746, and died at Bowdoinham, Maine, September 16, 1836. He cleared one of the best farms in Bowdoinham, and helped many a neighbor by his kindly advice and work of his strong arms. His smile of cheer often did more to brace others for the storms and toils of life than scores of words from others would have done. In the last day of his life his smile was still bright, and his advice was clear and helpful. He aided greatly in every important undertaking in his town. He was selectman from 1789 to 1791, and also from 1801 to 1809. His service as town clerk covered the years 1789 to 1794. He married, November 27, 1777, Margaret, born at Topsham, Maine, March 8, 1853, died at East Bowdoinham, Maine, July 26, 1831, daughter of John and Mary (Means) Patten, of Topsham, Maine, and granddaughter of the sturdy ancestor, Actor and Pauline (Sutor) Patten. Their children were: 1. Mary, born October 17, 1778, died October 10, 1845; married Timothy Merritt. 2. Peggy, born September 7, 1780, died November 15, 1879; married Elihu Hatch, a very successful farmer of Bowdoinham. 3. Betsy, born May 4, 1782, died April 22, 1843; married William Decker, of one of the strong old Maine families, and was the mother of nine children who were loved and respected by all who knew them. 4. James, born March 10, 1784, was lost at sea in January, 1810. 5. John, born July 3, 1786, died at Port Au Prince, April 12, 1822. 6. Robert, born January 21, 1789, died in Bowdoinham, where he had been a very successful farmer and lumberman, and an ensign in the war of 1812, February 19, 1865. He married Abigail G. Hathorne, of Woolwich, Maine, one of the most successful teachers of her time, and who grandly helped in the training of the six children. 7. Noble, born April 9, 1792, died in Boston, Massachusetts, September 13, 1887; was a noble soldier in the war of 1812, and the successful commander of many ships and a man of noblest qualities. 8. William, whose record is given below. 9. Actor, born March 9, 1797, died at sea, May 13, 1816.

(II) William, son of Captain James and Margaret (Patten) Maxwell, was born at Bowdoinham, Maine, February 22, 1794, died in that town, June 14, 1879. He was a successful farmer and most helpful in the affairs of his town and state. Many fine opportunities

for service beckoned him here and there, but he wisely chose to remain in the town so dear to his heart. He married, March 14, 1826, Betsy Wilson, born at Topsham, Maine, November 14, 1796, died August 13, 1871; thus making as wise a choice of a wife from one of the old pioneer families of Maine as his father had made. She was a woman of noble character, and daily rejoiced in the successful and helpful lives of her eight children. These were: 1. Margaret P., born March 12, 1827, married Charles Woodbury Purington, of Topsham, Maine. 2. Noble, born November 27, 1828, died January 31, 1833. 3. Charles, born December 14, 1830, became a well-known resident of Bath, Maine. 4. Thomas C., whose record is given below. 5. Pamela H., born December 22, 1834, died October 29, 1899; married Andrew J. Reed. 6. John F., born March 12, 1837. 7. Albion K. P., born March 15, 1840. 8. Rachel, born August 29, 1842, married Robert Dunning, of Richmond, Maine.

(III) Thomas C., son of William and Betsy (Wilson) Maxwell, was born in East Bowdoinham, Maine, January 12, 1833, died at Richmond, Maine, April 10, 1895. In his earlier years he cultivated his farm with fine success; sold the farm in 1883 and moved to Richmond and lived retired until his death. At the call of his townsmen he served Bowdoinham as one of the most helpful of her selectmen for seventeen years, and in scores of other ways helped the community where he lived and many people in other towns and cities. He married, October 27, 1860, Ruth Ann, born at Bowdoinham, Maine, June 26, 1840, and who still makes her home at Richmond, granddaughter of James Sedgley, one of Bowdoinham's best soldiers in the revolutionary war, and inherited that strong patriotic spirit of his which led three of the Sedgley name in that town to enter the civil war for three years of good service. Robert and Joseph Sedgley settled in Bowdoinham as early as 1749, being of one of the strong old families of York, Maine. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell are: 1. Mattie C., born February 3, 1862, married Samuel Garretson and resided in Los Angeles, California. 2. Noble, April 21, 1863, one of the prominent business men in Maine; married, February 23, 1892, Florence S., born at Augusta, Maine, April 3, 1867, daughter of Joseph and Philena Whitmore (Hatch) Hill. 3. Gilbert, April 3, 1866, married Lily Foye, two children, Noble and Marjorie. 4. Ruth M., November 7, 1879, married Jefferson Southard. All these children have inherited the noble and helpful qualities which have made

life a blessing and success for their ancestral lines.

The Fickett family is probably the same as the English Fitchett, or Fitchet. This family is of Somersetshire, and bears arms: Gules a lion rampant a baton in bend ermine. Crest: A demi-lion peau ducally crowned or.

(I) John Fickett, immigrant ancestor, may have been a French Huguenot, for the only occasion on which he signed his name, so far as the writer can discover, was on the petition of New Hampshire petitioners to the general court of Massachusetts, February 20, 1689-90, asking for protection from the Indians, when he spelled his baptismal name "Jean." As this spelling is never found among the English for a man's name, the fact of French ancestry seems certainly established by this one record. At that period many French came to the shores of New England, as well as to New Rochelle, New York. It is suggested that the spelling has been Anglicized from Fiquette, or some similar surname. In 1689 he was doubtless of Portsmouth, or vicinity. He had descendants at Kittery, Maine, though the history of Kittery does not mention them. We know that Jean Fickett lived at Scarborough, Maine, an adjacent town. Of his family we know only that he had a son, John Jr., mentioned below.

(II) John (2), son of John (1), or Jean Fickett (1), was born probably in the old country, about 1675. From a deed recorded in York registry Vol. XIV, folio 243, we learn that he had two sons: 1. John. 2. Thomas, mentioned below.

(III) Thomas, son of John Fickett (2), was a shipwright, of Kittery, Maine. He bought the rights of his brother, John Fickett, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, a tanner, to the estate of his father, formerly of his grandfather and grandmother, including the home-stand, upland, marsh and meadow, at Scarborough, Maine, by deed dated December 8, 1731. But for this deed very little would be known of the family. Thomas Fickett became the ancestor of a somewhat numerous family at Scarborough. From Scarborough and Cape Elizabeth there served in the revolution the following, probably all being his grandsons or great-grandsons: John Fickett was in the company of Captain Bryant Morton in 1776, at Cape Elizabeth and Scarborough, also in Captain Joshua Jordan's company, Colonel Jonathan Mitchell's regiment. John Fickett Jr. was a matross in Captain John Wentworth's company, Colonel Peter

Noye's regiment, at Cape Elizabeth. Nathaniel Fickett, Zebulon Fickett, Daniel Fickett, Benjamin Fickett Jr. and Captain Benjamin Fickett were also in the revolution. Thomas Fickett married, December 13, 1749, at Falmouth (now Portland), Maine, Isabella Roberts, of Falmouth. Benjamin Fickett, of Falmouth, married, February 2, 1760, Sarah Sawyer.

(VI) Zechariah Fickett, descendant of the family given above, was born in Scarborough, or vicinity, about 1775. He moved to Harrington, Maine, when a young man, and married Fannie Dinsmoor, a descendant of the Scotch-Irish settlers of New Hampshire. In 1840 he moved to Brewer. He was a farmer all his life. Child, Amos G., mentioned below.

(VII) Amos G., son of Zechariah Fickett (6), was born at Harrington, Maine, July 15, 1806, died October 9, 1875. He was a shipwright all his life. He came to Brewer, Maine, with his father in 1840. He married (first) Lucy S. Willis, daughter of Major John Willis. He married (second) Olive Sewell. Children of first wife: 1. Albert Gilmore. 2. Irene M., married Edward Stoddard. 3. and 4. Ambrose and Amasa, twins. 5. Charles. These three lost their lives in the civil war. Child of second wife: 6. Oscar Amos, mentioned below.

(VIII) Oscar Amos, son of Amos G. Fickett (7), was born in Brewer, July 28, 1861. He was educated in the public schools of his native town. At the age of fourteen he began to learn the butcher's trade in a meat-market in Bangor, Maine. In 1887 he bought out the business of his employer and has carried it on since then. He conducts a large and well-appointed meat and provision market in Bangor, and in connection with his market has a meat-cutting and sausage-making establishment and employs a dozen men. He also does a wholesale business, supplying yachts, vessels and the various summer hotels of the vicinity. He is a merchant of high standing and great popularity. He is a Republican. He is a member of Penobscot Lodge of Odd Fellows; Katahdin Encampment, and of Bangor Council, No. 123, Royal Arcanum. He married, May 19, 1885, Nellie Burke. Their only child died young.

The ancestor from whom the SKINNER Skinner line of this sketch starts was a very early settler in Connecticut, of whose antecedents nothing is known, and who does not appear to have been related to any of the Massachusetts families.

(I) John Skinner first appears at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1639. He married Mary, daughter of Joseph Loomis, and died in 1650. She married (second), November 13, 1651, Owen Tudor, and died August 19, 1680. The Loomis genealogy gives the names of the children of John and Mary as Mary, Ann, John, Joseph and Richard, next mentioned.

(II) Richard, son of John and Mary (Loomis) Skinner, was born in 1646. The name of his wife is not given. He had: John, Richard and Ebenezer.

(III) Richard (2), second son of Richard (1) Skinner, married Hannah Pratt, November 24, 1708, and resided in Colchester. Their children were: Richard and Hannah.

(IV) Richard (3), son of Richard (2) and Hannah (Pratt) Skinner, was born in Colchester, in 1706, died January 2, 1790, in Westchester. He married, February 24, 1736-39, Patience Rowley, who died August 22, 1784. Children: Richard (died young), Abigail, Deborah, Patience, Richard, Abigail, John, Stephen, Patience and Israel.

(V) Stephen, fourth son of Richard (3) and Patience (Rowley) Skinner, was born March 18, 1753, and was baptized April 1, 1753. He married (first) October 17, 1775, Mary Foote, who died April 14, 1785; (second) April 27, 1786, Mary Chamberlain, and resided in Westchester. Children: Mary, Stephen, Alfred, Amasa, Wealthy, David, Sophia and Justin.

(VI) Justin, son of Stephen and Mary (Chamberlain) Skinner, was born December 29, 1790, died in Jonesport, Maine, 1851. He was a seafarer engaged in the coasting trade, and is supposed to have settled in Maine. He married Rachel Cummings, of Jonesport, born about 1818, daughter of Samuel and ——— (White) Skinner. Children: 1. Elizabeth, married George W. Driscoll; one child, Julia. 2. Nancy, married Moses Leighton; one child, Melville L. 3. Austin R., mentioned below. 4. William D., married Mary Church; children: Nathaniel, Austin, William, Belle, Lizzie, Emma, Hannah and Carrie.

(VII) Austin Ralph, the elder of the two sons of Justin Skinner, was born in Jonesport, Washington county, Maine, May 24, 1838. At thirteen years of age he went to sea as a cabin-boy. When opportunity offered, he assisted the carpenter and learned ship-carpentry. He sailed three years before the mast, was then made second and later first mate. During the civil war he was engaged in carrying coal from Philadelphia to Pensacola. In 1865 he was in command of his own vessel.

and for some time was engaged in coasting. He took command of a merchantman sailing between American and European ports and continued till 1888. He then abandoned the sea and resumed work as a ship-carpenter. In the long period he followed the sea many adventures befell him, and being a good storyteller, the tales of life on sea and shore in which he often indulges have entertained his friends on many occasions. He is a member of various secret fraternal orders. He is a member of Portland Lodge, F. and A. M., which he joined in 1866; Bayard Lodge, No. 44, K. of P., Elizabeth City Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Masconoma Lodge, Improved Order of Red Men, of which he is a charter member and a past sagem; and the Golden Cross. In political affiliation he is a Republican, and in religious faith a Universalist. Austin R. Skinner married Carrie Emma, eldest daughter of Hiram and Frances (Romell) Tucker, of Jonesport. Children, six of whom lived to maturity: 1. Carrie E. L., born June 25, 1865, married Frank R. Jones, of Lubec; children: Frank Harold, Charles Green and Clara Mae. 2. Edmund Henley, September 10, 1867, married Isabel Spear; died February 24, 1896. 3. Lizzie Elva, December 2, 1869, married N. D. W. Schoonmaker; children: N. D. W., William Van Buren and Ralph Erwin. 4. William A., mentioned below. 5. Andrew York, September 15, 1874, married Alice Grimstitch. 6. Bertha Willis, September 24, 1877, died May 5, 1901. 7. Lottie Helen, March 28, 1882. 8. Julia Dyer, February 8, 1885.

(VIII) William Austin, second son of Austin R. and Carrie E. (Tucker) Skinner, was born in South Portland, May 20, 1872. He attended the public schools until his graduation from the high school in 1886, and then entered the office of the Cape Elizabeth *Sentinel*, for the purpose of learning the printing business, and remained there two years and a half. Leaving that place, he entered the employ of the Portland Transcript Job Printing Company, where he was employed some time, and then went with the wholesale firm of Milliken, Cousens & Company, and had a place in the shipping department. January 26, 1908, this firm was burned out and was soon after reorganized as a stock company, under the name of the Clark Eddy Company. He still maintains his place in the shipping department. He is an ambitious, diligent and successful young man. His secret fraternity membership is confined to one order, the Knights of Pythias. He is a member of Bayard Lodge, No. 44, of which he is a past chancellor; also of the

Grand Lodge, and the Past Chancellors Association. For one year he was a captain in the South Portland fire department. William A. Skinner married, in South Portland, May 16, 1902, Ida Florence, born September 11, 1877, died September 11, 1905, daughter of John W. and Mary A. (Sterling) Trefethen (See Trefethen).

In the early records of the New England Colonies mention is made of persons bearing the name Moses. As far back as 1637 there were three colonists named John Moses. The earliest mention is of John Moses, of Plymouth, a Welshman, who settled in that town in 1632. Another John Moses, his son, probably born in England, was of Windsor, Connecticut, where he is first mentioned in 1647. The third John Moses was of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and extended mention of him is made below. The name Moses was often spelt Moy-sis, Moises, Moyses and Mosses.

(I) Sergeant John Moses, a Scotchman, of Portsmouth, or Piscataqua, as it was then called, received his first historical mention in a deed dated April 6, 1646, the introductory lines of which are as follows: "Witness these presents that *We* Geo. Cleeve and Richard Tucker of Casco Bay in New England gentlemen for and in consideration of Seven yeares Service as an apprentice pformed unto us by John Moses now of Puchatag River we have granted & confirmed unto him the Sd John Moses his heyres and assigns one hundred acres of land. In Casco bay," &c. The statement above indicates that he was in New England and entered the service of Cleeve and Tucker as early as 1639. January 13, 1652, John Moysis was granted fifteen acres; December 5, 1636, five acres. In the distribution in 1660 of lands to "All such as were reputed inhabitants and free comyners unto the year 1657," John Moses received eighty-three acres. In the list of subscribers, 1658 to 1666, given by Brewster, to "Maintenance of ye Minister," the first name on the list is that of John Moses, who subscribed one pound. He was a deacon in the first church in the town. John Moses appears in 1665 as one of the signers of a petition favoring the jurisdiction of Massachusetts over New Hampshire. He is mentioned several times in early histories as Sergeant Moses, and he may have been sent to America as a soldier by Sir Ferdinando Gorges. His settlement was on the south side of Sagamore creek, where he had forty-two acres of land running back toward Bellahac brook, to which

forty-three acres more were added by the grant of February 3, 1660. This old homestead of the Moses family is situated in the suburbs of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and in 1906 could be reached only by private roads. At the time mentioned it had been continuously in the family name and been occupied by direct descendants of the first proprietor for two hundred and sixty years. The family then had every deed and will touching the title to this land, even the certificate of the first survey. The house then standing was the third over the original cellar. January 6, 1679, John Moses conveyed to his son Aaron one-half of his plantation with certain live stock, to be managed by said Aaron, who was to pay to his father one-half of the profits or increase of the land and cattle. In a deposition made October 16, 1696, John Moses stated he was seventy years old. John Moses married, about 1667, Ann Jones, widow of John Jones; who his first wife was does not appear. His children by his first wife were: Aaron, a daughter, Elizabeth, and Sarah.

(II) Aaron, son of John Moses, was born at Sagamore creek; there is no record of his death. The town and provincial papers furnish evidence of his being a public man who held various civil affairs in town and state, and that he was a lieutenant in Captain Tobias Langdon's company, and was one of the members of a court martial called by Governor Usher at Newcastle, September 29, 1696. He married, in 1677, Ruth, born June 3, 1660, daughter of Henry Sherborn. It is assumed that he married (second) Mary, whose family name is unknown. After his death in 1713 his widow Mary was appointed administratrix of his estate. In 1733 his son James was appointed to complete its settlement. The children of Aaron Moses were: James, Joseph, Josiah, Mark, Martha, Hannah, Abigail and Sarah. - A son Aaron, and a daughter Elizabeth (Moses) Smith, are mentioned as having died without issue previous to winding up the estate, September 10, 1734.

(III) Josiah, son of Aaron Moses, was a tanner, and was constable in 1736. He first lived in Portsmouth, and in 1728 sold out there and moved to Islington creek, where he was living as late as 1761. He married, November 12, 1719, Abigail Nelson, of Portsmouth. Their children, according to the records of the North and South Church, were: Abigail, George, Mary, Nathaniel and Daniel.

(IV) George, son of Josiah and Abigail (Nelson) Moses, was born in Portsmouth, where he was baptized July 5, 1722. He was

the founder of the Scarborough group of the Moses family. The deed records show that "Josiah Moses, tanner, wife Abigail, and George Moses, cordwainer," owned two small lots on Islington creek, Portsmouth. They mortgaged and redeemed these lots, George finally becoming owner of one of them, October 4, 1754, "George Moses of Scarborough, York county, Massachusetts, cordwainer, and wife Frances," convey the other lot and the home in which Josiah then lived. George Moses removed from Portsmouth and settled on a farm owned by Joseph Prout on Scot-tow's Hill, Scarborough, in 1754. The children of George and Frances Moses were: Mary, Sarah, George, Anna, Katherine, David, Josiah and Nathaniel.

(V) George, son of George and Frances Moses, was born at Portsmouth and baptized March 22, 1747. He was a soldier in the revolution from Scarborough, being a private in Captain Samuel Knight's company. He enlisted July 18, 1775, and was in service five months, three weeks and six days, the company being stationed at Falmouth (now Portland) for the defence of the seacoast. He was also in Captain Benjamin Larrabee's company, Colonel Mitchell's regiment, which marched July 9, 1779, on the Penobscot expedition. This term of service was two months, and three days, ending September 12, 1779. He married, August 27, 1772, Anna Harmon. Children: William, John, Anne, Abigail, Aphia and Josiah.

(VI) William, son of George and Anna (Harmon) Moses, was born December 29, 1772, died September 29, 1829. He resided in Scarborough until 1805, when he removed to Buxton, whence in 1822 he went to Eaton, New Hampshire, where his remaining years were spent. He married, January 31, 1796, Anne Milliken, born December 31, 1774, died July 30, 1856. She married (second) Samuel Berry, of Buxton. Their children were: Cyrus, Abraham (died young), Frances, William, George, Mary Fenderson, Horace, Edward and Eliza Ann.

(VII) Cyrus, eldest child of William and Anne (Milliken) Moses, was born September 2, 1796, died February 11, 1885. He was a farmer and shoemaker, and resided in Eaton, and Freedom, New Hampshire, Parsonfield, Saco and Standish, Maine. He married, March 20, 1819, Eunice Underwood, born April 2, 1798, died June 23, 1891. Children: Martha J., Abram, Tryphena, David W., John, Thomas Gannett, William C., Eliza Ann and Alonzo.



Chas. M. Moses

(VIII) Abram, second child and eldest son of Cyrus and Eunice (Underwood) Moses, was born March 24, 1821, died September 2, 1905. For years he was a shoemaker employed in the shops of Cornelius Sweetzer, of Saco, where he always resided. He became a Republican when that party was formed, and always took a lively interest in its progress. He married, in Saco, December 3, 1842, Mary Ann Foss, of Saco, born January 31, 1823, died September 5, 1887. Children: George, Mary Ann, Ellen Augusta, Charles Malcolm and Cordelia Ada.

(IX) Charles Malcolm, fourth child and only son of Abram and Mary Ann (Foss) Moses, was born August 25, 1851. He was educated in the public schools of Biddeford, and at the age of seventeen years began life as a clerk in a hardware store. Later he was bookkeeper and paymaster in the office of the Saco Water Power Machine Company, which position he had for twenty-nine years. For two years, 1878-80, while living in Biddeford, he was mayor of that city. In 1884 he was one of the presidential electors for the state of Maine, and in 1892 a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis. In 1898 he was appointed appraiser in the custom house in Portland, and in January, 1900, he had performed his duties so successfully that he was appointed collector of the port, and has since filled that office with credit to himself and satisfaction to the people and the government he represents. Since January, 1898, he has resided in Portland. In politics he is a Republican, and has taken an active interest in public affairs since he was old enough to know what politics means. He is a member of Dunlop Lodge, No. 47, of Biddeford, Free and Accepted Masons; York Chapter, No. 5, Royal Arch Masons, of Saco; Maine Council, No. 7, Royal and Select Masters; Bradford Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar. Charles M. Moses married, in Saco, January 17, 1872, Lillian J., of Saco, born March 22, 1852, daughter of William H. and Frances (McKenney) Deering. One child, Katherine M., born at Old Orchard, August 17, 1881.

A voluminous account of various Warren families in New England was compiled by the late Rev. Dr. Israel Perkins Warren, of Portland; and from that account the following narrative has been taken.

"The family of Warren has been traced by English writers to a Norman baron of Danish

extraction. The Normans and Danes were united in their efforts to make a settlement in the northern part of France and ultimately succeeded in obtaining a footing in that part of the country which from the Normans took the name of Normandy. One of these barons became connected by marriage with considerable families as is related in the following account of an English author—"The Danish knight" had Gunnora, Herfastus, Wevia, Werina, Duvelina and Sainfra." "Of these Gunnora married Richard Duke of Normandy, who had Richard, the father also of Richard, who dying without issue was succeeded in the dukedom by his brother Robert, the father of William the Conqueror; who by Maud, daughter of Baldwin, Earl of Flanders, had Robert Duke of Normandy, Richard, Duke of Bernay, in Normandy; William King of England, Henry King of England, and several daughters; one of whom, named Gunered, was married to William, the first Earl of Warren and Surrey." "Werina, according to a large Pedigree in the possession of Sir George Warren, drawn up and signed by W. Flower, Norroy, and R. Glover, Somerset Herald in 1580, married Asmundde Comitiss villa (according to some authorities, though the statement is disputed by others). This Werina is said to have had by the said Osmund Hugh Capet, King of France; who had Robert, King of France; who had Henry, King of France; who had Hugh the Great, brother to Philip, King of France. This Hugh was Earl of Vermandois in right of Adela, his wife, daughter and heiress of Herbert, fourth Earl of Vermandois. Hugh had Isabel married to William, Earl Warren, as above, a match in a very high degree honorable to the family of Warren, as it connected them with the blood royal of France as before they had been with the blood royal of England." "The first Warren known on the English soil was William, Earl de Warren, who accompanied William the Conqueror, and who, having married the fourth daughter of William, Gundreda, we may believe to have been one of his principal and confidential auxiliaries. He took an important part in the battle of Hastings, 1066, and his services were so highly estimated by the Conqueror that he gave him lands in almost every county in England. Eight Earls de Warren succeeded to the title and estates of William, Earl de Warren, and finally the eighth earl, by contract with King Edward III, gave up his title and immense property to the King, because he had no direct legal heir." From younger sons of the Duke of

Warren various families claim to have sprung; and Warren both in England and America is a very common name.

(I) Richard Warren, merchant of London, but not one of the "Pilgrims" who went to Leyden, Holland, came to Plymouth in the "Mayflower" in 1620, and died in 1628. He married, before coming to America, Elizabeth March, widow, whose maiden name was Juat or Pratt. She and their five daughters came to Plymouth in the third ship, 1623. After the death of her husband Mrs. Warren joined with the first purchasers of Dartmouth. She died October 2, 1673, aged ninety years. Their children were: Mary, Anne, Sarah, Elizabeth, Abigail, Nathaniel and Joseph. The daughters all married active men of the colony.

(II) Nathaniel, son of Richard and Elizabeth (Juat) Warren, was born in Plymouth and died in 1667. He and his brother were prominent men of the colony, and their names occur often in the "Old Colony Records." Nathaniel married, November, 1665, Sarah Walker, who died in 1700. Their children were: Richard, Jabez, Sarah, Hope, Jane, Elizabeth, Alice, Mercy, Mary, John and James.

(III) Richard (2), eldest child of Nathaniel and Sarah (Walker) Warren, was born in 1646, and removed to Middleborough, where he died in 1696. The name of his wife is not known. His children were: James, Samuel, and John, next mentioned.

(IV) John, youngest son of Richard (2) Warren, was born in 1690, and died in Middleborough, March 3, 1768, aged seventy-eight years. He married (first) Naomie; and (second) Ann Read, who died January 8, 1770, aged sixty-nine. He made his will January, 1768, and mentions therein his wife Ann, a daughter Ann, and sons James, Nathaniel and Nehemiah.

(V) James, son of John Warren, of Middleborough, is not mentioned in the Middleborough records. A James Warren appears in Woodbridge, Connecticut, where he is married by Rev. Benjamin Woodbridge, of Amity, July, 1744, to Abigail Thomas. From such information as he could obtain, Rev. Dr. Israel P. Warren believed this James to be the son of John Warren, of Middleborough. James Warren lived in what is now Bethany. There is a tradition that he came from Ireland. No trace of the name is to be found in the New Haven records until the above. Mrs. Richards, his granddaughter, with whom his widow lived many years, says that he used to carry his wife behind him on horseback to church

at New Haven. He died during the revolution at the North (probably Ticonderoga), where he had gone to take care of his son Edward, then a soldier and sick. His widow died at the home of her son Edward, September 13, 1806. Their children were: Jason, Sarah, Rachel, Abigail, Nathaniel, Jemima, Edward and Richardson.

(VI) Nathaniel (2), fifth child and second son of James and Abigail (Thomas) Warren, born in that part of New Haven then Amity Society, now Woodbridge, New Haven county, Connecticut, January 15, 1755, died in Watertown, March 8, 1836, aged eighty-one. He was a shoemaker and a soldier. He resided in Woodbridge during the war of the revolution, and afterward removed to Watertown, Litchfield county. He volunteered in May, 1776, under Captain Nathaniel Johnson, embarked on board a vessel commanded by Colonel William Douglass, of Connecticut, and joined his regiment in New York city. He was stationed in Broad street, from whence he was ordered to Long Island when the British landed. After the battle of August 27, 1776, he retreated with the army in the night to New York city, and when it was evacuated September 15, 1776, he was ordered to Turtle Bay and to Harlem Heights. There was skirmishing on the route. He was taken sick and was sent with other sick soldiers to Horse Neck, a part of Greenwich, Connecticut. On his recovery he joined his regiment at Wright's Mills, soon after the battle at White Plains, October 28, 1776. He was discharged at Peekskill, at Christmas. After the war he had a pension of \$48 a year. About 1793 he went to Norwich, where he called his name Nathan Warner, and resided there some years. He died in Watertown, March 8, 1836, aged eighty-one. He married (first), August 7, 1780, Susanna Johnson, who procured a divorce from him and subsequently married Levi Hotchkiss, of Derby, where she died March 20, 1839. He married (second) Mary Wedge, born December 23, 1771, at Franklin, Connecticut. She survived him many years, residing in New York city. She was living in 1855. His children by first wife were: Betsey, Charles, Marshall, Isaac, Miles, Susan; by second wife: Gurdon, Henry, and a daughter (died young).

(VII) Isaac, fourth child and third son of Nathaniel (2) and Susanna (Johnson) Warren, born December 23, 1787, died in Goshen, Connecticut, December 14, 1857. He was a shoemaker. After his marriage he settled in Bethany, Connecticut, where he lived till 1841,

and accumulated a handsome property. He was a man of superior natural endowments, having especially great fondness for history and poetry. Some of his own poetical compositions possessed considerable merit. But for his unfortunate habits he would have been a superior member of society. He married, September 12, 1812, Leonora Perkins, who died in Scranton, Pennsylvania, October 22, 1878. She was an estimable woman and valued member of the Congregational church in Bethany, with which she united in 1837. Their children were: Israel Perkins, William Edward, Susan Harriet, Isaac Watts, Harris Franklin, Cornelia Ann and George Frederick.

(VIII) Rev. Dr. Israel Perkins, eldest child of Isaac and Leonora (Perkins) Warren, born April 8, 1814, died October 9, 1892. He was named for his grandfather, Israel Perkins, with whom he resided from the age of ten to fifteen years. From the fall of 1829 he was a clerk in the grocery of Amos Thomas, of New Haven, till the spring of 1830. He then went to learn the tailor's trade with E. M. Payne, of Naugatuck, but after three months went to live with B. W. Root, then of Southbury, where he remained in the same pursuit till the fall of 1831. In the spring of that year he became hopefully pious in a revival in that place and united with the Congregational church of Southbury by profession November 6, 1831. Shortly after he commenced a course of study for the ministry. He taught the center district school in Bethany in the winter of 1832-33, and the center district school in Cheshire in the winter of 1833-34, studying in the summers and while in school as he was able. Having no resources except character and energy, he was received as a beneficiary of the American Education Society in 1834, and in the same year entered the freshman class of Yale College. He joined the Society of Brothers in Unity, and in his junior year was elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. He delivered a dissertation at junior exhibition, in 1837, and also at commencement, 1838, when he graduated.

In May, 1838, while still a member of college, he became principal of the academy in Upper Middletown (now Cromwell), Connecticut, at a salary of five hundred dollars a year, and remained there till October, 1839, when he entered the junior class of the Yale Theological Seminary. By special permission of the faculty during his middle year he took the studies and lectures of that and the senior year together. June 1, 1841, he was licensed

to preach by the Hartford South Association at their session in Glastonbury, Connecticut. Soon after he began an engagement to preach in Granby, Connecticut, as stated supply, and was ordained and installed pastor there April 20, 1842. After a ministry of three years he was at his own request dismissed, May 1, 1845, and resided during the next year at the home of his father-in-law, Captain Thomas Stow, in Cromwell, preaching as he had opportunity. July 8, 1846, he was installed pastor of the church in Mt. Carmel, Hamden, whence he was dismissed at his own request, September, 1851. In the same month he received a call from the Third Church in Guilford, Connecticut, which he declined. October 2 following he was installed pastor of the First Church in Plymouth, Connecticut, from which he was dismissed February 3, 1856. After preaching for a few weeks in various places, he received a call to be pastor of the Second Congregational Church in Manchester, which he declined, and subsequently made a visiting tour to the West. During an engagement of three weeks at Grand Rapids, Michigan, he received notice of his appointment as associate secretary of the American Seaman's Friend Society at New York, which he accepted and entered on the duties of that office July 1, 1856. He continued there till February, 1859, when he was appointed district secretary of the American Tract Society of Boston, to reside in New York city. This he accepted, and in May following was appointed secretary to go to Boston and take charge of the publication department of the Society. The following is a list of the works published by him as author or compiler, not including the publications of the society which were edited by him: "The Sisters," 283 pages; "Sadduceeism," 66 pages; "The Crossbearer," 206 pages; "Snow Flakes," 146 Pages; "The Freedman's Primer," 64 pages; "Spelling Book," 160 pages; "Second Reader," 160 pages; "Third Reader," 264 pages; "Commentary on the Gospels," 386 pages; "The Soldier's Hymn Book," 64 pages; "George N. Briggs," 64 pages; "Death of the Soul," 28 pages; "How to Repent; How to Believe; Corpse in a Ball Dress" (tract), 17 pages; "Pemberton Mill," 43 pages; "How to Begin to be a Christian," 75 pages. July 15, 1868, he received the honorary degree of D. D. from Iowa College, Grinnell, Iowa. January 1, 1869, he resigned his office as secretary, and entered into partnership with Erastus Blakeslee, of Boston, as publishers and booksellers in Boston, Massachusetts. In June following he was appointed general agent of the

American Tract Society, with Mr. Blakeslee as depository, and served in this capacity till May, 1870. He then resumed business for himself. In 1872 he joined the firm of Broughton & Wyman in New York in the same business. The next year Mr. Broughton retired and the firm became Warren & Wyman. Severe financial depression coming on, the firm made assignment and discontinued business in November, 1875. In October, 1875, Dr. Warren was appointed editor of the *Christian Mirror*, and moved to Lewiston, Maine. April 1, 1877, he purchased the paper and removed it and his family back to Portland, and was its owner and publisher. In addition to the books above enumerated he later wrote and published "Parousia"; "Chauncy Judd," 314 pages; "Three Judges," 303 pages; "Our Father," 355 pages, and "The Stanley Family of America," and "Revelation," 352 pages. He was a man of great energy and activity, and was all his active life one of the foremost of his profession in good works. His labors made a deep and lasting impression upon those congregations to which he ministered. He was married (first), August 21, 1841, to Jane Stanley Stow, of Cromwell, by Rev. Zebulon Crocker. She was the daughter of Captain Thomas and Phoebe Stow; was born December 13, 1811, died February 26, 1881. He married (second), January 2, 1882, Mrs. Sarah Lewis Cushman, of Portland, Maine, who died November 26, 1885. Married (third), October 6, 1886, Juliet Marion Stanley, of Winthrop, Maine. The last wife was for some time assistant editor of the *Christian Mirror*, and after Dr. Warren's death its editor for a considerable time. The children of Rev. Dr. I. P. and Jane Stanley (Stow) Warren were: Jane Lenora, Stanley Perkins and Lillie Jane. Annie Margaret was an adopted daughter.

The records of the Stow family are very extensive. They contain not only the history of the parent family for many centuries in England, but also that of its numerous descendants in America. Like many of those other purely English families, it includes the names and deeds of those who have been prominent in the civil and political history of the two countries, and of those other families, equally distinguished, with which it is connected by marriage. From these records, so far as they may relate to that branch from which the late Mrs. Jane Stanley (Stow) Warren was descended, the following is condensed:

Stowe or Stow, for the name is spelled in both ways, is a very ancient name in England. It is found particularly in Middlesex and Lin-

colnshire. Some of the facts which have been collected in regard to the family, previous to the settlement in this country, are herewith given.

In 1285 King Richard II presented John de Stowe, of London, to the living of Rotherfield. In 1297 Henry Stowe, draper of London, bought of Sir John Abel a lot of land on the Thames, in All Hallows ad Foenum, where goods were landed. Two centuries after this Thomas Stowe, tallow chandler, dwelt in St. Michael's parish, Cornhill, London. He died in 1526, and his will, which is recorded in the register of the bishop of London, is as follows:

"In the name of God, Amen. In the year of our Lord, 1526, the last of September, I Thomas Stowe, Citizen and tallow-chandler of London, in good and hole mynd, thanks to our Lord Jesu, make this my present testament.

"First, I bequeath my soul to Jesu Christ, and to our blessed lady, Seynt Mary, the virgin, etc. My body to be buried in the little grene churchyard of Seynt Mychel, Cornhill, between the crosse and the churchwall, nigh the wall as may be, by my father and mother, and sisters and brothers, also my children.

"Also I bequayth to the hygh altar of the foresayd church for my tythes forgotton, 12d. Item, to Jesu's Brotherhedde, 12d. I give to Christopher and St George, 12d. Also to the seven sltars in the church aforesaid in worship of the seven sacraments, every year, during three years, 20d.

"Item. 5 shillings to have on every altar a washyng candel burning from 6 of the clock till it be past 7 in the worship of the seven sacraments. And this candel shall begin to burn, and to be set upon the altar from All-halloween day until it be Candelmassday following; and it shall be washing candel, of 7 in the lb.

"Also I give to the brotherhedde of clerks to drink, 20d. Also I give to them that bayre me to church, every man, 4d. Also I give to a pore man or woman every Sunday in each year, 1d, to say five paternosters and aves and a credo for my soul. Also I give for the separation of pales, 8d.

"Also I will have six new torches, and eleven torches of St. Mychel and St. Anne, and eleven of St. Christopher, and eleven of Jesu of the best toryches.

"Also I bequaith to Thomas Stowe, my son, 20 lbs. in stuff of household, as here followeth, that is to say, my great melting panne with all the instruments that longeth thereto.

"Also I bequaith to my sonne Thomas, 6lb,

13s. 5d. as hereafter followeth. Item, a nest of silver and gilt, 55s. Item, a pounced piece weighing 6 ozs, and more 40s. Item, a mass of a pynt, 26s, 8d. Item a lyttle maser, 13s. 4d.

"Item. Of this my present Testament I make Elizabeth, my wife, executrix, and Thomas Stowe, my son, my overseer, and Mr Tyndal as a solicitor with my son Thomas, and he to have for his labor, 10s."

Thomas Jr., being thus enriched with his father's "great melting panne and all the instruments belonging thereto," pursued his tallow-chandler's trade with such success that, besides his city house in Cornhill, for his pleasure and diversion he rented a garden and cottage in the country, situated on the bankside of Throckmorton street in Broad street near to the place where Draper's hill now stands. This garden, which was five and forty feet in length, he rented of Sir Thomas Cromwell, King Henry VIII's great minister and secretary of state, for the yearly sum of six shillings and eight pence. This Stowe died in 1599, and was buried in St. Michael's, Cornhill. His will is not to be found. His widow, Margaret, however, left a will, bearing date June 29, 1568, which affords many graphic illustrations of the times. She bequeathed her body to be buried by her husband in the cloister, and 30s. to bury her decently, and 10s. for her children and friends to drink withal after her funeral. To the poor 5s. worth of bread, to the company of tallow-chandlers 6s. and to follow her corpse to the church.

A comparison of her will with that of her father-in-law, above recited, shows the progress which the ideas of the Reformation had already begun to make among the common people. She writes, "I bequeath my soul to Almighty God, my maker and Creator, and to his only Son, our Lord Jesus Christ, my only Saviour and Redemer, with the Holy Ghost and into the fellowship of the Holy Host of Heaven." She makes no provision for altar candles, aves and paters. Her father-in-law had left five shillings for altar candles and one penny a year for some poor person to say aves and paters for his soul; but she leaves ten shillings for her friends and children to have a drink withal, after her funeral, and five shillings to buy bread for the poor without either aves and paters in return.

John Stowe, the famous chronicler of the kings of England, and surveyor of the city of London, a painstaking and voluminous writer, was the oldest son of Thomas and Margaret.

He belonged to the honorable company of merchant tailors, a company which has now the most splendid and well conducted school in the Old City of London. He endeavored to make his living as a draper and tailor, but by his enthusiastic devotion to the study of antiquities, he exposed himself to many suspicions and persecutions, was all his life plagued with poverty, and after a long life spent in hard labor died in the depths of poverty, leaving little behind him except piles of Mss., to which posterity has paid all desirable honor. His first trouble was, that in the reign of that capricious tyrant, Henry VIII, he was accused by a priest of disaffection to the government, and inclination to Lutheranism, and brought to trial. He defended himself so well, however, that he was not only acquitted, but his accuser was condemned to stand in the pillory, and to have the letters "F. A." (false accuser) branded into his cheek with a hot iron.

Stowe neglected his trade and studied with great assiduity the antiquities of England. He went on foot from cathedral to cathedral throughout the kingdom and especially in London, in which pursuit he was greatly animated by the praises of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, and Dr. Parker, archbishop of Canterbury, who gave him good words and flattering commendations, but very little of material aid. Living much in his solitary chamber and collecting great quantities of curious old publications and Mss., his neighbors, not knowing how else to account for his conduct, thought he must be secretly in favor of popery, and a worshiper of popish books. Accordingly he was denounced to Queen Elizabeth's council as a suspected person, and Grindal, bishop of London, sent three commissioners to arrest Stowe, the tailor, and search the premises. He had been in danger of dying for suspicion of Lutheranism in King Henry's time, and was now being persecuted for popery in the reign of Elizabeth. To Stowe's great vexation the three commissioners entered his house without ceremony, tumbled over his precious collection of parchments and Mss., dearer to him than his heart's blood, ransacked his closets, eviscerated his bundle of papers, and reported to the bishop, "That they found books in defense of the Papistry which showed him to be a great favorer of that religion." His friends, the earl of Leicester and Archbishop Parker, did him good service and interposed for his acquittal. A discarded servant, however, again accused him before the archbishop,

and drew up charges in one hundred and forty articles; but the learned prelate still stood by him, and he was again declared innocent.

After publishing several large books he became so poor and needy that he petitioned the lord mayor and aldermen of London for help. He tells them that he is of the age of three score and four; that he has for the space of about thirty years last past, beside his Chronicle dedicated to the earl of Leicester, set forth divers works to the honor of the city of London. He therefore petitioned them to bestow upon him some yearly pension, whereby he might reap somewhat toward his great charges. This seems not to have been very liberally responded to, for he was soon found at his tailor's board again, and that too in circumstances which exposed him to great annoyance from his illiterate neighbors. They were somewhat envious; they disliked it that one of their own rank in life should have the presumption to write and publish folios, and number among his friends earls and archbishops, especially one who had no more sense than to spend all his earnings in buying old books and now in his old age have nothing to live upon. So many were the insults and abuses that came upon his harmless old head, that he was fain to petition the magistrates for protection. This was in the reign of Elizabeth, and probably no attention was given it. Once long before the poverty of Stowe was anticipated, or the despicable meanness and shameful heartlessness of King James was established beyond dispute by his own sign manual, Ben Johnson told his friend Drummond, of Hawthornden, that he and Stowe when walking together met two lame beggars, and Stowe, as if with some half presentiment of how he was to end his days, gaily asked them, "what they would have to take him to their order." Speaking of his great literary labor, Stowe says, "It hath cost me many a weary mile's travel, many a hard-earned penny and pound, and many a cold winter night's study." In writing to the Rev. Dr. Warren the late Professor C. E. Stowe, of Andover Theological Seminary, said, "I have visited London three times and have always made a pilgrimage to the old church of St. Andrews at Landaff, where John Stowe is buried. His monument is preserved with the greatest care, and my wife and all my friends who have seen it say that there is a strong family resemblance to me and mine. The old lady who takes care of this church calls him her "quiet old gentleman," and always puts a fresh bouquet of flowers in his hand every Christmas. On his

monument his name is spelled "Stowe." It occurs several times as the name of a place (the word in Saxon means Place), and there I think it is always spelled Stowe. This I believe was the old Saxon orthography, "Waltham Stowe, Stowe in the Wold," etc.

(1) The first member of the Stowe family in America, of which there are records, was John Stowe, who brought over his wife, Elizabeth (Bigg) Stowe, and their six children in the ship "Elizabeth" in 1634. He came from Hawkhurst, Kent, "a parish partly in the hundred of Henhurst, rape of Hastings, Co. of Sussex, but chiefly in the eastern division of the hundred of Barnfield, lathe of Scray, Co. of Kent, five miles S. S. W. from Cranbrooke." He came over in one of the Winthrop companies, settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts, and took the freeman's oath September 3, 1634. He was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, which was instituted in 1638, and was a representative of Roxbury, 1639. In the same year he owned two hundred and twenty-five acres of land, and had twenty-one persons in his family, and also owned "twenty goats and eight kids." In the History of Roxbury he is called, "an old Kentish man." His children were: Thomas, Elizabeth, John, Nathaniel, Samuel and Thankful.

John Pierpont, who married Thankful, youngest daughter of John Stowe, had a son James, called in an old agreement, "a student of ye liberall artes," who was a preacher and settled in New Haven, Connecticut. Rev. James Pierpont's daughter, Sarah, married Jonathan Edwards. His eldest daughter, Esther, married Aaron Burr, president of New Jersey College, and father of Aaron Burr, vice-president of the United States. His daughter, Mary, married Timothy Dwight, and was mother of Timothy Dwight, late president of Yale University.

(2) Thomas, of Middleton, son of John Stow, was born in England, and died in 1664. He married Mary Griggs, of Roxbury, who died in 1680. Their children were: Samuel, Thomas, Nathaniel, John, Mary, Elizabeth and Thankful. Thomas Stow removed to Concord, Massachusetts, in 1639, in the first company who settled there. He then owned two houses in Roxbury, which he sold to John Pierpont in 1648 for £110. When a meeting of the military company attempted to settle disputes about divisions of lands, Thomas Stow was dissatisfied and moved to Connecticut. His estate was valued at £42, 5s., 6d. He was schoolmaster before 1650, and gave three

acres of land for a schoolhouse. Thomas and his brother Samuel Stow owned jointly six hundred acres of land between Fairhaven and the Sudbury line.

(3) Thomas, son of Thomas Stow, of Middletown, was born in 1651, married Bethia Stocking in 1675, who died in 1732, aged seventy-five. He died in 1729-30, aged seventy-nine. Their children were: Bethia, Samuel, Bethia, Mary, Thomas, Hannah and Joseph.

(4) Joseph, of Middletown, Connecticut, son of Thomas Stow, was born August, 1703, married Sarah Buckley, March 14, 1734-35. He died November 1, 1776, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. Their children were: Rebeckah, Sarah, Joseph, Dorothy, Joseph and Zebulon. His will was probated April 14, 1777, in which he gives his wife, Sarah, the improvement of one-half of the whole estate while remaining his widow; to his son Joseph his dwelling house and two and one-half acres at Furneck; to his son Zebulon one acre where his new house stands; also legacies to his daughters, Sarah Savage and Dorothy Frary, and to his granddaughter, Lydia Russell, one red cloak and after his wife's decease all the estate that belonged to Catherine Russell. He appointed his sons, Joseph and Zebulon, executors.

(5) Zebulon, son of Joseph Stow, was a sea-captain, who did a large business, and traded in vessels, etc. He lived in Cromwell, Connecticut, in a house standing on the corner where in 1855 the Baptist church was located. He married (first) Rosetta Riley, April, 1773, who died January 7, 1792; (second) Hannah Warner, October 24, 1792, who died June 10, 1831. His will was probated April 24, 1809, and the inventory was \$8,371.42. Their children were: Zebulon, William, Thomas, Edward, Rosetta and Russell.

(6) Thomas, son of Zebulon Stow, of Cromwell (now Middletown), Connecticut, born May 12, 1777, died August 14, 1845. He married Phoebe Stanley, September 18, 1800, who died September 27, 1857. Their children were: Caroline Rosetta, Thomas, Jane Stanley and Anna North. Thomas Stow, on his marriage, built a house in Cromwell, which he occupied until his father's death, when he removed to the house of the latter, where his children were born and where he died. He first learned the trade of a printer, but never pursued it. He was a merchant in Cromwell, of the firm of Dewey & Stow, Dewey being his wife's brother. His health failing him, he went to sea as a supercargo for his father, and afterward pursued a seafaring life as a

captain. He made many voyages to the West Indies, England, Ireland, France, Spain, etc., suffered several shipwrecks, and once nearly starved to death in a calm. He was for several years the captain of the steamer "Oliver Ellsworth," on the Connecticut river, and was captain of a tugboat on the Hudson. He was also captain of a vessel employed by the government for the removal of the Seminole Indians from Florida. His last sea voyage was to Malaga, Spain, in 1839, after which he retired from active life and resided at home in Cromwell. Captain Stow united with the church in Cromwell, August 5, 1827, when about fifty years old, and in the latter part of his life was a devoted Christian. He was a man of rather more than medium stature, quiet of temper and movement, exceedingly kind and tender in his feelings, devotedly attached to his family, an esteemed citizen and a good man. He had not been fortunate in his business pursuits, and therefore left but a small property consisting only of his homestead and furniture, which he left by will to his widow, to be divided at her death equally between his daughters, Jane and Anna.

(7) Jane Stanley Stow, second daughter of Thomas Stow, was born in Cromwell, Connecticut, December 13, 1811; married Rev. Dr. Israel Perkins Warren, August 25, 1841; died in Portland, Maine, February 26, 1881, aged sixty-nine years. The following record of Mrs. Warren is taken from "The Stanley Families," and prepared by her husband, Rev. Dr. Warren:

"Mrs. Jane Stanley Warren inherited in an eminent degree the sterling qualities of her New England ancestry. She became interested in religion at about the age of fifteen, and united with the Congregational church in her native village in June, 1827. Her piety was characterized by active benevolence. Her care was to do good, live for others, her family, her friends, her associates in the church and all who needed sympathy and help. In the various fields opened to her as a pastor's wife, in efforts for the poor and sick, in missionary circles and institutions of all sorts she was ever most active. She was one of the founders, and for many years the corresponding secretary of the Union Maternal Association of Boston. During the civil war she was one of the foremost in that circle of ladies in the Mount Vernon church, Boston, so distinguished for their efforts in behalf of our soldiers in the field and in hospitals. In anti-slavery and temperance work her heart was never weary. The cause of missions was es-

pecially dear to her. Her mind was well stored with general literature, especially in the line of her husband's profession. Before her marriage she went through a systematic course of theological reading, transcribing, in her beautiful handwriting, two large quarto volumes of nearly twelve hundred pages, the entire lectures of the theological department of Yale College. During her husband's connection with the Tract Society she rendered him much valuable assistance with her pen, chiefly in the department of juvenile publications. One of her books, the history of the missionary vessel, the "Morning Star," passed through many editions. She had all her life been subject to much bodily suffering. When a child she received a kick from a vicious horse, from which she lay many weeks near to death, and the mark of which upon her face she bore through all her life. Nervous pain and disease lavished upon her their multiplied woes. Her last and fatal illness resulted from senile gangrene, and was attended with severe and protracted suffering, but her Christian fortitude and patience never failed her. The last conscious hours were more than peaceful; they were full of hope and joy."

(IX) Stanley Perkins, second child and only son of Rev. Dr. Israel P. and Jane Stanley (Stow) Warren, was born in Mount Carmel (Hamden), Connecticut, September 15, 1846. When about three years of age he was taken by his parents on their removal to Plymouth, where he resided until they went to New York city in 1856. He attended the grammar school department of the old University of New York and the Sixth avenue public school, and during the summer of 1859 was at Munson Academy in Munson, Massachusetts. The family began residence in 1859 in Boston, Massachusetts, and he entered the Boston Latin school that fall. In 1863 he left that school to enter Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, from which he graduated in the class of 1865. Entering Yale University as a freshman the same year he graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1869. The first of July following he moved to Bridgeport, Connecticut, and engaged in business as agent of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, and filled that place until 1873, when he resigned. He began the study of medicine in February, 1872, under the preceptorship of Robert Hubbard, M. D., of Bridgeport. He took his first course of medical lectures at the Yale Medical School during the session of 1872-73, and his second course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons (now the medical department of Co-

lumbia University), during 1873-74, receiving the degree of M. D. from Yale University in 1874. Practicing his profession in Bridgeport, Connecticut, until 1876, he then removed to Farmington, Maine, where he was active in his profession until October, 1879, when he removed to Portland, where he has since continuously resided and practiced for almost thirty years. He has made a specialty of obstetrics, and is the author of "Principles of Obstetrics," published by Wood & Company, New York, 1903. He is now obstetrician to the Maine General Hospital and consulting physician to the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary of Portland. He is medical examiner and nominator for several insurance companies, member of the American Medical Association, the Maine Medical Association, several private medical societies, the Maine Historical Society, the Portland Club, and the Portland Board of Trade. In politics he is a Republican. He was a member of the board of supervisors of Portland schools 1896-98, and was re-elected in 1903, serving continuously till the present time, his term of office expiring in 1909. He became a member of the Congregational church at Bridgeport, Connecticut, was a member of the same church at Farmington, Maine, and since he began his residence in Portland has been a member of the State Street Congregational Church. He was superintendent of Sunday school in Bridgeport, and has held other church positions.

He married, in New Haven, Connecticut, September 15, 1869, Sarah Elizabeth North, born February 22, 1848, second daughter and child of John Goodrich and Betsy (Dickinson) North, of New Haven. Mr. North was always engaged in life and fire insurance in New Haven, and prominent in Sunday school work and in the Congregational church, a philanthropist, and a leading citizen of the city. John Goodrich North, 1823-1892, was the son of Lemuel North, 1786-1875, and Rebecca Goodrich; son of David North, 1761-1823; son of Jedediah North, 1734-1816, and Sarah Wilcox, 1739-1775. These Norths were direct descendants of John North, the original settler who came to New England in the ship, "Susan and Ellen," and settled in Farmington, Connecticut, in 1630. He was probably a descendant of the great family of the English Norths, though there is no documentary proof of the same. John Goodrich North married Betsy Dickinson, of New Haven, who was born 1821 and is still living. She was daughter of Raphael Dickinson, of New Haven, and Nancy McNeil. He was son of Oliver Dickin-

son, of Littlefield, who was a soldier in the revolutionary war, 1757-1847, and Anna Landon, 1760-1849. Nancy McNeil was daughter of Captain William and Hulda (Augor) McNeil. He was the son of Archibald and Sarah (Clark) McNeil. For many generations these families resided in Connecticut.

The following line of Warren
WARREN which appears very early in Watertown, Massachusetts, has a branch in Grafton, which is now represented by a prominent family in Westbrook, Maine.

(I) John Warren came to America probably in 1630, in the fleet with Sir Richard Saltonstall. He was then forty-five years of age. He settled in Waterbury, Massachusetts, was admitted freeman, May 18, 1631, and was selectman from 1636 to 1640. In 1635 he and Abraham Browne were appointed to lay out all highways, and to see that they were repaired. His homestead lot in 1672 contained twelve acres. He also owned seven other lots, amounting to one hundred and seventy-six acres. October, 1651, he and Thomas Arnold were each fined twenty shillings for an offense against the laws concerning baptism. March 14, 1659, he was to be warned for not attending public worship; but "Old Warren is not to be found in town." April 4, 1654, he was fined for neglect of public worship, fourteen Sabbaths, each five shillings—total three pounds ten shillings. May 27, 1661, the houses of "Old Warren and Goodman Hammond" were ordered to be searched for Quakers. Mr. Warren seems to have agreed in religious sentiments with Dr. John Clark, of Newport, Nathaniel Briscoe Sr., who returned from Watertown to England, Thomas Arnold, who moved from Watertown to Providence. They were probably all Baptists. John Warren married, in England, Margaret ———, who died November 6, 1662. He died December 13, 1667, aged eighty-two. His will, dated November 30, proved December 17, 1667, mentions the following children, all born in England: John, Mary, Daniel, Elizabeth.

(II) Captain John (2), eldest son of John (1) and Margaret Warren, was born in England, in 1622, and settled in Watertown with his parents. He was made a freeman May 18, 1645, selectman in 1676. His will, dated January 12, was proved February 22, 1703. He married, July 11, 1667, Michal, widow of Richard Bleys, and daughter of Robert Jennison. She died July 14, 1713. Her inventory amounted to one hundred and fifty pounds

three shillings. The children of Captain John and Michal were: Margaret, Sarah, Elizabeth, Mary, John, Grace, Samuel.

(III) John (3), eldest son of John (2) and Michal (Jennison) (Bleys) Warren, was born in Watertown, May 21, 1678, and resided in Weston. His estate was administered upon by widow Lydia, July 29, 1726. His inventory footed £391, 4s., 11d. He married first, Abigail Hastings, born December 8, 1679, daughter of John and Abigail (Hammond) Hastings, of Watertown. She died July 19, 1710, and he married second, May 14, 1711, Lydia Fiske. She survived her husband and married second, in Weston, June 17, 1730, Benjamin Harrington. Children of John Warren were: John, Sarah, Samuel, Thomas, David, Benjamin, Abigail and William.

(IV) Captain Samuel, second son of John (3) and Abigail (Hastings) Warren, was born March 18, 1704, and died January 26, 1775. Samuel Warren removed from Weston to Grafton in 1730, as is shown by the following extract from the church record: "S. Warren is a person free from public scandal and (in charity) is meet for church communion." Signed, "William Williams," pastor of the church in Weston." He was one of the original members of the First Church of Grafton, and his daughter Sarah was the first white child baptized there. Tradition says he bought his land of the Indians. He built his first house of logs, some distance south of the house now standing built by his grandson John. He commanded a company that marched for the relief of Fort William Henry, March 25, 1757. He married, at Weston, August 26, 1728, Tabitha Stone, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Waite) Stone. Children: Samuel, Sarah, Rebecca, Abigail, John, Tabitha, William, David, Joseph and Martha.

(V) Captain Joseph, fifth son of Captain Samuel and Tabitha (Stone) Warren, was born April 22, 1745, and died July 19, 1808. In February, 1763, he was a private in Captain Ebenezer Cox's company, in His Majesty's service. He was sergeant in Captain Luke Drury's company that marched from Grafton to Lexington, April 19, 1775. In April, 1776, he was second lieutenant in Captain Nathaniel Sherman's company, Colonel John Goulding's regiment. August 1, 1777, he commanded a company which marched to the relief of Bennington, and again August 16, and in September. He married, March 28, 1765, Lois Lyon, born 1746, died February 7, 1816. Children: Samuel, John, Sally, Tabitha, Lois, Phila and Delphia.

(VI) John (4), second son of Captain Joseph and Lois (Lyon) Warren, was born November 28, 1767, and died June 17, 1828. He left home soon after attaining his majority, and began to clear and pay for a farm in New Hampshire. This farm he soon sold, and in the year 1798 formed a partnership with Jonathan Wheeler. About 1815 he withdrew from the firm of Wheeler, Warren & Chase, and retired to his farm where his father and grandfather had lived from time to time. By purchase he added many acres more, and about the year 1804 he built the house now standing. As a business man he was systematic and clear-headed; and a balance sheet still in existence shows his methodical habits. After his retirement to his farm he was much interested in town affairs. He had a marked domestic taste and was of a mirthful temperament, and his neighbors enjoyed his jokes and were fond of repeating them. He once sent a boy, not overbright, to the mill to have some grain ground. Before the boy left for the mill Mr. Warren told him that the miller was a very sharp man, and he must see that the miller did not cheat him. When the boy returned from the mill, Mr. Warren asked him what success he had had and if the miller had treated him all right; the boy replied that the miller, when he thought he was not looking, took some of Mr. Warren's grain out of the hopper and put it with his own. "Then what did you do?" asked Mr. Warren. "When he was not looking I put it back again," replied the boy. The miller was often reminded by Mr. Warren of his trying to cheat a poor half-witted boy. John Warren married, May 20, 1797, Polly Chapin, who died June 4, 1804; he married second, October 14, 1804, Susannah Grout, who was a woman of rare wisdom and force of character. She was born in 1780 and died December 23, 1837. Children of first marriage: Mary C., John A. and Caroline F. Children of second wife: Sally H., Anna G., Joseph D. (died young), Jonathan M., Samuel A., Susanna C., Joseph A., Samuel D., Sally E., Adelia M. and Hannah L.

(VII) Joseph A., fourth son of John and Susannah (Grout) Warren, was born in Grafton, June 17, 1815, and died in Wauwatosa, Wisconsin, June, 1903. He was educated in the common schools, and learned the carpenter's trade. In 1841 he went to Wauwatosa, Wisconsin, where his elder brother, Jonathan M., had a flour mill and was a prominent citizen. Joseph A. was a pioneer settler, an industrious and respected business man. He bought a farm in 1839 on which he lived until

his death. He was a Republican from the formation of that party until his death. He was one of the founders of the Congregational church in Wauwatosa, and contributed liberally toward the building of the house of worship erected there. He married first, in 1836, Sarah H., daughter of Ebenezer Potter, of Fitzwilliam, New Hampshire. Children: 1. Maria S., married H. R. Hayden, of Hartford, Connecticut. 2. John E., mentioned below. 3. Sarah H., who died in 1864. He married second, Harriet F. Green; children: 4. George H., who died in 1860. 5. Harriet F., who died in 1880. 6. Carrie G., still living in Wauwatosa.

(VIII) John E., only son of Joseph A. and Sarah H. (Potter) Warren, was born in Grafton, Massachusetts, 1840, taken by his parents to Wauwatosa, Wisconsin, in 1841, and educated in the public schools. After leaving school he taught for two winters and farmed the remainder of the year. At the outbreak of the civil war he responded to the first call for volunteers and enlisted in Company B, First Wisconsin Infantry, a three months regiment, and served in the Harpers Ferry region during the term of his enlistment. After the expiration of his term of enlistment he again enlisted in the Seventh Wisconsin Battery Light Artillery, and remained with it till the close of the war. He saw much active service; he participated in the battle of Falling Water, Virginia, July 2, 1861, the Siege of Island No. 10, in March, 1862, the battle of Parker's Cross Roads, West Tennessee, and Brice's Cross Roads, Mississippi. At the last-named place he and four comrades were captured and taken to Andersonville prison where he was kept five months. Three of those taken with him died in consequence. Mr. Warren served in the ranks, also as first sergeant, of the battery, and near the close of the war was detailed to take charge of a battery manned by negroes, but the close of hostilities prevented his being commissioned, and he was discharged July, 1865. He returned to Wisconsin, where he remained only a year, and in the fall of 1866 he came to Maine and entered the employ of his uncle, Samuel D. Warren, who owned and operated what is known as the Cumberland Mills, formerly the property of Day & Lyon. Here he was engineer and mechanic for some time, then general assistant, and in 1884 was made agent and general manager and has now (1909) filled those places for a quarter of a century. Mr. Warren is a Republican and was the first town treasurer of Westbrook after its division into the towns of Westbrook and

Deering. He was representative in the state legislature in 1873-74, and a member of the board of aldermen of the city of Westbrook four terms. He is a member of the Congregational church and one of its deacons, and is a trustee of the Maine Missionary Society and the Bangor Theological Seminary. He became a member of Cloudman Post, G. A. R., in 1884.

John E. Warren married, November 18, 1869, Sarah Harriet Brown, born September, 1842, daughter of Silas and Elizabeth Brown, of Wauwatosa, Wisconsin. Children: 1. Joseph A., mentioned below. 2. John B., died in 1882. 3. Mortimer, graduated from Bowdoin College and later from Johns Hopkins University as a doctor of medicine, and is now in New York city. 4. Lois, wife of Winfield S. Shaw, of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

(IX) Joseph A., eldest child of John E. and Sarah H. (Brown) Warren, was born in Westbrook, September 10, 1870. He attended the Westbrook schools and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, graduating from the latter in 1892, with the degree of civil engineer. Soon after graduation he entered the employ of S. D. Warren & Company, as engineer, and is now mill manager. He is a Republican and was a member of the common council of Westbrook in 1898-99 and 1900, and mayor of the city in 1901-02-03. He married, June, 1896, Georgia Pottle, born in Kittery, 1872, daughter of Rev. Abel and Martha E. Pottle, the former of West Maine Conference. Children: Sally, Martha, Jeanette, Georgia and Josephine.

WILSON The family of Wilson have been resident in Maine from early pioneer times, as early as perhaps 1635, and descendants of the immigrant have been honored and influential citizens of the region of his settlement for almost two centuries and a half.

(I) Gowen Wilson, immigrant, and the ancestor of a numerous progeny, is traditionally reputed as having been from Scotland. Some have said that he came from Paisley, but it is impossible to trace this statement back to its source; however, it seems to have been handed down from early times. He was born in 1618 and resided early in Kittery, Maine. Information about him is very limited, and affords very slight ground for any inferences. He had a son and a daughter, who apparently were born between 1650 and 1660. From this it can be reasonably inferred that Gowen was born between 1615 and 1635. He was a member of

the town of Kittery in 1647, which sets the date of his birth back before 1625, presumably. So that the indications are that Gowen Wilson settled in Kittery at some time between 1635 and 1647—unless he came over with his father, of which there is no evidence. January 19, 1658, land was allotted by the town to Gowen Wilson; this grant contained twenty-four acres. Fifteen years later he received a second grant of twenty-one acres. The record was as follows: "Kittery ye 12th of June 1673—at a leagall town meeting for ye granting of lands in ye lower part of ye river and town of Kittery there was granted unto Gowen Willson and his heires forever an addition to his house lot Joyning to Richard Endles. This is a true copie taken out of the origenall, Aprell 30 1674—as Attest Francis Hook." "Measured and layd out unto Gowen Wilson his additional grant dated June 12, 1672—between his house lot and Richard Endles house lot a hundred and sixty poles in length North East from Spruce Creek, and one and twenty poles in breadth with Richard Endles sd lot and ye Goose Case on ye South East, and Contains one and twenty acres, I say layd out this 20 of December 1678

per me John Wincoll Survr"

This land is situated at the junction of the Norton road with the main road up the creek. Gowen Wilson was one of the men who signed their submission to the government of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1652. In June, 1674, and in June, 1675, he was elected to the board of selectmen of the town. The next mention of him is in 1680, when he and Enoch Hutchins made an inventory of the estate of John Phillips. He signed a deed of gift to his son-in-law, Andrew Haley, June 2, 1684. Gowen Wilson died between 1684 and 1686. On August 6, 1686, one of his sons signed his satisfaction with his portion of his father's estate, which shows that Gowen had died some time previously. Nothing is known of the wife of Gowen Wilson—not even her name. The absence of mention of her in the settlement of his estate shows that she was dead at that time. Three children are mentioned: John, Joseph and Deborah; as living after the death of their father.

(II) Sergeant Joseph, son of Gowen Wilson, was probably born between 1650 and 1665. The first mention of him in any records is dated March 2, 1672, when he and his brother John were witnesses to a deed from Jonathan and Mary Mendum to John Fenwick. It is worthy of note that on this paper Joseph Wilson signed by making his mark, while John

Wilson wrote his name. The next mention of Joseph is the following: "Measured and layd out unto Joseph Wilson his grant of 20 acres of land dated June 12 1673—at ye head of the Eastern Creek a hundred and sixty pole in length East North East and twenty pole in breadth North North-west and bounded with Enoch Hutchens land South South-east, John Wincoll Survr." This was the first land owned by Joseph Wilson in Kittery. Succeeding this there were several grants located in three different places in the town. Joseph Wilson also possessed a considerable estate now owned by the heirs of the late Colonel Gowen Wilson, of Kittery. The first mention of Joseph Wilson in this vicinity is in 1682. In 1685 he obtained twenty acres at this place, ten of which has been mentioned as granted to him in 1682. The next grant to him was made in 1694 and laid out in 1697. In 1699 he was granted forty acres more, and in 1703 he had still other grants of twenty-four and six acres. The original forty-five acre lot which belonged to Gowen Wilson is marked on a map of that time as "Sergeant Wilson's Home Lot." An inventory taken after the decease of Joseph Wilson credits him with one hundred and eighty-six acres of land. Besides these holdings he owned quite extensively in sawmills. At the time of his death he owned one-half of a large mill, in partnership with Elihu Gunnison Jr. and Andrew Haley. He was also an owner in two other mills. One of these mills was on Spruce creek, one on Goose creek, and the other north of Crocketts Neck at a place now called "the mill dam." Joseph Wilson held various offices in Kittery from time to time. He was chosen surveyor of highways and fences in March, 1694, and was re-elected yearly until 1699. In 1697 "Sargt. Joseph Wilson was appointed one of a committee of five to supervise the construction of a meeting house, probably the first building erected in Kittery expressly for a church." A record of other service to the town is as follows: "At a Legall town Meeting held at Kittery, May 24th 1699 Lt John Shapleigh was Chosen Moderatr for the sd day John Heard Joshua Downing and Joseph Wilson were Chosen to Set with ye Selectmen for to Allow of all grants of Land that be Made this day." Joseph Wilson was elected to the board of selectmen of Kittery in 1703-04-05. The last record of him as an office holder in the town is in 1708, when he was again chosen surveyor of highways and fences. Joseph Wilson's military title was held in the organization of the

people of the town for protection against the Indians. The town records contain no references to these matters, but it is known from unofficial papers that throughout the town suitable houses were chosen in which a half dozen or so of the nearby families took refuge in times of trouble with the Indians. An old map shows a building marked "Mr. Wilson's Garrison," and this is proof that Sergeant Wilson kept such a house. His title did not come from this, however, for his son Joseph maintained a garrison but had no military title, and Sergeant Wilson's widow, Hannah Wilson, also kept a garrison house. Sergeant Wilson died probably in the early part of 1710. He died suddenly, and in such a manner as to require a coroner and a jury, as shown in a list of funeral charges, but in what manner he died there is neither record nor tradition. The inventory of Sergeant Wilson's estate shows property valued at £619 15s. 8d., a very comfortable estate for those times. Of the two hundred and forty-one names on the list of freeholders of Kittery in 1711, only sixty-four had a yearly income of ten pounds or over. The receipts from Sergeant Wilson's estate are stated to have been ten pounds. In a deed he is described as a "house-wright" or carpenter.

Joseph Wilson married Hannah, daughter of Richard Endle, about 1682. He was then about thirty years of age, and his wife some years younger. Children: Hannah, Joseph, William, Ruth, Gowen, Agnes, John, Rebecca, Deborah, Mary, Anna and Elizabeth. Sergeant Wilson's widow Hannah was appointed administratrix of his estate, May 10, 1711. A record of an accounting rendered by her in 1714 is on the probate books of York county. She had set apart for her use about thirty acres of the Goose creek property. There are records from time to time of several sales and purchases by her—partly in connection with her position as administratrix of her husband's estate, and partly on her own account. The reason of her being chosen in 1722 to set up a garrison house was probably done because that place was the best situation for a garrison house in the vicinity, and not on account of any special ability on her part as an Indian fighter. These things rather indicate, however, that she was an energetic woman, not living in that quiet inactive manner which, perhaps, might have been expected of a woman in her position. She died in the early part of the year 1748, aged above eighty years. Administration upon her estate was granted to her

eldest son, Joseph Wilson. Her appraisement, dated July 1, 1748, showed a total of property valued at £212, old tenor.

(III) Gowen (2), fifth child and third son of Sergeant Joseph and Hannah (Endle) Wilson, was born in Kittery, January 29, 1690. He received a fourth part of the real estate of his father and also became the owner of a tract of land on the west side of Spruce creek containing sixty acres which was a part of three hundred acres granted Hugh Gunnison. In 1748 he sold this Spruce creek property, and it does not seem that he ever became permanently located in Kittery. Gowen Wilson moved from Kittery to Falmouth some time between the years 1730 and 1736. He seems to have been a quite extensive dealer in real estate in Kittery, for the records show that his transactions were not in the nature of acquisitions for his own personal use. They seem rather to have been for investment only. At the time of his removal to Falmouth he still owned a considerable quantity of land in his home town, but during the succeeding ten years he sold it all—or very nearly all. On account of the damage to the records of Cumberland county by the fire at Portland in 1866, it is very difficult to get any official knowledge of the acts of this man in Falmouth. In one deed made while he resided at Falmouth he is described as a "carpenter"; in another as "gentleman." In 1735 Gowen Wilson was taxed eleven shillings and eight pence in Falmouth, which was the amount of two poll taxes, thus indicating that he owned a slave or noadman; on real estate one shilling eight pence; and on personal property one shilling and six pence, says a local historian. He came from Kittery to Stroudwater, and was a millwright. His great-grandson stated that he was the master workman of the first mill on Presumpscot Falls in Falmouth. December 28, 1736, he received title to the lot for which he was taxed in 1735, and it was the third land record transfer made by Messrs. Waldo & Westbrook at Stroudwater. This place he sold soon after, and seems to have removed to Presumpscot Falls. He had grants of land easterly of Allen's Corner. The proprietors' records of the common and undivided lands show that on March 30, 1737, he had a sixty-acre lot laid out to him in that vicinity, adjoining one hundred acres of land purchased by Nathaniel Locke. In October, 1740, Gowen Wilson obligated himself at the "Court of General sessions of the Peace Held at Falmouth" to keep a ferry over the "Pezumpscott River near the Great Works," that is, near the mills

erected by Waldo & Westbrook at the Falls. For the privilege of keeping this ferry he bound himself, his heirs and administrators to pay or cause to be paid unto the treasurer of the town or his successor in said office ten shillings per annum for rent of the same and as an acknowledgment of their right in and to the same ferry. Gowen Wilson died in 1773, aged eighty-three. There is no record in Kittery of his marriage, but October 10, 1730, "Anne, the wife of Gowen Wilson owned ye Covenant, and Baptized" seven children: Gowen, Mark, Ichabod, Hannah, Sarah, Joanna and Olive.

(IV) Gowen (3), eldest child of Gowen (2) and Anne Wilson, was born in 1716, and died in 1754. He married, in Falmouth, October 31, 1739, Martha Sargent, at which time both were residents of Falmouth.

(V) Major Nathaniel (1), eldest child of Gowen (3) and Martha (Sargent) Wilson, born in Falmouth, November 28, 1740, died October 28, 1818. He resided easterly of Allen's Corner in Falmouth. He was a patriot soldier in the revolution, and a monument to his memory stands on the southerly side of Allen avenue, in Portland. His revolutionary record is as follows: Nathaniel Wilson, second lieutenant, Captain Joseph Price's (Third) company, Colonel Peter Noyes's (First Cumberland company) regiment, of Massachusetts militia; list of officers chosen by the several companies in said regiment; ordered in council February 1, 1777, that said officers be commissioned; reported commissioned February 1, 1777; also second lieutenant Captain Jesse Partridge's company of Volunteers; list of officers of Cumberland County Militia; commissioned April 9, 1778. He married, April 3, 1762, Ann Huston. She died, and he married (second) Ann March, of Scarboro, who lived to be one hundred and three years of age. There were nine children by the first wife and by the second, one child, John.

(VI) Nathaniel (2), eldest son of Major Nathaniel (1) and Ann (Huston) Wilson, was born in Falmouth, August 22, 1763, and afterward resided at North Falmouth, where he died October 15, 1835. He married, January 27, 1789, Sarah Pride, of Westbrook, born August 17, 1767. Family tradition has it that Sarah Pride was a woman of strong character, and headed a genuine temperance movement in the community of her residence by stopping the sale of liquors in the tavern which was conducted by the earlier generations of Wilsons at the ancestral home for the accommodation of travelers to and from Port-

land. The marriage of her daughter Martha was always referred to as "Sally Pride's temperance wedding," and from her day no liquors for use as a beverage were ever allowed in the house. Nathaniel and Sarah Wilson had ten children: Cyrus, Elmira, Priscilla, Anna, Nathaniel, Joseph, Olive, Hannah, Caroline and Martha.

(VII) Nathaniel (3), second son of Nathaniel (2) and Sarah (Pride) Wilson, was born June 22, 1797, at what is known as Poplar Ridge in Falmouth, about eight miles from the site of the residence of his ancestor who first settled in Falmouth, and died in 1870. Nathaniel (3) Wilson married, January 9, 1817, Elizabeth, born February 7, 1793, died 1869, daughter of Elisha and Temperance (Ham) Baker, of Brunswick. Children: Leonard, Russell, Olive, Sophronia, Luther, John W., Nathaniel B., Mahaly, Elizabeth H. and Sarah P.

(VIII) Nathaniel (4) Baker, fifth son of Nathaniel (3) and Elizabeth (Baker) Wilson, was born on the ancestral homestead, July 25, 1827, died in Cumberland, June 26, 1896. He was a carpenter by trade but resided on the old homestead, which he cultivated and increased in size until it was one of the largest and best cultivated farms in that section. He was of a retiring and unassertive disposition, never sought or held a public office, but was highly respected in the community for honesty and integrity. He served as a private in Company B, of the Twenty-fifth Maine Volunteer Infantry, in the civil war, from September 30, 1862, to July 17, 1863, and was stationed on Arlington Heights near Washington, where it did guard duty and constructed fortifications until about April 1, when it removed to the vicinity of Chantilly and picketed the country during the remainder of its period of service. See "Maine in the War," pp. 423-26. The last thirteen years of his life he resided at West Cumberland, where he was a trader. Both he and his wife were leaders in the Methodist church, and their house was a stopping place for all the presiding elders and ministers of that faith in their travels over that circuit. Their house was famed for its generous hospitality among the relatives of the family, and one who has a clear recollection of their home in those days has written: "It seems to me as I look back on my childhood that on every pleasant Sunday one or more of the numerous aunts, uncles, or cousins from Portland and the surrounding towns was seated at their table which was abundantly supplied." Nathaniel B. Wilson married, November 7, 1850,

Loemma Pearson, born in Cumberland, May 15, 1831, daughter of Moses and Hannah (Pierson) Leighton, of Cumberland. (See Leighton.) Mrs. Wilson was always a dispenser of alms among the needy and is to-day, at the age of seventy-six, more concerned in doing for others than for her own welfare. Sickness among her neighbors has generally found her at the bedside of the sufferer. With a mind always peculiarly active and receptive of outside impressions, she still retains a keen interest in the world at large and takes pleasure in out-of-door works in her garden and among her domestic animals. Children: George N., Alnah L., Orman H., Herman M. and Scott.

(IX) Scott, youngest of the five children of Nathaniel B. (4) and Loemma P. (Leighton) Wilson, was born in Falmouth, January 11, 1870. He attended the district schools until he was fifteen years of age, and then entered the Greeley Institute at Cumberland, where he attended one year. The two following years he spent at the Nichols Latin School in Lewiston, where he prepared for college. In 1888 he entered Bates College, from which he graduated with honors in the class of 1892. A part of his expenses in college were paid with money obtained by teaching at intervals during his course. After receiving his diploma he began the study of law in the office of Symonds, Snow & Cook, of Portland. At the end of the summer he became a teacher in the College grammar school at Haverford, Pennsylvania, where he taught two years, employing his vacations in reading law in the office in Portland, except a part of the second year, when he studied in the office of Henry C. Terry, in Philadelphia. During the second year of his stay in Philadelphia he attended the law school of the University of Pennsylvania and completed his law studies in the office of Symonds, Snow & Cook and was admitted to the bar in April, 1895. In the same year he opened an office and entered upon the practice of his profession. From 1900 he has been associated in business with Eugene L. Bodge. In 1898, before Deering became a part of Portland, he was elected city solicitor of Deering and filled that position one year. In March, 1899, he was elected to the common council of Portland, and the following year was president of that body. In 1901-02 he was assistant county attorney of Cumberland county, and in 1903-04-05 was city solicitor of Portland. Mr. Wilson is a Republican and active and energetic in the advancement of the measures of his party. He is also a good

citizen and a successful lawyer, and as a reward for services to his party and in recognition of his professional ability these places have been given to him. For ten years he has been attorney for and a director of the Deering Loan & Building Association. He is a director of the Fidelity Trust Company, and of the Maine Insurance Company, and a member of the board of overseers of Bates College, and was president of the board in 1905-06. He is a member of the Portland, the Deering, the Lincoln and the Economic clubs, but not of any secret or fraternal orders. He married, in Windham, December 24, 1895, Elizabeth M., born in Windham, April 1, 1871, daughter of John Jackson and Martha Maria (Webb) Bodge, of Windham. They have one child, Nathaniel Webb, born June 29, 1900.

The genealogist tells us that the name Morse has been changed from De-Mors to Mors, the prefix "de" being gradually dropped by English usage, and the final *e* added, giving the present form of the name Morse. The surname Morse claims high antiquity. It occurs in England as early as A. D. 1358, in the reign of Edward III, when Hugo de Mors is mentioned, and was known as early as 1200. The names of Anthony Morse, William Morse, Joseph Morse and Samuel Morse appear in the New England records at an early date. William and Anthony, of Newbury, Essex county, Massachusetts, were brothers; and Joseph, of Ipswich, Essex county, and Samuel, of Dedham, Norfolk county, were also brothers, but the degree of relationship between the first two and the second two is not known.

(I) Anthony Morse sailed with his brother William from Southampton, England, in the ship "James," 1635, and reached Boston, Massachusetts, June 3 following. He was made a freeman of the colony of Massachusetts Bay, May 25, 1636, and settled in Newbury, where he died October 12, 1686. He is spoken of as of Marlborough, England, and that was probably a place of his residence, but there is no evidence that he was born there. His will was made April 28, 1680, and the inventory of his estate was returned November 23, 1686, by his youngest son Joshua, who was executor of the will. This will was filed in the Essex county probate court, but not recorded, and is still extant. He married (first) Mary —, and (second) Anne —; the latter died in Newbury, March 9, 1679. The children of Anthony were: Robert, Peter, Joseph, Anthony, Benjamin, Sarah, Hannah, Lydia

(died young), Lydia, Mary, Esther and Joshua.

(II) Joseph, third son of Anthony Morse, was of Newbury, where he died January 15, 1686. He died before his father, in whose will the children of Joseph are referred to, but not by name. He died intestate, and his estate was administered upon February, 1688, by his widow Mary, and it seems that at the time of his death Joseph was of the island of Piscataqua, where he may have lived from an early period, as no records of the birth of any of his children are found in Newbury or in Essex county. Children of Joseph and Mary were: Benjamin, Joseph, Joshua, Sarah and Mary.

(III) Joseph (2), second son of Joseph (1) and Mary Morse, was born about 1673. He was one of the constituent members of the Third Church of Newbury, 1726, and was chosen member of the "Monthly Society" of that church, December 7, 1727. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Mary (Titcomb) Poor, of Newbury. Children: Joseph, Daniel, John, Mary, Elizabeth, Judith, Edmund, Jonathan, Enoch and Sarah.

(IV) Daniel, second son of Joseph (2) and Elizabeth (Poor) Morse, was born in Newbury, March 8, 1695. He was a resident of Newbury, and had children born there. March 26, 1723, Daniel Morse was one of six men appointed "to look after the boys on Sabbath dayes and to give notice of their misdemeanors to their masters or parents." He married, 1727, Sarah Swain, of Reading; children: Joshua, Sarah, Daniel and Elizabeth.

(V) Daniel (2), third son of Daniel (1) and Sarah (Swain) Morse, was born in Newbury, and baptized in the Third Church of Newbury, now Newburyport, February 25, 1733. He was a carpenter, and built the first frame house in Bath, Maine. He probably removed to Georgetown, Maine, before 1750. He died about 1790, and was buried in the southern part of Phippsburg. He was a man of great piety, and highly esteemed in church circles. He married Widow Margaret Crane, whose husband was killed by the Indians at Topsham, Maine. Her maiden name was McNeil. Children of Daniel and Margaret were: Daniel, David, Jonathan and Margaret.

(VI) Jonathan, third son of Daniel (2) and Margaret (McNeil) (Crane) Morse, was born at Phippsburg, Maine, July 7, 1755, and died July, 1836. He was a resident of Phippsburg. He married, about 1778, Sarah Wyman, born February 4, 1760, died October 9, 1849, a sister of Mary Wyman, who married

Jonathan's brother Daniel, and was daughter of Francis and Sarah (Bliphen or Blethen) Wyman. This Francis Wyman was son of Francis and Jane (Pomeroy) Wyman, of Georgetown, North Yarmouth and Phippsburg, Maine, the son of William and Prudence, the daughter of Thomas Putnam, of Salem, Massachusetts. William Wyman was of Woburn, Massachusetts, son of Francis and Abigail (Read) Wyman, Francis being the original settler at Woburn in 1640, his descent being traced from Francis Wyman, of Westmill, county of Hertford, England. The children of Jonathan and Sarah were: William, Frances, Richard, Jonathan, Esedas, Frank, David, Wyman.

(VII) Wyman, youngest child of Jonathan and Sarah (Wyman) Morse, was born in Phippsburg, Maine, June 8, 1801, and died at Bath, Maine, August 6, 1844. He is spoken of as "master of a steamboat," of Bath, Maine. He married, November 18, 1824, Eliza Anna, born November 4, 1805, died October 9, 1880, daughter of Benjamin and Widow Elizabeth (Todd) (Woodwell) Donnell. Children: 1. Benjamin Wyman, born September 1, 1825, see forward. 2. Samuel Thomas, born in Bath, Maine, March 4, 1828, died in Charlestown, Massachusetts, March 18, 1831. 3. Charles Henry, born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, June 17, 1830, was captain of a river steamboat, and was superintendent of the Knickerbocker Steam Towage Company at Bath, Maine; he was a member of the Universalist church; he married (first), February 5, 1862, Emily A. Bonner, of Somerville, Massachusetts, ceremony performed by Rev. Mr. Clark; she died July 28, 1862; he married (second), June 27, 1875, Jennie R. Larrabee, of Bath, ceremony performed by Rev. Mr. Dyke. 4. Eliza Ann, born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, August 26, 1832, married, October 31, 1876, at Bath, Maine, B. W. Hawthorne, of Woolwich, Maine, ceremony performed by Rev. Mr. Nutting, of Bath, and resides at Bath. 5. Frances May, born at Charlestown, Massachusetts, December 21, 1834, died in Bath, Maine, December 21, 1866. 6. Samuel Ralph, born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, May 16, 1837, died in Bath, Maine, July 10, 1845. 7. George William, born in Bath, Maine, April 4, 1839, died October 16, 1881, at sea, in the Indian ocean; he was a master mariner; he married, December 19, 1874, Jane Parker, his second cousin, daughter of Alden and Louise (Lee) Morse, of Winnegance, Maine, ceremony performed by Rev. Mr. Houghton; they had one child, Louise Lee

Morse, married September 25, 1907, Maurice M. Miller. 8. James Thomas, born in Bath, Maine, April 25, 1841, a member of Morse & Company, shipping merchants, Boston. 9. John Gilman, born in Bath, Maine, March 19, 1843, died there May 11, 1849.

(VIII) Captain Benjamin Wyman, eldest son of Wyman and Eliza Anna (Donnell) Morse, was born September 1, 1825, in Bath, Maine, died there May 30, 1887. Upon the death of his father, Benjamin W., then aged eighteen years, was given charge of the "Bellingham," the first tow-boat on the Kennebec, of which his father was commander. From this small beginning he built up the largest tow-boat line on the Atlantic coast, known as "The Knickerbocker," owning tow-boats, of which he was president at the time of his death, and had served in that capacity for some years previous. In addition to this successful enterprise, he was the principal head of the firm of B. W. & H. F. Morse, extensively engaged in the gathering of ice at Bath, Maine, and along the coast; manager of one of the most extensive fleets of coasting vessels; director of Lincoln Bank; member of Board of Trade. For width of enterprise and courage of execution, he had few equals in the business world, and among his many friends he was genial, hearty and kind, retaining their esteem and affection throughout his entire life. He was a member of the Universalist church.

Captain Morse married, July 19, 1853, in New York, Ann E. J. Rodbird, born April 10, 1830, died December 4, 1898, daughter of William and Jane N. (Pritchard) Rodbird. Children: 1. Jennie Rodbird, born October 1, 1854. 2. Charles W., October 21, 1856, married, April 14, 1884, Hattie Bishop Hussey, born at Brooklyn, New York, November 4, 1862, died July 29, 1897; children: i. Benjamin Wyman, born December 17, 1885, senior at Harvard College; ii. Erwin Albert, January 28, 1888, sophomore at Yale College; iii. Harry Franklin, December 15, 1890, freshman at Princeton College; iv. Ann Elsie, February 28, 1897.

There is much confusion attending the American ancestry of the Pauls of New England. We have Benjamin in New Haven, 1639; Benjamin in Salem, 1647; Daniel, New Haven, 1643; Daniel, Kittery, 1652; Edmund, of Taunton, and John, of Freetown, sons of William, of Taunton; John, of Malden, who married Lydia Jenkins, May 3, 1657, and they had a John born August 25, 1658, and other complicated

puzzles to be solved by genealogist researchers. A Richard came from England to Boston, Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1635, served as a soldier in the fort of that town, and was one of the original proprietors of Cohannet (Taunton) in 1637. He may have been a brother of Daniel, Boston, 1640.

(I) Daniel Paul, the Ipswich immigrant, came from Ipswich, England, to Massachusetts Bay Colony, before 1640, and his name appears on the records of the town of Boston under date of August 26, 1640. He removed with his wife, Elizabeth, to Ipswich, Norfolk county, Massachusetts Bay Colony, and in 1648 bought a house and land on the Piscataqua river, Kittery, from John Andrews, who was the first settler of the new town. The next year Daniel Paul enlarged his estate by the purchase of a house and lot of land adjoining his original purchase. He received title to the second purchase from Richard Cutts, the house at the time of the purchase being occupied by Stephen Sanborn, who vacated it and removed to Hampton. Daniel Paul signed the oath of submission to the government of Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1652, and he received title from the general court to his first two purchases made in 1650 and 1655. In 1659 he joined his wife, Elizabeth, in giving a mortgage to Richard Cutts of their holding of sixty-six acres of land: "Above ye boiling rock between Gabriel Tether on the south and Joseph Alcock on the north," and apparently with money so obtained, he purchased a grant of land "in the great cove below the boiling rock," and he sold his property to John Sloper, February 14, 1679, according to a deed recorded in the record book II., 33, in Concord, New Hampshire. In 1672 he gave title to his original homestead to his son, Stephen, "in consideration of a marriage forthwith to be solemnized." This marriage was made that year, with the contracting parties: Stephen, son of Daniel Paul, and Katherine, daughter of Antipas Maverick. The home of Antipas Maverick was up the river above the homestead of Daniel Paul. We find that Daniel Paul, the immigrant, served on the grand jury and was a man of importance and standing in the town of Kittery. He was a ship-builder by trade and occupation, and his yards at Kittery were the scene of much activity, and he launched from his yards numbers of coasting vessels to meet the demands of the growing trade of the colonies between the various Atlantic ports.

(II) Stephen, son of Daniel and Elizabeth Paul, was, like his father, a ship-builder, he

having spent his boyhood and youthful years in the business of ship-building. He was married after 1672 to Katherine, daughter of Antipas Maverick, the contracting parties having been neighbors and the two families on familiar terms of friendship and respect. Antipas Maverick was a brother of Moses Maverick, of Marblehead, and probably Samuel Maverick, of Noddle Island, Boston Harbor (afterwards known as East Boston), was another brother. If this was so, the three were sons of the Rev. John Maverick, the first minister of the First Church, of Dorchester. Antipas Maverick was residing at the Isle of Shoals in 1649, and he signed the oath of submission to the government of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1652, and was licensed to keep an ordinary there in 1659. He died in 1678, and the administration of his estate was granted to Stephen Paul (his son-in-law) and John Gilman, of Exeter, April 24, 1682. Stephen Paul died in Kittery about 1695, and his widow was still living in 1706. The children of Stephen and Katherine (Maverick) Paul were: 1. Elizabeth, born in the Paul homestead, Kittery, married in 1695 to John Thompson. 2. Susanna, married, October 12, 1699, Samuel Fernald. 3. Daniel (q. v.) 4. John, married Margaret Tobey. 5. Moses, who had a wife, Abigail, in 1701, and may have married as his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Remick, at a much later date, as her father named in his will grandchildren Joseph and Mary Paul, who were baptized in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, August 8, 1707. Moses Paul was a taxpayer in Portsmouth, 1720-27, and his widow administered his estate in 1731. 6. Abigail, who probably married John Skrigins.

(III) Daniel (2), eldest son of Stephen (1) and Katherine (Maverick) Paul, was married on March 30, 1701, to Sarah Bragdon, and they occupied half of the homestead on Long Read road, Kittery, in 1731. Their children were: 1. Abigail, born February 16, 1701-02, married John Lydston, April 5, 1722. 2. Daniel, born February 16, 1703, married Lydia Goodwin, of Dover, and had children: Susanna, Daniel and Eunice. 3. Josiah, born April 28, 1708, mentioned below. 4. Jeremiah, born November 11, 1709, married Hannah Hamilton. 5. Samuel, born April 30, 1711, married Hannah Kingsbury, of York, December 10, 1761. 6. Joseph, born March 11, 1715-16, died March 26, of the same year. 7. Stephen (q. v.). 8. John, born April 7, 1724, was living in 1731.

(IV) Stephen (2), son of Daniel (2) and

Sarah (Bragdon) Paul, was born in Kittery, June 27, 1718. He married Mary ———, and the following of their children appear in the baptismal records of the church in Kittery: 1. Stephen, baptized December 5, 1742, married Bethsheba Weare. 2. Mary, baptized in February, 1744. 3. Abigail, baptized April 12, 1747, married Timothy Spinney, October 31, 1765. 4. James (q. v.). 5. William, baptized April 21, 1751, married Esther Fernald. 6. Moses, baptized June 18, 1752, married Jane Tucker, November 17, 1779.

(V) James, probably the son of Stephen (2) and Mary Paul, was baptized in Kittery, Maine, February 26, 1748. He married Mary Dixon, and a daughter, Lucy, married Samuel Tobey.

(VI) Stephen (3), son of James and Mary (Dixon) Paul, was born in ———, Maine, 1777, died 1863. He married ———, and their children were: Ellerson, James, Alfred, Howard (q. v.), Stephen, Mary, Susan, Temperance Ann, Caroline.

(VII) Howard, son of Stephen (3) Paul, born in Durham, New Hampshire, 1808, died in Kittery, Maine, 1892. He was educated in the public schools of his native town. He was apprenticed to the trade of carpenter, joiner and ship-builder, and worked at his trade in Durham and Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and in the shipyards of Kittery, Maine, and the United States navy yards. He was a Republican in national and state politics, and his religious faith was that of the Methodist denomination. He married Dorothy Garland, born in Durham, New Hampshire, 1812, died in Kittery, Maine, 1890. The children of Howard and Dorothy (Garland) Paul were: Howard, born in Durham, New Hampshire; Mark W. (q. v.); Martha J., John, James, Henry, George L., Mary C., Edwin, Susan E.

(VIII) Mark W., son of Howard and Dorothy (Garland) Paul, was born in Durham, New Hampshire, February 20, 1834, removed to Kittery with his father and mother when quite young, and he had the advantages of the excellent schools of that place. He learned the trade of ship-carpenter with Samuel Badger, ship-builder, and was in the United States navy under the warrant accorded the office of carpenter in the United States navy, being regularly appointed to the naval service July 26, 1861. His first service was on board the United States frigate, "Roanoke," and he witnessed and took part in the battles between the Confederate ironclad "Merrimac," in Virginia, and the fleet of wooden frigates of the United States navy, before relief came to them

through the heroic conduct of the commander of the iron-clad "Monitor," March 9, 1862, in Hampton Roads, Virginia. He had charge of the repairs made on all the United States gun-boats and other craft used in the sounds and rivers of North Carolina, making his headquarters at Newbern, North Carolina, for nearly three years, 1862-65, returning to Boston on board the United States steamship "Tuscarora," and he was detached and resigned his warrant November 13, 1865. He then engaged in the grocery business in Kittery, Maine, selling out in 1874 to engage in the commission business in Washington Market, Boston, Massachusetts, dealing in butter, cheese and eggs, in which business he was moderately successful. He sold out in 1887, returned to Kittery, and engaged in business as a general storekeeper, and he has continued to successfully prosecute that business up to the present time. He affiliates with the Republican party, was made town treasurer and has held that responsible office for fourteen years. He is also treasurer of the Robert W. Traip Academy and of the Kittery Street Improvement Society; a member of Constitution Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Kittery, and has been master of the exchequer of that order for twelve years. He is a comrade of the John A. Andrew Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Boston, a member of the Second Christian Church Society, and a member of the prudential committee that raised the money and erected a church edifice. He was married October 29, 1854, to Mary E., daughter of Alfred W. and Temperance Walker, of Kittery; his wife died July 2, 1906, aged seventy-two years, leaving no children.

(IV) Josiah, second son of Daniel (2) and Sarah (Bragdon) Paul, was born April 28, 1708, in Kittery, where he resided and died. He married Sarah Goodwin, and their children were: Sarah, Moses, Anne, Amy and Daniel.

(V) Moses, eldest son of Josiah and Sarah (Goodwin) Paul, was born March 17, 1732, in Kittery, and resided in Somersworth, New Hampshire, where he died February 26, 1773. He married Abigail Mason, and they were the parents of three sons: Benjamin, Josiah and Daniel. There were probably other children, but no record gives them.

(VI) Daniel (3), third son of Moses and Abigail (Mason) Paul, was born in February, 1760, in Somersworth, New Hampshire, and died in 1825, in Buxton, Maine. About 1795 he removed from Somersworth to Gorham, Maine, and some eleven years later settled in Buxton, where he lived on a larger farm and



Mark W. Paul.



Esther Shepley Paul

ended his days. He married Dorothy Wells, of Wells, Maine, who was a daughter of John (2) and Rachel (Currier) Wells, born January 8, 1760, in Amesbury, Massachusetts, and baptized August 9, of the following year, in the First Amesbury Church. Two of their children are recorded, namely: Nancy and William. The former died about 1870.

(VII) William, only known son of Daniel (3) and Dorothy (Wells) Paul, was born in 1788, in Somersworth, New Hampshire, and died April 2, 1843, in Buxton, where most of his life was spent. He was among the first students of the Gorham Academy, which was built about 1800. He was actively connected with no church, but was an earnest student of the Bible and a most exemplary citizen. He was married (first) to Isabel Thomas, of Falmouth, Maine, who lived but a short time and left one daughter, Isabella, who married Israel Jacobs, of Saco, Maine, and died January 10, 1892. Mr. Paul married (second) Catharine Boothby, of Buxton, Maine, born June 20, 1795, died February 26, 1847, having survived her husband nearly four years. Their children were: Brice Boothby, Mary Elden, Jane Elden, Ambrose, Daniel, Samuel and Ether Shepley. Both the daughters were well-known school-teachers. The second became the wife of Leonard Norton, of Buxton, Maine. Ambrose was connected all his life with the operation of cotton mills at Biddeford, Maine, Great Falls, New Hampshire, Salem, Massachusetts, and Danville, Virginia. At the last place he was for some time superintendent of a mill. At the close of this engagement he retired from active business and spent his remaining days at Salem, Massachusetts.

(VIII) Ether Shepley, youngest child of William and Catharine (Boothby) Paul, was born February 8, 1838, in Buxton, and received his primary education in the public schools of his native town, and he was subsequently a student at the Limerick and Gorham academies. His attention being very early turned to business, his education as supplied by the schoolroom was necessarily limited, but being a man of keen perception and a careful reader, he has come to be a very widely informed and highly respected citizen and business man. At sixteen years of age he became a clerk in a dry-goods store at Saco, Maine, and remained there about two years, being compelled to abandon the close application necessary in this occupation, on account of poor health. After recuperating some by rest during the summer, he taught a country school in the succeeding fall and winter, and

this continued for three successive years, and acquired considerable reputation as a manager of turbulent schools. In the summers between he was engaged in the lightning-rod business near Boston, and after attaining his majority went back to the dry-goods business, engaging as a salesman with his former employer, at Saco. In 1860 he removed to Lewistown, where he was similarly employed until 1867. In February of that year he engaged in business on his own account, at the same location now occupied by the firm of E. S. Paul & Company, which has long been one of the leading stores of Androscoggin county. When he first began business he had a partner, Abel Goddard, the firm being known as Goddard & Paul. In December, 1872, he purchased his partner's interest in the business, and it has ever since been conducted under the style of E. S. Paul & Company. The concern now occupies a block which was constructed by Mr. Paul in 1874 in Lewiston. In 1885 Mr. A. W. Fowles and Mr. Paul's son, William Paul, were admitted as partners; four years later the former retired, and a younger son, Samuel, was made a member of the firm. Since February, 1892, the general management of the establishment has been in the hands of the sons, and the senior Paul has retired from a working partnership, though still retaining his interest, and giving his attention to other concerns in which he is an interested and leading spirit. For twenty-five years he was manager of the dry-goods business, and the credit and standing of the firm has always been among the best. Since 1899 E. H. Perry has been associated as a partner and has charge of the cloak, suit, fur and millinery department.

Since 1885 Mr. Paul has been a trustee, and has been for many years vice-president of the Androscoggin County Savings Bank. His home is in the city of Auburn, adjoining Lewiston, and he is reckoned among the influential and useful citizens of that city. He has frequently been called upon to serve the municipality in various official capacities. In 1876 he was alderman, and was a member of the school committee in 1880-81, and for many years following, and in 1893 was a member of the board of water commissioners. He is actively identified with the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Lewiston Commandery, Knights Templar, and is a member of the Calumet Club, of Lewiston, of which he was president in 1891-92-93. He is active in the support of his religious faith, that of the Congregational church, and equally urgent in sustaining his political principles, as exemplified

by the Republican party. He married, March 24, 1859, Harriet H., of Buxton, Maine, daughter of Deacon Washington Haskell, of that town. She was born March 30, 1840, and is the mother of five children: William Ambrose, Walter Everard, Samuel Merrill, Jennie Catherine and Grace Isabella.

(IX) William Ambrose (2), elder son of Ether S. and Harriet H. (Haskell) Paul, was born June 3, 1860, in Saco, Maine, and was primarily educated in the schools of Auburn and spent nearly one year in Bates College. His attention was early turned to the business of his father, in which he became an active partner, as above related. When about nineteen years of age he went to sea, and sailed from New York in the ship "Eric the Red," of Bath, Maine. This vessel was wrecked at Cape Otway, near Melbourne, on the coast of Australia. Returning to his native place, he was for about twelve years a member of the National Guard of Maine, entering as a private and rising through the successive grades of second and first lieutenant to captain. He was first lieutenant in the First Maine Heavy Artillery which served in Cuba, and was subsequently commissioned a captain in the Twenty-ninth Regiment, United States Volunteers, commanding Company L of that regiment, and served two years in the Philippines. He married, February 24, 1885, Anna Maria Harris, daughter of Henry and Abby (Harris) Hatch, of Mercer, Maine. She was born December 22, 1861, died September 10, 1887, leaving two children: Harriet Catherine and Lena Isabel, the latter born September 8, 1887. Mr. Paul married (second) January 3, 1903, Elizabeth Jane Vie Hutchins, daughter of Henry and Mary Anne (Plummer) Vie, of Nelson, New Brunswick. She was born April 15, 1875.

(IX) Walter Everard, second son of Ether S. and Harriet H. (Haskell) Paul, was born September 14, 1861, in Auburn, and graduated from Harvard College in 1883. Three years later he graduated from the medical department of the same institution and has been for seventeen years located on Beacon street, Boston. He is a specialist in nervous diseases, and devotes much time to investigation, the result of which is given to the profession in various publications from his pen. Ever since his location in Boston he has been a member of the medical staff of the Massachusetts General Hospital.

(IX) Samuel Merrill, third son of Ether S. and Harriet H. (Haskell) Paul, was born October 1, 1864, in Auburn, and was educated in the public schools of that city and Bryant

and Stratton's Business College, of Boston. Since leaving school he has been engaged in business with his father and brother, as above noted, and has been for some time the active head of the house. He married, October 18, 1893, Ella Theodate, born December 13, 1864, daughter of Theodore and Ada Hannah (Rose) Plummer. They are the parents of Ether Shepley (2), Dorothy and Theodore.

The ancestor of the Sale family of SALE New England was one of those immigrants who reached these shores so early in the settlement of the country as to be called "pioneer"; and the history of the family includes the entire period of the English occupation of New England from the day the Pilgrims landed, except fifteen years.

(I) Edward Sale, whose name is also spelled Seale, or Saile, probably came from London, England, to Salem, Massachusetts, in the "Elizabeth and Ann," in 1635. At that time he was twenty-four years old. He was made a freeman November 2, 1637, but must have belonged to another church than Salem. He was of Rehoboth in 1644. His wife's name was Elizabeth.

(II) Ephraim, son of Edward and Elizabeth Sale, was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company and its lieutenant. He died December 2, 1690. His first wife was Alice; the second, Mary, daughter of Hopestill Foster. She survived him, and married, December 10, 1691, Samuel Ward. His children by Alice were: Samuel and Nathaniel; and by Mary: Mary, Hepzibah, John and Thankful.

(III) John, son of Ephraim and Mary (Foster) Sale, was born January 17, 1687. He married Ann Townsend, daughter of Penn Townsend, Esq., and they had four children: John, Rebecca, Sarah and Penn Townsend. He married (second), April 16, 1742, Huldah Belknap, of Chelsea, who was living at the time his will was made.

(IV) Deacon John (2) Sale, son of John (1) and Ann (Townsend) Sale, born March 22, 1728 (O. S.), died April 20, 1804, aged seventy-five years. He married, April 7, 1752, Sarah Floyd. Their eight children were: Ann, Sarah, John, Penn Townsend, Ephraim, Mary, Sarah and Rebecca.

(V) Colonel John (3), son of Deacon John (2) and Sarah (Floyd) Sale, born August 3, 1757, died September 1, 1835, aged seventy-eight years. He married (first), November 29, 1757, Deborah Hobart, who died December 18, 1804, aged thirty-one years. Their chil-

dren were: James Penn (died young), Sarah Floyd, James Penn and Jane Bailey. Colonel Sale married (second), April 1, 1809, Hannah Butterfield, who died February 27, 1853, aged seventy-five years. The children by this wife were: Frederick, Almira, Louisa, Mary, Emeline, William, Cornelia, John and Ephraim.

(VI) John (4), eighth child and third son of Colonel John (3) and Hannah (Butterfield) Sale, born November 27, 1820, died Chelsea, April 29, 1886. For many years he compiled and published the Chelsea, Revere and Winthrop Directory. He married (first), March 24, 1846, Julia Parson Dyer, born Raymond, Maine, June 11, 1826, died Chelsea, Massachusetts, September 30, 1852, aged twenty-six years. She was the daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Parsons) Dyer, of Raymond. Mr. Dyer resided in Buckfield and then removed to Hartford, where he died. The children of John and Julia P. (Dyer) Sale were: John Addington, George Frederick, Thomas Dyer, George Francisco. John Sale married (second), November 26, 1856, Mary Jane Leavitt, by whom he had five children: Charles Leavitt, Alice Bell and Annie May (twins), George Frederick and Albert Plumb.

(VII) Thomas Dyer, third son and child of John and Julia P. (Dyer) Sale, was born in Chelsea, January 25, 1851. His mother died when he was twenty months old, and he was taken to Hartford, Maine, where he was brought up in the family of his grandfather, Thomas Dyer. After leaving the public school he fitted for college at Westbrook Seminary. Subsequently he taught school for five years to obtain means to continue his studies. In 1883 he entered the sophomore class at Bates College, and graduated A. B. in the class of 1886. Immediately after graduation he made a tour of the United States, going west to the Pacific coast, and returning before the end of the year. After serving as a reporter on the *Portland Evening Express*, in April, 1887, he formed a partnership with William H. Smith, editor and publisher of the *Odd Fellows' Register*, under the firm name of Smith & Sale. Mr. Smith died in 1890, since which time Mr. Sale has conducted the business alone. Mr. Sale is a Republican, and always loyal to the party, but he has always declined any offer of a political office. He is a member of Monami Lodge, No. 40, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Eastern Star Encampment, No. 2; Canton Ridgely, No. 1, and a member of the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of Maine; Tyrian Lodge, No. 73, Free and Accepted Masons, Greenleaf Royal Arch Chapter, No. 13,

Portland Council, No. 4, Royal and Select Masters. In the Masonic bodies Mr. Sale has never held any office. He is a member of Munjoy Lodge, No. 6, Knights of Pythias, also a member of the Grand Lodge of this Grand Domain. A member of Windsor Castle, No. 1, Knights of the Golden Eagle, and also of the Grand Castle of Maine. He is a charter member of Cogowesco Tribe, No. 5, Independent Order of Red Men, and of the Grand Council of Maine. A member of Beacon Commandery, No. 98, Knights of Malta, and is grand recorder of this jurisdiction, including the states of Maine and New Hampshire; also a member of the New England Order of Protection, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and of quite a number of other fraternal organizations which is not necessary to enumerate here.

Mr. Sale married, December 19, 1887, Lizzie Jane Strout, born Durham, Maine, March 30, 1860, daughter of George W. and Harriett (Roake) Strout, of Durham. Mr. Sale resides in Portland, Maine.

As early as 1637 Anthony Buxton settled in Salem, Massachusetts, and two years later Thomas Buxton was of the same town. Clement Buxton was of Stamford in 1650. Descendants of these earlier settlers are scattered over New England, and one branch of the family has long been resident in Maine. The Buxtons of Maine were well represented in the revolutionary armies, and some of them were commissioned officers.

William Buxton was born in Albion, Maine, February, 1816, died in Gorham, Maine, April 1, 1890. He left Albion at the age of fifteen, and went to Cumberland, Maine, where he learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed until 1852, when he went to California by a sailing-vessel, and remained in that then remote corner of the earth three years, engaged at his trade. He then returned to Maine by the Panama route, and engaged in contracting and building at Gorham. He spent a few years in that business; was then superintendent of the Gorham Powder Works for fifteen years; subsequently was a merchant at White Rock, Maine, for about fifteen years. He married, May 14, 1838, Althea, born in Cumberland, February 28, 1816, daughter of Levi and Julia (Lane) Lang. She died July 24, 1888. Of their six children, two died in infancy, and the others were: 1. Julia L., married James H. Hall and resided in Portland; their only child, Bertha L., married Arthur H.

McKeown. 2. George Herbert, mentioned below. 3. Walter S., married Lizzie Bolton; two children: Gertrude L. and Marion A. 4. Francis W., died at age of eight years.

George Herbert, eldest son of William and Althea (Lang) Buxton, was born in Cumberland, September 30, 1847, and was educated in the public schools, Gorham Seminary, Bryant, Stratton & Gray's Business College. In 1866 he entered the employ of the wholesale grocery firm of Churchill, Hunt & Melcher, later Churchill & Melcher, then H. S. Melcher & Company, which was incorporated in 1896 as H. S. Melcher Company, H. S. Melcher, president; George H. Buxton, vice-president and business manager, and A. T. Simpson, treasurer. In 1905 Mr. Melcher died, and Mr. Buxton was made president, and has since held that position. Mr. Buxton is a member of the Chestnut Street Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a trustee. He is a Republican, and was a member of the city council from ward three in 1886-87. He is a member of Atlantic Lodge, No. 81, Free and Accepted Masons, and is its treasurer; member of Mt. Vernon Royal Arch Chapter, No. 1; Portland Council, No. 1, Royal and Select Masters; and Portland Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar. He is also a charter member of Unity Lodge, No. 3, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of Eastern Star Encampment, No. 2. George H. Buxton married, at Portland, January 21, 1875, Nellie F. Chamberlin, of Portland, born in Portland, March 9, 1852, daughter of Captain William M. Chamberlin, a master mariner engaged in foreign trade, who was born in Scarboro, Maine, 1814, died in 1856. Captain Chamberlin married Ellen Bryant, born in Portland, September 15, 1818, died January 10, 1899. The children of this union are: William Herbert, George Frederick and Alice Mabel. George F., born February 8, 1878, married Mildred McClintock, and has two children, George McClintock and David Everett. Alice M., born December 6, 1880, married Charles Everett Boynton; two children: Annie Ruth and Everett Buxton.

Frederick Wilson, of Derry, WILSON New Hampshire, was a descendant of the pioneer stock of Shapleigh, Maine. He married Eunice Low, of Wells, Maine; children: Simon, Lovey, Dolly and Timothy.

Timothy Wilson, M. D., son of Frederick and Eunice (Low) Wilson, was born in Shapleigh, Maine, June 26, 1809, died April, 1880. His early education was acquired in the schools

of his native town, and there he developed into manhood. In the early twenties he was agent for a Salem, Massachusetts, firm at Majunga, Madagascar. He studied medicine at Bowdoin and Dartmouth colleges, receiving his diploma from the former institution, and entered upon the practice of his profession at Ossipee, New Hampshire. He practiced for a time in Sanford, and then established himself permanently in Orleans, Massachusetts, where he was highly successful. He was a member of the Barnstable County (Massachusetts) Medical Society. He was a Republican both before and during the war, and an ardent Abolitionist. He married Mary B. Kimball, who was also a descendant of the early settlers of Shapleigh. Children: Charles, who became a dentist; Mrs. J. Wentworth; John, a resident of Boston; Frank, see forward.

Frank, youngest child of Dr. Timothy and Mary B. (Kimball) Wilson, was born in Orleans, Massachusetts, September 1, 1849. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, then attended Harvard College, being graduated from its Law School in 1877, and admitted to the bar the following year. He read law in the office of the Hon. Increase S. Kimball, and opened a law office in Sanford in 1878. He has since that time been actively engaged in his profession, in which he has been decidedly successful. He is a staunch supporter of Republican principles, and has been a member of the Republican committee of Sanford for many years, and the chairman of that body for some time. He has served his town as a member of the board of selectmen, and has been chairman for some years. He was register of probate for York county from 1885 to 1900, and is a charter member of the Sanford Loan & Building Association, which was incorporated in 1890. He is a member of Preble Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Sanford; White Rose Royal Arch Chapter; St. Amand Commandery, Kennebunk, Maine; Maine Council, Saco; Kora Temple, Lewiston; and Maine Consistory. He married (first) November 16, 1880, Abby J. Hobbs, daughter of Benjamin F. Hobbs, of Somersworth, New Hampshire. She died September 15, 1891, leaving one child: May, born March 7, 1885, educated in Sanford and at Roxbury high school, Boston, Massachusetts. He married (second), November 17, 1892, Alice L. Pike, daughter of Ivory H. Pike, of Shapleigh, Maine. Children: Robley C., born 1898; Donald M., September 9, 1901; and Milton G., January 10, 1904. Both children were born in Sanford, Maine.

The ancestry of the Searles of SEARLE Massachusetts and Maine was settled in Massachusetts at an early date. Andrew Searle was born in England in 1616, and later came to Massachusetts and resided in Ipswich, or Rowley, perhaps both, and is said to have been at Kittery, Maine, in 1668. There he was clerk of the writs, but later returned to Rowley, and died November 7, 1670. Andrew, probably a son of the preceding, lived in Kittery in 1674-76 and after. Descendants of the immigrant Andrew still dwell in Rowley.

(I) Joseph Searle was for many years a carpenter and contractor in Boston, and built many of the business houses in that city. He was born in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1785, died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1839. He married Mary Stockwell, of Boston; children: Elizabeth, George W., a lawyer in Boston; John P., a shoe-dealer in Lowell, and Charles J.

(II) Charles Joseph, son of Joseph and Mary (Stockwell) Searle, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, June 23, 1828, died in Portland, Maine, December 23, 1903. He was in the United States navy during the Mexican war, and went to the gold-fields in California in 1849. In 1851 he settled in Lowell, Massachusetts, where he was a machinist, and later a constable of Middlesex county. He married, in Lowell, Massachusetts, Angeline, born in Tewksbury, Massachusetts, daughter of William and Hannah (Burt) Scarlett. Children: 1. Frank W., mentioned below. 2. Charles J. Jr., married Martha H. Stanyan and has one child, Harold. 3. Elmer E., died at three years of age.

(III) Frank William, eldest son of Charles J. and Angeline (Scarlett) Searle, was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, September 8, 1854. He received his education in the public schools of his native city, and after being graduated from the high school he was assistant city clerk of Lowell for ten years. In 1887 he matriculated at the Medical School of Maine (Bowdoin College), from which he was graduated in 1889. He began the practice of his profession in Freeport and continued there till 1892, when he removed to Portland and opened an office in the eastern section of the city. In 1897 he removed to the vicinity of the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary, with which he became connected, and of which he has been secretary since 1897. In 1901 Dr. Searle was elected superintendent of the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary, and has held that position to the present time. For eight years he was

editor of the *Journal of Medicine and Science*, the only medical journal ever published in Maine. He has always been interested in music, and for several years before he studied medicine he was a professional musician, being a member of the best local orchestras in both Lowell and Portland. He is a charter member of the Kotzschmar Club, one of the most prominent musical organizations in Maine. He is also librarian of the Maine Academy of Medicine and Science, clerk of the Portland Medical Library Association, a member of the American Medical Editors Association, the Maine Medical Association, the Maine Academy of Medicine and Science, the American Medical Association and the Portland Medical Club. He is also a Free Mason, and has membership in the following named divisions of that order: Ancient Landmark Lodge, of Portland; Greenleaf Royal Arch Chapter; Portland Council; Portland Commandery, Knights Templar. He affiliates with the Republican party, and is an attendant of the Congregational church.

Frank W. Searle married, in December, 1889, Janet, of Portland, daughter of Archibald and Elizabeth (Gow) Johnson, of Robbinston, Maine. Dr. and Mrs. Searle have no living child.

There are several coats-of-arms in DYER the English branches of the Dyer family, and while these arms and the crest are entitled to be worn appropriately by the American Dyers, the customs of our people oppose such indulgences. The arms of the Dyer family of the branch considered in this place is a plain shield, surmounted by a wolf's head, a reproduction of which appears on a tombstone in the Copps Hill burying-ground, Boston. The surname Dyer undoubtedly is of English origin, and is believed to have been first applied in allusion to the occupation of the persons on whom it was bestowed. There may have been and doubtless were many persons in diverse localities engaged in the occupation from which the name is derived, hence it cannot be argued that all Dyers are descended from the same ancient ancestral head.

(I) Deacon Thomas Dyer, immigrant ancestor, was born in England. The record of the Dyer family is to be found there as early as 1436. The Dyer coat-of-arms was a plain shield surmounted by a wolf's head. Thomas Dyer came from England in 1632, and settled soon afterward in Weymouth, Massachusetts. He was admitted a freeman there. May 29,

1644. He was a cloth-worker by trade. He also was an innkeeper in Weymouth, and was one of the leading citizens of his day. He was deputy to the general court in 1646 and four years afterward. He was deacon of the Weymouth church, and held various town offices. He died November 3, 1676. His will was dated November 3, 1676, and proved November 13, 1676. He bequeathed to his wife fifty pounds and the estate of her former husband at Medfield. He bequeathed to his children named below, to his grandchildren, to his pastor, Mr. Samuel Torrey, and to the Weymouth church. His estate was valued at two thousand one hundred and three pounds. The widow, Elizabeth, in her will, dated November 20, 1678, proved January 31, 1678-79, bequeathed to her sons, Abraham and John Harding, daughter, Elizabeth Adams, daughter Prudence, son, Joseph Dyer, and three grandchildren. Thomas Dyer married first (Agnes) Reed, who died December 4, 1667. He married (second) Elizabeth (Adams) (Harding) Frary, widow successively of Abraham Harding, of Medfield, and of John Frary Jr. She died 1678-79. Children, all by first wife: 1. Mary, born July 3, 1641, married Samuel White. 2. John, July 10, 1643. 3. Thomas, 1645, died young. 4. Abigail, 1647, died March 13, 1717-18; married Jacob Nash. 5. Sarah, 1649, married John Roggles. 6. Thomas, May 5, 1651. 7. Joseph, November 6, 1653 (twin), married Hannah Frary. 8. Benjamin (twin), November 6, 1653. 9. William, mentioned below. 10. Elinor, about 1660.

(II) William, son of Deacon Thomas Dyer (1), was born about 1658, at Weymouth. He married Joanna Chard, born August 17, 1667. Children: 1. William, born March 23, 1693, died 1750. 2. Christopher, 1701, mentioned below. 3. Joseph, married Jane Stephens. Probably others.

(III) Christopher, son of William Dyer (2), was born at Weymouth in 1701. He settled in the adjacent town of Abington. He married, November 27, 1725, Hannah Nash, who died in 1760, daughter of Ensign James Nash. Children: 1. Mary, born 1728. 2. Hannah. 3. Christopher, mentioned below. 4. Sarah. 5. Jacob. 6. Betty. 7. James, born about 1743, died October 1, 1843, aged one hundred years; married Mercy Small.

(IV) Lieutenant Christopher Jr., son of Christopher Dyer (3), was born about 1735-40, in Abington, Massachusetts. Children, born in Abington: 1. Bela, born 1757, soldier in the revolution; he and brother Christopher built a mill for General Lincoln at Passama-

quaddy, Maine, in 1780; died May, 1830, aged seventy-three; married Ruth Hunt. 2. Joseph. 3. Christopher, married Deborah Reed; soldier in the revolution. 4. Benjamin, settled in Ashfield, Massachusetts. 5. Jesse, settled in Plainfield, Massachusetts. 6. Asa, mentioned below.

(V) Asa, son of Lieutenant Christopher Dyer (4), was born in Abington, Massachusetts, in July, 1773, and died in Skowhegan, Maine, February, 1851. He was a farmer at Abington in early life. He removed to Skowhegan in the fall of 1817, and bought eighty-five acres of land on what is now called Dyer Hill, on Upper Madison street. In connection with his farm he manufactured brick for many years. He was one of the first settlers and taxpayers in what is now Skowhegan, in 1823. In politics he was a Whig. He married, September, 1801, in Abington, Mehitable Chamberlain, born September, 1780, in Abington, and died July, 1877, in Skowhegan. Children: Clarissa, John, Elbridge, Quincy, Chandler, William, Isaac, mentioned below; Joseph, mentioned below.

(VI) General Isaac, son of Asa Dyer (5), was born in Canaan, now Skowhegan, Maine, November 1, 1820. He was educated in the public schools of his native place, and worked with his father, farming and manufacturing brick. He left home when he came of age, and was associated for two years with his brother, John Dyer, in the manufacture of saleratus. He then went to Albany, New York, and entered the employ of his brother, Quincy Dyer, in the same line of business. After a short time he returned to his home in Skowhegan, and assisted his father on the farm, teaching school during the winter terms in the towns of that vicinity. He was prominent in the state militia, and when the civil war broke out he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Fifteenth Maine Regiment of Volunteers, December 19, 1861, and served with his regiment at New Orleans under General Benjamin F. Butler, and later under General Nathaniel P. Banks, in the Red River Expedition. He was commissioned colonel in August, 1862. He served in the Shenandoah Valley campaign under General Sheridan, and was later detailed to take charge of the freed men at New Orleans. He was mustered out, after the close of the war, having served three years and nine months, September 9, 1865. In February, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general. When he entered the service he left his drug business, which he had established at Skowhegan, in the hands of his partner, George Cushing. Upon his return he resumed

business in the partnership, and continued until 1880, when he sold out to his partner. Mr. Dyer then devoted his attention to farming and manufacturing brick on the homestead on Dyer Hill. In 1889 he sold the brick business. He was appointed postmaster February 1, 1900, and reappointed in 1905 and 1908, giving both government and public perfect satisfaction in his administration of the office. Mr. Dyer is a Republican of steadfast loyalty and much influence. He was a member of the Skowhegan board of selectmen for six years; town treasurer one year, and member of the school committee five years. He is a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church and chairman of its board of trustees. He is a member of Skowhegan Lodge of Free Masons; of Somerset Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; of De Molay Commandery, Knights Templar, of which he is past commander. He is a member of Somerset Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of Russell Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he was the first commander, also the Loyal Legion.

He married, June 29, 1851, Lydia F. Emery, born April, 1828, died December 22, 1904, daughter of Levi Emery. Child, born at Skowhegan: Albert F., September 17, 1856, educated in the public schools, engaged in the dry-goods business in Skowhegan. Married Maria Emily Swain, by whom one child, Edith, born September 10, 1883, married Benjamin T. Stewart, December 2, 1903.

(VI) Joseph, son of Asa Dyer, married Dorcas ———, and had children, one of whom was named Frederick.

(VII) Frederick, son of Joseph and Dorcas Dyer, was born in Hollis, Maine, December 22, 1805, and died in Old Town, Maine. He married Sarah K., daughter of John and Esther (Moulton) Darrah; three sons: William H., Daniel and Albert.

(VIII) William H., son of Frederick and Sarah K. (Darrah) Dyer, was born in Old Town, Maine, June 9, 1846, and became a mechanic, millwright, a superior workman, who began his business life making tools and implements used by lumbermen. Later on he took up general millwright work, and followed that trade for nearly a quarter-century. He is now and for several years past has been connected with the mechanical work of pulp and paper-mills. He is a Mason, member of Whitney Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Canton, Maine, and in politics is a Democrat. He married Catherine Noonan, born at St. George, New Brunswick, June 30, 1846,

died February 8, 1896, having borne her husband one child, Frederick R. Dyer.

(IX) Frederick Rainey, only child of William H. and Catherine (Noonan) Dyer, was born in Old Town, Maine, October 3, 1873, and received his earlier education in the Canton public schools, and in Hebron Academy, graduating from the latter in 1894. He then entered Colby College, remained there his freshman year, and in 1895 took up the study of law with O. H. Hersey, of Buckfield. In 1897 he passed the required examination, and in the same year was admitted to practice in the courts of this state. In 1899 Mr. Dyer began general practice in Buckfield, and although comparatively young in the profession, he nevertheless has won his way to an enviable standing at the bar in his town and county. He is a Republican in politics, and in 1907 represented Buckfield in the lower house of the state legislature. He has given efficient service as a member of the school board, and also in the performance of the more difficult duties of the office of superintendent of schools, which he filled for three years. He is a member of Evening Star Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Buckfield, and Turner Chapter, No. 41, Royal Arch Masons. On October 27, 1900, Mr. Dyer married Lena H., daughter of Edwin and Lola (Record) Maxim, of Buckfield.

In very early New England FASSETT records this name is given as Fassell and Fassett. The first settler of this cognomen in America was John Fassell, who was made freeman in Dedham in 1654. Nathaniel was of Concord in 1666, and Patrick was in Malden, where he had a son born in October, 1672, and removed to Billerica, where he was an accepted inhabitant June 2, 1679. John Fassett, son of Patrick, clerk and deacon of the Separatist Church, in Hardwick, which was practically the nucleus of the settlement in Bennington, Vermont, in 1761, was a leading man in that company of wise and brave pioneers who resisted the encroachments of New York and laid the foundations of Vermont, making the names of "Green Mountain Boys" famous. Patrick Fassett and his wife, Sarah, came from Rock Fassett Castle, Ireland, and settled in Lexington, Massachusetts. There is a tradition that the ancestors of the family were refugees who fled from Scotland to escape religious persecution, and that the name Fassett was assumed to conceal their identity, the original family name

being MacPherson. Some branches of the family spell the name Fawcett, or Fossett.

(1) Francis Henry Fassett, son of John and Betsey (Turner) Fassett, was born in Bath, Maine, June 25, 1823. He was a descendant of one Richard Fassett. Family tradition states that Richard Fassett came to this country as a cabin-boy on the flagship of the English fleet which came to this country at the time of the French and English war of 1756. He deserted from the army and settled soon after at North Yarmouth, Maine. He is also recorded as having served in the revolutionary army 1775 and 1777. In the "Genealogy of the Montague Family" we find the following: Fassett—Fawcett is probably from Forcett, a township in the Wapentake of Gillingwest, North Riding of Yorkshire, England. The family were early settled in Lincolnshire, where their coat-of-arms is recorded. The family of Fawcett is of antiquity in County Durham, England. The family of Godfrey Faucet is of great antiquity in County Kent, from the time of the conquest.

Francis Henry Fassett, when seven years of age, began to attend Master Joshua Page's school, in the old Erudition schoolhouse, and continued at intervals until he was fourteen, and then became a clerk in a general store. After four years' service there he was indentured to Isaac D. Cole, then a leading carpenter and builder, to learn the carpenter's trade. He remained with his master until he arrived at his majority, and then began business for himself. He had a natural aptitude for this business and from the first drew his own plans. He took such contracts as he could get in Bath for twenty years, and had then outgrown his environment; seeking a larger field, he settled in Portland in 1864. While in Bath he was always with the progressive element and connected with those enterprises which were intended to benefit the town. He traveled much in the prosecution of his business, and obtained many valuable ideas of construction and architecture in various large cities. Among the organizations with which he was connected in Bath were the fire department and the band. In the two years following his removal to Portland he had become well acquainted with the people of the city, had done considerable work in the line of construction, and established a reputation for ability and reliability as a builder second to none. So when the great fire of 1866 swept away most of the business part of the city, he was well prepared to obtain as many contracts as he could fill; and from that time was one of the leading carpen-

ter contractors of Maine. He has put up buildings in every part of the state, among the principal of which are the Maine General Hospital, the Alms House, the Second Parish Church, the City Hall, which was destroyed in 1866, and Keith Theater, one of the completest edifices of the kind in the country—all in Portland. Mr. Fassett was an old line Whig in his youth, and cast his first vote for Henry Clay. When the Whig party disrupted he joined the Republican party, and has ever since been a supporter of its principles. Mr. Fassett has voted at every presidential election but one since 1844. Francis H. Fassett and Mima Ann Welch were married in Bath, Maine. She was the daughter of Ezekiel and Temperance Welch; was born July 12, 1825, died December 9, 1857. The children by this marriage were: Edward, William, Walter and Annie. Edward receives extended mention below. William graduated from Bowdoin College, practiced law, and died in Denver, Colorado; Walter resided in Kansas City, Missouri, where he died, leaving one child, Arthur F.; Annie died young. Mr. Fassett married (second) Harriet Hudson, daughter of John B. Hudson, of Bath, Maine. Three children were born of this union: Frederick G., Mima and Harriet. Frederick G. married Cora Jordan and has three children; Mima and Harriet are single.

(II) Edward, eldest child of Francis H. and Mima Ann (Welch) Fassett, was born in Bath, April 13, 1848. He was educated in the public schools and Eastman's Portland Business College, and at the age of seventeen years went to Syracuse, New York, to learn the machinist trade. A year later he returned to Portland, to assist his father in the rush of business incident to rebuilding after the great fire. Illness of Mrs. Fassett necessitated a change of residence for her, and the years between 1876 and 1891 were spent by Mr. and Mrs. Fassett in La Crosse, Wisconsin, Denver, Colorado, and Kansas City, Missouri, where he was engaged in the practice of architecture. In 1891 Mr. Fassett returned to Portland and joined his father in business, and the two have since been associated, the younger man taking upon himself the greater part of the hard work in the last few years. Mr. Fassett is a Republican in politics and an Episcopalian in religious faith. While in the west he became an Odd Fellow and a Free Mason, and is now a member of those bodies. Edward Fassett married (first) in New York City, Armenia Angevine, born in New York City, June 1, 1848, died in La Crosse, Wisconsin,



Adam P. Leighton

October 27, 1876, daughter of ——— and ——— (Gibson) Angevine. They had two children: Mamie Angevine, who died at sixteen years of age, and Grace Burnham, who married E. C. Higbee, of La Crosse, Wisconsin. He married (second) Lucia K. Gile, born in Franklin, New Hampshire, daughter of Alfred and Lucinda Gile. Of this marriage six children have been born, as follows: Francis H. G., Wallace Flagg, Willard Welch (died young), Malcolm Edward, Alice Mary and Harold Stedman.

Adam Leighton, son of LEIGHTON Peter and Rachel (Winslow) Leighton, was born December 30, 1811, died March 5, 1866. He owned a farm in West Falmouth, which he cultivated until 1861, when he removed to Portland and opened a grocery-store in a building on the site of the present auditorium. After carrying on this business four years, he died. He was a man of excellent character, had a wide circle of friends, and was much respected. He possessed moral courage in a high degree, and lived up to what his conscience accepted as right. For a time he was with a single exception the only Republican in West Falmouth, but he never concealed his political views, and lived to see many of his former political opponents follow him into the Republican party. He married in 1836, Julia Ann, born in North Falmouth, February 26, 1816, died December 21, 1898, daughter of Silas and Abigail (Roberts) Leighton. Children: 1. Byron, married Mary Stone, and resides in Osage, Iowa. 2. Wendell, married Annie Holdsworth, and lives in Portland. 3. Wilbur, married Fannie Barber, and is a resident of Portland. 4. Adam P., mentioned below. 5. Ambrose P., married Harriet Norton, and lives in Portland.

(II) Hon. Adam Philips, fourth son of Adam (1) and Julia Ann (Leighton) Leighton, was born in West Falmouth, April 6, 1851, and spent the first decade of his life on his father's farm and attended the country schools. He then went to Portland with his parents, and at fourteen years of age lost his father by death. He worked his way through school, attending Westbrook Seminary several terms, the last being in the fall of 1867. November 19, 1867, he entered the employ of Chisholm Brothers, who were then carrying on a book-store on Congress street. He began at \$5 a week, and in later years he once remarked to a business friend with whom he was talking over old days, he "was mighty glad to get the

job at that figure." A year later he was sent down to the Grand Trunk station, to take charge of the newsboys at the Chisholm railroad office. His sphere of action increased until 1872, when he was made manager of the company, a position he now holds. The Chisholms, with whose business Mr. Leighton has been so long connected and had a part in enlarging, started their book and news business on the Grand Trunk railroad. They now control business on a dozen roads, and were pioneers in introducing a great many of the best-selling publications. For years they furnished newsdealers and jobbers from the Atlantic to the Pacific with view-books. During the World's Fair, in Chicago, in 1893, the firm sold more than 400,000 of these lithographic books, representing buildings and scenes of the great fair. Later the half-tone photographs succeeded the lithographs, and then came the post-cards, in 1888. In the post-card business, as in the publication of book-views, the Chisholm firm had the pioneer trade. In 1888 that firm published the first picture post-card. The Hugh C. Leighton Company, of which Mr. Leighton's son is president and manager, was founded in 1904, and is recognized as one of the largest and leading post-card manufacturing houses in the United States, its weekly product being from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 cards. In 1898, in company with S. B. Adams, Mr. Leighton bought the plant of Curtis & Son Company, the pioneer manufacturers of chewing-gum of the world, which furnishes an output of three and one-half tons of gum every twenty-four hours. These two houses pay from thirty to forty per cent. of the entire customs duties collected on imports at the port of Portland. The combined duties paid by these two firms, gum and post-card manufacturers, amount to from \$40,000 to \$50,000 a year. A few years ago Mr. Leighton was the controlling influence in the reorganization and retention of the Lakeside Press, one of the largest lithographic and printing houses in New England. Four Portland industries with which he is financially and officially connected distribute through their weekly pay-rolls an aggregate of fully \$100,000 annually. Mr. Leighton's other business connections are as follows: Vice-president of the Chapman National Bank; vice-president of the Cumberland Loan and Building Association, and director of the Mercantile Trust Company. Mr. Leighton's financial interests, his success in the management of his own business and that of others, his high moral character and genial manner, attracted the attention of his fellow

citizens, and for years he has been prominent in the public affairs of the city of Portland.

Raised by a father who was an Abolitionist and a Republican, Adam P. Leighton kept the faith of his father, and has always been a stalwart adherent to the teachings of Lincoln and the founders of the party. In the nineties his political career began. He was elected to the common council, representing ward seven for three successive years, 1891-92-93. At the expiration of his term in the council he was chosen by Mayor Baxter as the Republican member of the newly authorized street commission, a non-partisan body composed of one Republican, one Democrat, and the city engineer as chairman. In 1896 Mr. Leighton was elected alderman from ward seven, and again returned to that body in 1897. In his labors in the city government he was attentive to his duties and recognized as a power for wise action and good government. In the years between his retirement and 1907 he was busy with his many business interests, but not unmindful of the affairs of the city, keeping well informed of all that was going on in municipal affairs. In 1907 he was solicited to become the candidate of his party for mayor, and acceded to the desire of his friends in that matter. At the following election, December, 1907, he was elected by a handsome majority, and in the conduct of the city's affairs since his inauguration, December 9, 1907, he has made an enviable record. He is a member and has served as president of the Portland Club; is a member of Atlantic Lodge, No. 81, Free and Accepted Masons; Greenleaf Royal Arch Chapter, No. 13; Portland Council, No. 1, Royal and Select Masters; and Portland Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar. He is also a member of Bramhall Lodge, No. 3, Knights of Pythias, and is a charter member of the Pythian League. He worships at the State Street Congregational Church.

Adam P. Leighton married, in Portland, June 30, 1873, Isadore M., born August 9, 1852, daughter of Alonzo and Mary (Dodge) Butler, of Portland. Children: Nettie May, married, December 27, 1900, Dr. T. W. Luce, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire; two children: Isadore and Emily. Carlton B., Hugh C. and Adam P. Jr.

The origin of the family and name of Fletcher are so remote that little, if any, is known of either. Different writers have claimed England, Normandy and Switzerland as the original home of the Fletchers. Prob-

ably families of this name originated in each of these lands. Lower, in his essay on "English Surnames," says: "Fletcher is from the French flechier, that is, 'arrow-maker,' or, more generally, a 'superintendent of archery.'" The occupation of fletcher, or arrow-maker, existed in Britain long before it became a surname. The English word fletcher signifies "an arrow-maker," or "a maker of bowes and arrows." There is no doubt that this family is one of great antiquity, as is apparent as well from constant mention of its members in the early public records, as also from its ancient arms—sable, a cross flory between four scallop shells argent; and, indeed, from these latter it would seem probable that one or more of its members took part in the crusades. The name in England is an honorable one. It is not eminent in politics, but in various ranks of society. No less than three Fletchers hold baronetcies, and others have high offices in the army and navy and in civil life. And nineteen of the gentry are Fletchers.

(I) Robert Fletcher, the immigrant, was born in England in 1592, but whether in Yorkshire, which tradition indicates, or Shropshire, which one circumstance indicates, or elsewhere, is not known. He came to America in 1630, and settled at Concord, Massachusetts. He was then thirty-eight years of age, and had two sons, Luke and William, and it may be supposed a wife, and his daughter Cary. It was five years later that Concord was organized, and his name appears in the earliest records of the town. In the court files of Middlesex county his name frequently occurs as petitioner for bridges, as juryman, &c. He was a wealthy and influential man, and died in Concord, April 3, 1677, aged eighty-five. The only public office he is known to have held was that of constable, to which he was elected in 1637, and from which he was formally discharged in 1639, in the language of the record "not being found faulty." His children were: Luke, William, Cary, Samuel and Francis.

(II) William, second son of Robert Fletcher, was born in England in 1622, came with his father to Concord, Massachusetts, when he was eight years old, and was admitted freeman May 10, 1643. In 1653 he settled in Chelmsford, of which he was one of the first inhabitants, and held the office of selectman, to which office "he was chosen November 22, 1654. This first public meeting was holden at his house." This was the first framed house in Chelmsford. He had a great landed estate which has been divided and subdivided by in-

heritance through several generations, and has mostly passed to owners of other names. The part where is now the center of Lowell descended to his great-grandson Andrew, who owned three hundred acres, and was sold out of the family soon after Andrew's death in 1792. One farm still remains in Middle Chelmsford. William Fletcher, who owned it in 1881, of the eighth generation from Robert, held it from consideration of family attachment. The name of William Fletcher appears frequently on court files of Middlesex county. In 1665 as petitioner for a road; the same year a bill of costs for his servant being put in the house of correction; the same year a bill of costs for suit against William Shaw; in 1663 as appraiser of an estate; in 1673 as commissioner of Chelmsford. The birth of his daughter Lydia, only found in the Concord records, is the first birth of a Fletcher that is recorded in America. He died November 6, 1677. He married, in Concord, October 7, 1645, Lydia Bates, who died October 12, 1704. Their children were: Lydia, Joshua, Paul, Sarah, William, Mary, Esther and Samuel.

(III) Joshua, second child of William and Lydia (Bates) Fletcher, was born March 30, 1648, was admitted freeman March 11, 1689, and died November 21, 1713. He married (first), May 4, 1668, Grissies Jewell, who died January 16, 1682. He married (second), July 18, 1682, Sarah Willy. The children of first wife were Joshua and Paul. The children of second wife were: Rachel, Timothy, John, Joseph, Sarah, Jonathan, Elizabeth and Jonas.

(IV) Captain Joseph, fourth child and third son of Joshua and Sarah (Willy) Fletcher, born at Chelmsford, June 10, 1689, died October 4, 1772, aged eighty-three. He settled and lived in Westford, Massachusetts, where all his children were born. He married, November 17, 1712, Sarah Adams, of Concord, Massachusetts, born in 1691, died April 24, 1761. They had ten children: Joseph, Benjamin, Timothy, Thomas, Sarah, Edith, Pelatiah, Joshua, Ruth and Mary.

(V) Captain Pelatiah, seventh child and fifth son of Captain Joseph and Sarah (Adams) Fletcher, born May 3, 1727, died February 23, 1807, aged eighty. He was a man of ability, much respected and trusted by his fellow townsmen, well known for his devotion to the patriot cause, and was sent as a delegate from Westford to a convention of town committees held in Dracut, November 26, 1776. He married (first), January 13, 1757, Dorothy Hildreth, daughter of James Hildreth, born August 26, 1736, died June 17,

1782; (second) Widow Betty (Hartwell) Keyes, October 13, 1782. His children, all by first wife, were: Betsey, Dorothy, Joseph, Sarah, Lucy, Pelatiah, Joseph, Lucy, Adams (died young), Ezra, Polly, Adams, whose sketch follows.

(VI) Adams, youngest child of Captain Pelatiah and Dorothy (Hildreth) Fletcher, was born August 17, 1779. He married (first) Betsey Bateman, of Chelmsford, Massachusetts, May 27, 1806; (second) January 28, 1813, Abigail Davis, daughter of Jonathan Davis, who died 1806. The children of first wife were: Adams, Betsey and Elzina; and of second wife: Porter Kimball, Abigail Davis and Jonathan Hartwell, next mentioned.

(VII) Jonathan Hartwell, youngest child of Adams and Abigail (Davis) Fletcher, was born in Westford, Massachusetts, July 27, 1821, and was apprenticed to Phineas Chamberlain, a blacksmith. After working at that trade for a time he went to Portland to visit his sister, wife of T. C. Hersey, of the firm of Smith & Hersey, proprietors of a general store, the senior partner being St. John Smith. He clerked for this firm some time, and then returned to Massachusetts and remained two years. He then returned to Portland and became a partner in the firm of Smith & Hersey. Mr. Smith sold out his interest soon after, and the firm became Hersey, Fletcher & Company, Mr. Fletcher being the second member of the firm, and when Mr. Hersey dropped out it became Fletcher & Company. Mr. Fletcher practically began business in 1840, dealing in West India goods and groceries, and subsequently carried on a wholesale grocery trade. In this last line a large part of his trade was in supplying vessels bound out on voyages, some of them of two or three years' duration. In politics he is a Republican, and is also a member of the First Parish Church (Unitarian). He is now the oldest member of the Portland Board of Trade. He has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He married, September, 1852, Mary J., daughter of Henry N. and Sarah J. West. Five children were born of this union: 1. George Hartwell, born October 1, 1854, went into the employ of his father in 1872, and in 1880 was admitted as a partner in the firm of which he has ever since been a member. In politics he is a Democrat. He married, June 26, 1877, Ella F., born October 1, 1856, daughter of Captain Albion M. and Mary E. (Dyer) Jordan, of Cape Elizabeth. Seven children were born to Captain Jordan and wife: Winfield S., Edgar W., Elizabeth, Ella F., Clara,

William A. and Edward J. To George H. and Ella F. (Jordan) Fletcher have been born five children: Edward Jordan, born November 30, 1878; Hartwell Garfield, September 19, 1881; Harry Varnum, February 14, 1884; Marion, August 6, 1885; Mary, June 27, 1887. 2. Henry Adams, born January 29, 1858, married Annabelle B. Haley, and has three children: Gordon, Catherine and George Westcott. 3. Clementine, June 1, 1862, married Arthur B. Morrill, principal of Normal School, New Haven, and has one child, Arthur B. 4. Marion, July 9, 1867, died August 26, 1868. 5. Mary, September 30, 1871, married Chase Eastman (See Eastman XI). They have one child, Mary, born March 19, 1904.

(I) Wilkes West was born in Beverly, Massachusetts, December 6, 1735. In 1756, when about twenty-one years of age, he settled in Chester, New Hampshire, on Governor Shute's home lot, and was a carpenter and cabinet maker. His shop stood about where the Baptist church now stands. He died April 10, 1830, aged ninety-four. He was a revolutionary soldier and participated in the capture of Fort Ticonderoga, May 10, 1775, and in the battle of Bennington, August 16, 1777. In the New Hampshire revolutionary rolls he is stated to have been a private, on the "Pay Roll of Captain Stephen Dearborn's Company, Colonel Thomas Stickney's Regiment, in General Stark's Brigade, which company marched to Chester from the state of New Hampshire, and joined the Northern Continental Army, 1777." He was discharged September 18, after serving one month and twenty-nine days. He was also on the "Pay Roll of Captain Joseph Derburnes (Dearborn's) Company, in Colonel Moses Nichols' Regiment of Volunteers, which marched from the state of New Hampshire and joined the Continental army on Rhode Island August 1778." He enlisted August 5, and was discharged August 28, and is credited with twenty-six days' service, two days being added to the time of service for travel home after discharge. He married (first), 1762, Phebe, daughter of Lieutenant Ebenezer Dearborn. She died in 1783, and he married (second) Hannah, daughter of Deacon Matthew Forsaith. She died in 1793. He had nine children by his first wife and four by the second: Esther (died young), Molly, Joseph, Nason, John, Jackson, Thomas, Joseph, Henry N., Esther, Phebe D., Hannah and Sally.

(II) Dr. Henry Nason, ninth child and sev-

enth son of Wilkes and Phebe (Dearborn) West, was born at Chester, New Hampshire, September 5, 1781, and died there March 10, 1857. He resided at Hall's Village. As a "seventh son" he was famous for curing the "kings evil," scrofula, was known far and wide, and patients visited him from every part of New England. He married Sarah Rogers.

(III) Henry Nason (2), son of Dr. Henry N. (1) and Sarah (Rogers) West, was born in Chester, December 8, 1807, died at Haverhill, Massachusetts, May 18, 1893, and was buried in Evergreen cemetery, Portland, Maine. He was a lumberman at Oldtown, on the Penobscot, and Fort Kent, Maine, on the St. John's river, and at Grand Falls, New Brunswick. In his lumbering he had business connections in Boston. In his later life he removed to Haverhill, Massachusetts, where he did some lumbering, contract work, and farming. He was an active, successful man. In politics he was a Republican; in religion a Baptist. He married Sarah Ann Gordon, born at Watertown, Massachusetts, May 12, 1807, died at Haverhill, Massachusetts, October 15, 1882, and was buried in Evergreen cemetery, Portland, Maine. She was a daughter of Spencer Gordon who was an officer in the war of 1812, and died in an army hospital. Children: 1. George Warren, mentioned below. 2. Mary Jane, born December 3, 1833, died in Portland, April 19, 1903. 3. Sarah Gordon, born April 19, 1839, died February 17, 1899.

(IV) General George Warren, only son of Henry Nason and Sarah Ann (Gordon) West, was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, July 19, 1832, died at Athol, Massachusetts, May 27, 1899, and was buried in Evergreen cemetery, Portland, Maine. As a young man he was engaged in the lumber business with his father. While in Boston, and just before the rebellion, he was fourth lieutenant in the Boston City Guards. Soon after the outbreak of the civil war, while lumbering at Fort Kent, Maine, he organized a company of soldiers which was accepted by Governor Israel Washburn Jr. of the state. Mr. West was commissioned captain of the organization, which went to the front October 21, 1861, as Company D of the Tenth Maine Volunteer Infantry. He served with that regiment until July 25, 1862, when he was promoted major of the Seventeenth Maine Infantry. He served throughout the war in the Army of the Potomac. He took part in the battles of Fredricksburg, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, and other engagements,

and was promoted to colonel of the Seventeenth, October 22, 1863. December 2, 1864, he was brevetted brigadier general for gallant and distinguished services during the war and especially at the battle of the Wilderness, where he was severely wounded May 6, 1864. He retired from military service April 25, 1865, and settled in Richmond, Virginia, where he resided several years. Subsequently he returned to his lumbering operations at Fredericton, New Brunswick, which he continued until 1875, when he moved to Boston, Massachusetts, and was appointed to a place in the United States custom house. Later he was special pension examiner in New York state for about ten years, when, owing to ill health, he was compelled to resign, and was never afterward actively engaged in business. He attended the Unitarian church, and always voted the Republican ticket. George Warren West married, at Somerville, Massachusetts, July 22, 1856, Sarah Ann, born in Somerville, May 22, 1830, daughter of Samuel Tufts and Sarah Ann (Johnson) Frost. Children: 1. Harry Nason, born at Somerville, April 27, 1857. 2. George F., mentioned below. 3. Warren Gordon, Richmond, Virginia, February 21, 1869. 4. Brownie, Fredericton, New Brunswick, January 30, 1873.

(V) George Fletcher, second son of General George Warren and Sarah Ann (Frost) West, was born on Laurel street, Spring Hill, Somerville, Massachusetts, August 20, 1862. He graduated from the Morse grammar school and the Latin high school of Somerville, and entered Harvard College, but did not pursue the course of study there. He removed to Portland, Maine, in 1882, and became associated in business with George P. Westcott, and has since been actively engaged in building and operating water works, gas, and electric light plants, in which he has been successful. He is a director in the Portland National Bank and the Union Safe Deposit & Trust Company. He is a member of High Street Congregational Church, and votes the Republican ticket, but has never held or sought office. He is a member of Atlantic Lodge, Mount Vernon Royal Arch Chapter, Portland Commandery, Knights Templar, and of the Scottish Rite bodies; and of the Country Club. George F. West married, at Milbridge, Maine, April 12, 1886, Jennie Estelle, born in Millbridge, July 5, 1863, daughter of Captain Lemuel Green and Mary Jane (Gay) Means. Captain Means was a successful sea captain for over forty years. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. West is Vernon Frost, born January 22,

1887, who completed the course in the Butler grammar school, graduated from Exeter Academy, and is now a student at Dartmouth College.

Although this is decidedly HAMILTON an English name, the branch of the family of which this article treats migrated to Ireland, and from thence came to America.

(I) Robert Hamilton, born in the northern part of Ireland, emigrated to America in 1818, settling in Boston, Massachusetts. After a short residence in that city he removed to Dexter, Maine, where he acquired a farm which he cultivated, and remained there until his death. He married — Semple.

(II) James Semple, son of Robert and — (Semple) Hamilton, was born in Ireland, 1817, died in Orono, Maine, 1871. He was scarcely more than a year old when his father came to America, and but very young when the family removed to Dexter, where his education was acquired. When he had attained young manhood he removed to Orono, Maine, where for a time he was an oar-maker. He then engaged in the lumber business, operating sawmills and engineering logging operations in the woods, and was identified with these occupations during the remainder of his life. In politics he was a staunch Republican, and represented his town two terms in the state legislature. He was a member of the Universalist church. Mr. Hamilton married Clara, daughter of — Bookings, of Woolwich, Maine, and of the nine children there are now living: Charles G., in Orono, Prescott, Hugh A. in Orono, and George.

(III) George, youngest living son of James Semple and Clara (Bookings) Hamilton, was born in Orono, Maine, February 13, 1853. He was educated in the public schools of Orono, and at a suitable age entered upon his business career. He worked as a clerk in a general store of his native town until 1874, then went to Bangor, where he found employment in a hardware store for two years; later he accepted a position as traveling salesman for the Meriden Cutlery Company, of Meriden, Connecticut, his territory comprising Pennsylvania and that section of the country. In 1881 he returned to Bangor and established himself in the grocery business, carrying this on until 1895; then was engaged in the retail ice business until 1900, at which time he became the general manager of the Stickney & Babcock Coal Company in Bangor, a position he holds at the present time, in addition thereto being

one of the stockholders of the company. Mr. Hamilton is a member of Condeskeag Lodge, No. 53, Knights of Pythias, and Mechanics Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons of Orono. He married (first) Addie, daughter of Ezekiel Cobb, and they had one child, Frederick, who died young. Mrs. Hamilton died in 1882, and Mr. Hamilton married (second), in 1893, Percia A., daughter of Henry Heald.

The Maine stock of the McCURDY Curdys crossed over from New Hampshire. In what generation the crossing occurred, or who was the bearer of the name, history does not divulge. Archibald McCurdy, of Ballymony, is the old seed ancestor of all, and judging from the present standing and accomplishments of the now-time McCurdys, their forebears must have been of the resolute, sturdy stock which is the proud heritage of all who proclaim Scotland as their native heath.

(I) Harding Green McCurdy was born in Washington, Knox county, Maine, in 1827, and there he resided until within six years of death, respected by his townsmen, and in 1903 he died at Bangor, at peace with his God and all the world; a greatly missed man and neighbor. He was a farmer and lumberman, and served his town as selectman. He was a communicant of the Methodist church. Mr. McCurdy married Abbie Wilson; children: 1. George Elmer, who was educated at Dartmouth College, and professionally at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, and who died in 1895. 2. Mary E., married F. C. Rockwell and resides in Washington. 3. Cora, married Williston Grinnell, of Camden, Maine. 4. Augusta, deceased. 5. Charles Lewis, see forward.

(II) Charles Lewis, youngest son of Harding G. and Abbie (Wilson) McCurdy, was born in Washington, June 30, 1854, and educated at high school, Union, and at Kent Hill. He taught school for eight years, and then read medicine with Dr. J. B. Walker at Thomaston, graduating from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore in 1888. He began the practice of his profession at Unity, Maine, and came to Bangor in 1894, where he is now located. He belongs to the Penobscot County Medical Association, and has represented his ward two years on the board of aldermen. He is a Republican. His connection with fraternalism includes membership in Union Lodge, No. 31, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Union, Maine; Bangor Lodge, No. 8, Independent Order of Odd Fel-

lows; Candeskeag Lodge, No. 53, Knights of Pythias; Bangor Lodge, No. 244, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and Bangor Camp, No. 7799, Modern Woodmen of America. He married Mary A., daughter of John M. Newhall, of Washington, in 1886. One child, Doris M.

NELSON From the time when surnames came into use, it has been the custom of the Scandinavian

people to form the surname by adding son to the forename of the father whose surname was not adopted by his children. This custom, though less in use now than formerly, is still in vogue, and the principal subjects of this article followed the ancient usage in reference to the name.

(I) Lars Nelson was born in the village of Schellinge, near the seaport of Warberg, Sweden, in 1803. He was always a farmer and spent his entire life in the vicinity of his birthplace. He was killed in 1870 by a load of wood which fell on him. He married May Christiansen, who died in Schellinge, Sweden, aged sixty years. Children: Lars, Johanna, Gustaf, August, Inga Maria.

(II) Gustaf, second son and third child of Lars Nelson, was born at Schellinge, Sweden, in 1829, and grew up on his father's farm, where he remained until 1866. He then emigrated to the United States and settled in Michigan, where he spent seven or eight years, and then removed to California, and is now residing in that state. He has been an agricultural and railroad laborer, and at times has had charge of crews of men. He married Inga Britta Hammar, who was born in Askome, Sweden, daughter of Johan Hammar, who was born in Askome, Sweden, in 1793. His father was at one time a member of the Swedish Chamber of Deputies. Johan and his two brothers were in the Swedish army; one brother was a captain, and the other a lieutenant. Two cousins of Otto Nelson are commissioned officers in the Swedish army. Gustaf and Inga Britta (Hammar) Larson had four sons, one of whom died in infancy; Edward, born in Sweden, in 1858, died in La Porte, Michigan, in 1882; Otto, mentioned at length below; John Alvin, born in Sweden, in 1866, is living in Bangor.

(III) Otto, son of Gustaf and Inga Britta (Hammar) Nelson, was born in Schellinge, Sweden, July 15, 1864. He remained in Sweden until he was nineteen years of age, and in 1883 came to America, having been educated in the fatherland. For four years he

was a sailor in American waters. At twenty-three years of age he located in Bangor, and during the following nine years learned his trade and was a journeyman carpenter. At the end of that time he started in business for himself and has since built up a business as general contractor second to no other in Bangor. Among the buildings he has erected are the following named residences: C. C. Emerson, on State street, which cost \$20,000; M. E. Mudgett, West Broadway, \$15,000; Thornton Lyford, Fifth street, \$8,000. Also the Merchants' National Bank block; the Stearn's block (eight stories); John R. Graham block, \$100,000; Merrill Trust Company block; the baggage and heating buildings of the Maine Central railroad; two large business blocks at Houlton; Catholic church at Bar Harbor; parish house and stone church for the Central Congregational Society, Bangor; New Union church at Vinal Haven; employs from fifty to two hundred men in his contracting operations. For five years past owned and operated a large woodworking plant, which turned out finishing lumber of all kinds, and employed thirty or forty men. He also has a controlling interest in Smith's planing mills in Brewer, valued at \$100,000, with which he has recently consolidated his own private plant. Mr. Nelson is a Republican, and has represented the Sixth ward two years in the city council, and two years on the board of aldermen. He is a member of the Advent Christian Church; was its treasurer six years, and is now chairman of its finance committee. He is also a member of St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 83, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Mt. Moriah Royal Arch Chapter, No. 6; Bangor Council, Royal and Select Masters; Oriental Lodge, No. 10, I. O. O. F.; and Bangor Council, No. 123, Royal Arcanum. He married, November 28, 1888, Lottie May, daughter of Dudley C. and Mary E. Fraser, of South Brewer.

Adam Hegwein was born in HEGWEIN Bavaria, Germany, in 1842, and died in New York City, in 1884. He received his education in his native country. He came to America in 1860, located in New York City, where he established a bakery and restaurant on the style he had conducted one in Germany. He went to Hempsted, Iowa, where he engaged in the same line of business, then returned to New York, where he took up his former work, with which he was identified until his death. He married, in New York, Julia Durrwang, now deceased, and their children were: 1. Child,

died in early youth. 2. Frederick, enlisted in the Twenty-seventh Volunteers of New York, went to the Philippines and died there of heat prostration. 3. Margaret, married Christian Rabenstein, of New York. 4. Lewis.

Lewis, youngest child of Adam and Julia (Durrwang) Hegwein, was born in the city of New York, August 29, 1877. He was educated in New York, and then commenced to assist his father in the lunch rooms of the latter, an occupation in which he was engaged until the death of his father. The business was then disposed of and Mr. Hegwein found employment in various hotels in New York and the south, and in 1898 was employed in Weferling's Vienna Café in Bangor, Maine. Later, Mr. Hegwein went to Virginia, where he remained until 1902, when he returned to Bangor and purchased The Weferling Café, and has been proprietor of this business for some years. In addition he does the fine catering of Bangor, and has gained for his establishment a reputation which is second to none. He is a member of many fraternal and other organizations, among them being: Bangor Lodge, No. 244, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he is leading loyal member; he is a Thirty-second degree Mason; a member of St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 83, F. and A. M.; Mount Moriah Chapter, No. 6, Royal Arch Masons; Bangor Council, Royal and Select Masters; Scottish Rite bodies of Bangor; Perfection Lodge, Order of the Eastern Star; Palestine Council, Princes of Jerusalem; Rose Croix Chapter of Bangor; Maine Consistory of Portland; Kora Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Lewiston, Maine; Abenakis Tribe, No. 6, Improved Order of Red Men; Condeskeag Lodge, No. 53, Knights of Pythias; Bangor Camp, No. 7799, Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Hegwein married, November 11, 1907, in Boston, Beatrice, daughter of Patrick Hetherington.

The name is of Saxon origin CHAPMAN from Ceapman—a Chapman, a merchant. As early as 1216 the name appears in Whitley Abbey, a Captain Benjamin Chapman received grants of land from Oliver Cromwell. Several persons bearing the name came early to New England and it is not certain they were related. The name is common in England as well as in the United States. Edward was at Windsor, Connecticut, 1662; John at Boston 1634; Robert at Saybrook 1640; William at New London 1669. Ralph, from Southworth, England, came to New England, in ship

"Elizabeth," 1635; he was in Duxbury, 1640; married Lydia Willis, the first marriage recorded in that ancient town. His grandson John, son of Ralph Jr., died at the great age of one hundred and four. Edward Chapman, the miller of Ipswich, and the ancestor of the following line, appears to have been of a family distinct from the other New England Chapmans. He is believed to have come from near Hull, England, and to have landed in Boston in 1642. He was an earnest Christian man, cautious, firm and very decided in his opinions. He accumulated some property which he disposed of by will proved April 30, 1678. He married first, Mary Symonds; children: Simon, Nathaniel, Mary, Samuel and ——. She died January 10, 1658. He married second, Dorothy, daughter of Richard Swain, of Rowley. Edward Chapman died April 18, 1678.

(I) Nathaniel Chapman, lineal descendant of Edward Chapman, resided in Ipswich, Maine. He was a revolutionary soldier, private, of Colonel James Wesson's regiment, Continental army. His pay account shows service from January 1, 1777, to December 31, 1779. He also served in Captain Hatfield White's company, Colonel Rufus Putnam's regiment, and in Captain Joseph Pettingill's company, Colonel Wesson's regiment. He married Sally Gott; twelve children, namely: 1. William, see forward. 2. Laodecea, twin of William, married Esther Smith. 3. John, married Lavinia Smith. 4. Moses, married Abigail Snow. 5. Aaron, married Annie Phillips. 6. Nathaniel. 7. Stephen, married Almira Smith. 8. George, veteran of the war of 1812. 9. Betsey, married Captain Joseph Knowlton. 10. Mary, married William Knowlton. 11. Benjamin Harrison, married Almira Pease. 12. James. Nathaniel Chapman died in Kingfield, Maine, January 3, 1819.

(II) Captain William, son of Nathaniel and Sally (Gott) Chapman, born in Kingfield, Franklin county, Maine, 1800, died at Newburg, Maine, October 30, 1869. He followed the occupation of farming; he removed to Newburg in 1827, residing there until his death. He married, May 24, 1823, Elizabeth Morrill, born March 29, 1804, died August 3, 1871, daughter of John and Abigail (Weeman) Morrill, of Newburg, and niece of Hon. Anson P. Morrill. Children: 1. Thomas Morrill, born July 18, 1824, died November 5, 1868; married first, Deborah A. Hodgdon; second, Mandana Wallace; children, all by second wife: Fred M., Alice M., Frank, Harry W. and Ralph W. 2. Alfred, born December

17, 1825, died October 10, 1850, unmarried. 3. William Augustus, born March 25, 1827, died 1851, unmarried. 4. Charles Davis, born February 20, 1828, see forward. 5. Elizabeth, born August 30, 1830, living at present time (1908); married Rufus Gilmore; married second, George C. Orne; children: William, Carrie and Charles. 6. Henry Clay, born January 10, 1832, died 1873; killed by cars at Oil City, Pennsylvania; married Mary Emeline Bickford; children: Lillian, Dr. Edward M. and Bert R. 7. Augustus Peasley, born March 15, 1834, died November 30, 1889; married Mary Emma Haynes, of Passadumkeag; children: Perdita L., Edith, Ellen Augusta and Mary Emma. 8. Hannah M., born September 30, 1835, died September 10, 1901; married Frank Glendenning, of Eureka, California; no children. 9. Adolphus J., born July 4, 1837, died September 16, 1893; veteran of civil war; enlisted Third Iowa Volunteers, June 2, 1861, discharged 1863; enrolled as first lieutenant and adjutant Fourteenth Maine Volunteers; married Melinda C. Doane; children: Callie, Lillian A. 10. Martha, born September 2, 1839, died October 15, 1871; married William Simpson, of Newburg; child, Edith E. 11. Milton C., born June 16, 1841, died October 5, 1903; veteran of civil war; was sergeant of Company A, First Maine Cavalry; was a prisoner of war confined at Libby prison, Belle Isle and Salisbury; he served in the Maine legislature and held many offices; married Rosina Newcomb; children: Clarence L. and Dr. Henry M. 12. Horace C., born January 28, 1845; well-known hotel proprietor of Maine; veteran of civil war, served in Company F, Fourteenth Maine Volunteers; married Lydia A. Rich; children: Harry A. and Clara A. 13. Mary Abbie, married Professor Brown and died in California; no children.

(III) Charles Davis, fourth son and child of Captain William and Elizabeth (Morrill) Chapman, born in Newburg, Maine, February 20, 1828, died April 12, 1887. In the early part of his business life he was proprietor of a store in Passadumkeag, Maine, abandoning this enterprise when the civil war broke out. He enlisted, January 2, 1864, in Company M, Second Maine Cavalry, soon rose to the rank of sergeant, and served with General Banks in the Red River campaign. At the close of the war he associated himself with his brothers, Thomas M. and Augustus P., in the steam milling business at Old Town, Maine, but sold out his interest in 1868 and purchased a farm at Orrington, Maine, which he cultivated successfully. He was a member of the Congre-

gational church. He was very active in the political affairs of his section, serving as sheriff of Penobscot county, postmaster and selectman of his town, and represented his district in the legislature. He married Hannah, daughter of Isaac P. and Mary (Harthorn) Haynes. They were the parents of four children, two of whom are living at the present time (1908), namely: Harry J., see forward, and Charles Haynes, residing at Orrington, Maine.

(IV) Harry J., son of Charles Davis and Hannah (Haynes) Chapman, was born in Passadumkeag, Penobscot county, Maine, April 12, 1856. His preliminary education was acquired in the public schools; in 1878 he went to the Eastern Maine Conference Seminary in Bucksport, and was graduated from the law school of the University of Wisconsin at Madison, 1882, and admitted to the Wisconsin and United States circuit court bars. The following year he came to Bangor, Maine, where he was admitted to the bar, and has since successfully been engaged in the practice of his chosen profession. He was a member of the common council for ward three in 1900-01, and was appointed judge of the municipal court of Bangor by Governor Hill in 1905, a position he now holds (1908). He is a member of the Congregational church, a member of the parish committee, and a Republican in politics. On his grandmother's side Judge Chapman is a connection of the late United States senator, Lot M. Morrill. Judge Chapman married, May 27, 1891, Clara Louise, born October 3, 1866, daughter of Albert B. and Elizabeth (Curtis) Clark, of Winterport, Maine. One child, Elizabeth Haynes, born September 13, 1894.

The high place of honor which is held by the members of the Ingraham family in the old Pine Tree State, and wherever they are well known, has been won by the quiet and sturdy traits of character which have been preserved in the midst of the busiest lives, and in the midst of many testing conditions. Men and women of rare modesty, and often of few words, they have believed sincerely in God, and that He would give them truest wisdom. No plan of work has ever been allowed to interfere with their home life. With a few quiet glances they have been able to read the needs of those around them and how to help along lines of relief, and the same quick glances have read new openings for work and service. In the midst of life's great-

est successes they have had kind words for the humblest neighbor or stranger.

Professor Joseph Holt Ingraham, the most widely known of the family line at Portland, Maine, as author of the "Prince of the House of David," and other books of wide circulation, was one of the busiest of men, first engaging in mercantile pursuits, then becoming an instructor in Washington College, Mississippi, and then an Episcopal minister at Holly Springs, Mississippi. But at all times he was ready to help any one who was in need, and with as full a sympathy as if no other work but that lay before him.

One blustering November day a bronzed old fisherman entered the store of the merchant, Charles P. Ingraham, at Portland, Maine. The merchant, a tall, handsome man, sat at his desk, as if no sound of the howling winds and roaring waves had reached him. But as soon as the door had closed behind the fisherman he was at his side with, "Well done, Hugh! I knew this gale wouldn't keep you away. You always bring us fish in the right time." "And here is the boy, too," he added. "You don't like fishing as well as Dad. Here is a book you'll like to read when you get home. I know you like to read aloud to grandfather." "Does he know everybody that way—when he don't look around much, and when he don't need to bother himself about us?" the lad asked on the way home. "Yes, and away beyond Matinicus. See this cloth for a new dress he sent to your mother." The tears of joy shone on the old fisherman's face, as he spoke. The gift was from a true heart unspoiled by life's great successes.

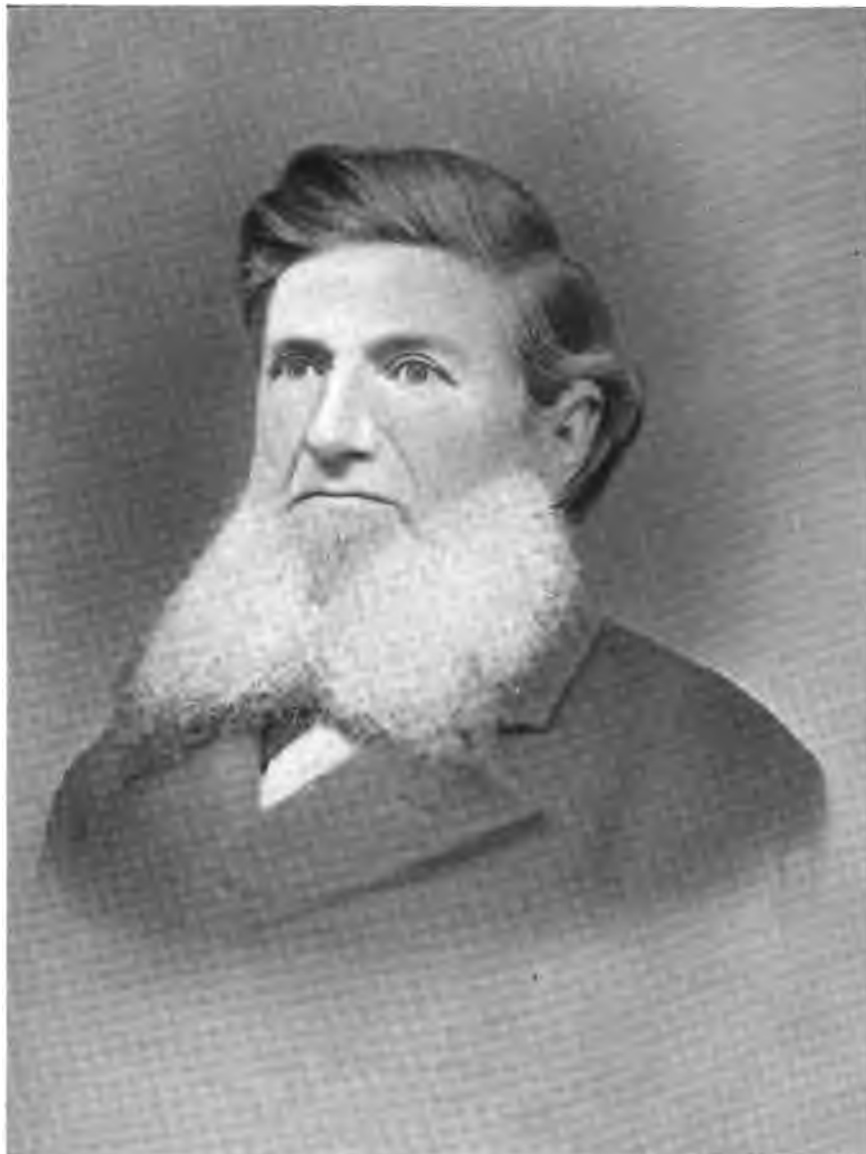
(I) Edward Ingraham, American ancestor, born in England about 1702, and settled at York, Maine, in 1730. He was a man of quiet manners, but one whose every word and act showed that he was a true gentleman. "Old York," as it is familiarly called, was settled by some of the strongest families in England, and they made names and fortunes which are well known by all historians. But, "Without fuss or flurry," Edward Ingraham followed his daily work and was regarded as one of the most upright and successful citizens of York. His keen blue eyes, so quick in reading men, and good openings for financial ventures, saw at a glance that Lydia Holt, of York, would make a true helpmeet for the man who might win her hand. She and her father, Deacon Joseph Holt, had both noticed the young stranger on his first Sabbath spent in York. He was the first worshiper in

church, and his manner of attentive listening to the services showed that he had been "well trained in godly things, with a strong liking for such withal." No storm was ever fierce enough to detain Edward Ingraham from the religious services at York. So when he sought the hand of the fair Lydia in marriage, the father smiled to himself, "The very man I would have chosen for my favorite child." But he said aloud to Edward, whose face was tinged with a slight blush, "What are thy plans for life, young man? I think that thou canst give a good account of thyself, but it is well that we have a perfect understanding of how thou wilt conduct thy affairs, and what sort of a home thou canst make for our Lydia, the best housekeeper in all this region, save her mother, whose worthy patterns she hath ever followed." And modestly, but clearly, Edward Ingraham made answer. At the end good Deacon Holt grasped the young man's hand and said, "You have my full consent to wed with Lydia, for yours are the plans and Christian qualities which are handed down to far generations. Let us ask God's blessing on this marriage which I trust will soon take place." So Edward Ingraham wed the fair Lydia, daughter of Deacon Joseph Holt; she was born at Andover, Massachusetts, November 28, 1702, died in 1774, a woman of the noblest Christian faith, and a descendant of Nicholas Holt, who came to America from Romney, England, in 1635. The name Joseph Holt Ingraham has been borne by many of the Ingraham family, and was given to that faithful Christian teacher, Professor Ingraham, whose books, "The Prince of the House of David" and "The Pillar of Fire," have been read by so many thousands. The children of Edward and Lydia (Holt) Ingraham were: 1. Joseph Holt, who moved to Portland, Maine, in 1768, becoming one of its most worthy citizens; was twice married and the father of a large and godly family. 2. William, mentioned below. 3. Lydia, married, June 30, 1766, Esaias Preble.

(II) William, son of Edward and Lydia (Holt) Ingraham, was born at York, September 25, 1761, died in Portland, June 15, 1815. He was a man of deep religious faith, and his good influence was widely felt in Portland, then called Falmouth, and in all the adjoining towns. He married, November 2, 1784, Sarah, born April 6, 1763, died in Portland, April 24, 1803, daughter of John and Abigail (Sweet-sir) Tukey. Children: 1. Edward, mentioned below. 2. Joseph, born August 15, 1787, died February 4, 1867. 3. Nathaniel M., June 21,

1790. 4. William, June 22, 1793, died August 21, 1794. 5. William, June 14, 1795, died June, 1827. 6. Thomas, September 8, 1797. 7. Louisa G., March 13, 1802.

(III) Edward, son of William and Sarah (Tukey) Ingraham, was born in Portland, June 27, 1785, died in that city, August 11, 1874. He was a perfect type of his ancestor Edward, of a deeply religious nature, though never uniting with any church, and of a quiet, but wonderfully helpful mould, quick to see all good openings for trade, but careful never to intrude on the rights of any fellow man. Early in life he saw that it would be of great advantage to all the fishermen on the outer islands of Casco Bay to have a store nearer than Portland where they might quickly sell their fish and obtain needed goods; he saw, too, that this would be a fine venture for the man who carried on such a business in an honest and kindly way. He established a large store at the lower end of the now famous summer resort, Bailey Island, as well as upon Orr's Island, and made of this a great success. Finding that his wife was homesick on her island home, he sold out his business and returned to Portland, saying to himself, "My home must be a happy one at any cost." For many years he was one of the best known of the old-time traders and merchants in Portland, dealing also in ship chandlery supplies, and deeply interested in the fishing business on the Maine coast and the more distant fishing banks. He helped hundreds of sturdy fishermen. While his words of counsel to them and others were few, they were full of power for good. Long after others of his age had retired from business he kept busily and quietly at work, with the same keen outlook on life, and where he could help any one who was sad or unfortunate. Edward Ingraham married (first), 1806, Mary Daley, born January 1, 1786, died in Portland, February 16, 1824, a woman of great worth and helpfulness. Edward Ingraham married (second), September 30, 1824, Mrs. Mary (Aspinwall) Greeley, born at Roxbury, Massachusetts, February 25, 1786, died in Portland, April 16, 1876. The following children were all of the first marriage: 1. Sarah Ann, born November 12, 1806, died November 12, 1869; married, June 4, 1826, her cousin, Holt Ingraham; five children. 2. Emore Daley, September 29, 1808, died 1827. 3. Edward Tukey, December 29, 1810, died 1828. 4. Charles Porter, October 18, 1813, died February 18, 1891; he was one of the most successful fish merchants of Portland, acquiring great wealth, and helping thou-



*Sup
Ferdinand Ingraham*

sands of people. He married Elizabeth Storer, of Harpswell, and his home was one of great happiness. 5. Ferdinand, 1815, died 1893. 6. Mary Daley, May 9, 1817, died February 5, 1861; married Captain Stephen Knight and Elbridge Randall. 7. George W., born at Orr's Island, Maine, June 1, 1819, died 1850. 8. Cordelia, Orr's Island, June 1, 1821, died in Portland, July 31, 1863; married, December 3, 1846, Benjamin Worth Jones, born at China, Maine, March 25, 1821. 9. Araxine, August 20, 1823, died March 27, 1831.

(IV) Ferdinand, fifth child of Edward and Mary (Daley) Ingraham, was born at Portland, October 9, 1815, died at Yarmouth, February 22, 1893. He largely inherited the quiet, religious and farseeing qualities of his ancestors, and was a man beloved by all who knew him, for his advice was always prompt and sound. He was a very diligent scholar, but early left school and became a baker and trader at Portland. His success was good, but, in looking abroad, he saw that there was a fine opening for ship-building at Yarmouth, and removed thither in 1836, and continued this business in a diligent manner until his health failed. His many kind deeds were done in the most quiet and unostentatious way, and his home was his joy and pride. He had a strong influence in political matters, and did this work for the sake of his town, state and country, the only public office which he could be induced to accept being that of town treasurer, which he held for two years. In early life Mr. Ingraham united with the Second Parish Congregational Church of Portland, but he afterward became a strong Universalist. He was a charter member of the Maine Lodge at Portland, I. O. O. F., and at the time of his death had been a member fifty years. He married, in Yarmouth, October 16, 1838, Harriet Jane, daughter of Amos Storer. She was born at Yarmouth, July 15, 1819, died February 17, 1902. She was a woman of great nobility of character. Children: 1. Ferdinand. 2. Adelaide S., who died in 1890; she married Captain David W. Blanchard and had children: Paul G., Mabelle L. and Ferdinand David. 3. Hattie A., deceased. 4. Cordelia J., deceased. 5. William C. Storer, born at Yarmouth, March 19, 1859; resides at Yarmouth; he was a faithful student in the town schools and North Yarmouth Academy; he early showed the strong liking for the ocean which had characterized many of his ancestors, and he shipped before the mast, intending to study navigation and all matters pertaining to a sailor's life and so become a captain who

knew every part of the work which should devolve upon him. In 1879 he made a long voyage from Philadelphia around Cape Horn to San Francisco and returned. He had been at sea about three years when his father's health failed. With the great love of home which had been such a strong trait among his ancestors he gave up all his plans of a sea life, and the brilliant prospects which this life held out to him, and cared for his parents in the most tender manner. Mr. Ingraham is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and a member of Casco Lodge, No. 35, and Cumberland Chapter of Free Masons. He is a man who is highly esteemed by all who know him. He has never taken much interest in political matters, and has not married.

Hoyt, Haight or Hight. This HIGHT name, which appears in a dozen forms or more in New England records, is the surname of a very numerous family in New Hampshire and other parts of New England. The family of Hight (originally Hoyt) took the present form of the name after coming into Maine. The family is and has been of the class from which people who "do things" come. A majority of them have been honest, industrious farmers and mechanics. Few are extremely poor, or found among the low and degraded. There are found wealthy men who bear the name, and some occupy high positions in society. A very respectable percentage of them are in the professions, especially that of medicine; but that for which the Hoyts have been most distinguished as a family is their patriotism; and there has been no war of any magnitude since their settlement in which the "fighting Hoyts" have not taken rank both in number and also in quality as soldiers.

(I) Sergeant John Hoyt, the settler, from whom have sprung the Hoyts, Haight and Hights of this article, first appears as one of the original settlers of Salisbury, Massachusetts. Whether he came directly from England, or had already lived in other towns in New England, is uncertain. John Hoyt had a family and was living in Salisbury before October, 1639. He was almost the only person who received all his earlier grants at the "first division." The greater number of the other settlers received only two or three lots at that time, and the remainder some months later. From this fact it is inferable that he was one of the first settlers in the new town. "According to the first division of the town of Salisbury," say the older records, there was

granted unto John Hoyt a house lot containing one acre; a planting lot of four acres; twenty acres for a great lot; a meadow lot of two acres; these parcels were by "estimation" and contained the specified amounts "more or less," and probably actual measurement would have made the actual amount two or three times what it was "estimated" to contain, as they were very liberal with their land in those days. His name is on the list of townsmen and commoners of Salisbury in 1650. His share of Mr. Worcester's rate, December 25, 1650, was six shillings six pence; his county rate in 1659 was nine shillings. After sharing the lot of the pioneers of Salisbury for some time he sold his dwelling house to William Heldred in September, 1647, and moved west across the Powow river and joined the early settlers in what is now Amesbury. His name appears on the original articles of agreement between Salisbury and Salisbury New-town in 1654. In the division of land he received several lots in the "Great Swamp," "On the River," at "Lion's Mouth," and in other parts of the town. One of these contained two hundred acres, and was styled his "Great division." "Goodman Hoyet" was one of those who were chosen to lay out land in "Lion's Mouth," &c., February, 1661. John Hoyt is often mentioned on the old Amesbury records as prudentialman, selectman, constable, juryman, moderator, &c. It was customary in those days for the minority on any question in town affairs to enter their "contrary desent" upon the town books; his name appears in this way with sufficient frequency to show that his opinion did not always coincide with that of the majority. In several instances he entered his "contrary desent" alone, one of them being on the question of his serving as selectman in 1682. The record of the assignment of a seat in church to him July 9, 1667, is still extant. John Hoyt was a sergeant of the Salisbury Military Company and is frequently referred to as "Sargent Hoyt." The town records of Amesbury state that "Saegent Jno Hoyt, state senator, died on ye 28th day Feb. An. Dom. 1687-88." He probably deeded most of his property to his children during his lifetime. He had two wives, each named Frances. It seems probable that he married his first wife about 1635. She died February 23, 1643, and he married (second), in 1643 or 44. His second wife survived him and was living in 1697. His children were: Frances, John, Thomas, Georgie, Elizabeth, Joseph (died young), Joseph, Marah, Naomi, Dorothe and Mehitabel.

(II) Thomas, third child and second son of John and Frances Hoyt, was born January, 1641. He worked for Walter Taylor, who was so noisy and turbulent a character as to be frequently obliged to appear in court to answer to the offended law for his improper conduct. The following is from the records of the Salisbury court, April 12, 1664: "Tho. Hoyt & Tho. Jonson ar jugd by this Court to haue a legall admonicoa & pay five shillings a peece for going away disorderly fro their Master Walter: to be payd to ye treasurer." "And Walter Tayler for using cursing speaches to his servants: is jugd to have to pay 10s.: to ye treasurer of ye County." "And Jno. Hoyt Senior to be admonisht for enterntaining his son being servant to Walter Taylor." The name of Thomas Hoyt stands first on the list of those who took the oath of allegiance and fidelity before Thomas Bradbury, captain of the military company of Salisbury, December 5, 1677. Shortly after 1680 he removed to Amesbury. His residence is given as Amesbury in 1686, when his father, John Hoyt, deeded to his son Thomas land at "Bugsmore" in Amesbury, lot 15, near the Powow river. Thomas Hoyt died January 3, 1691, and administration of his estate was granted to his son Thomas, March 31, 1691. He had two wives, each named Mary; there is no record of the first marriage. A Thomas Hoyt married Mary Ash in Amesbury, November 29, 1689, according to the town books, or 1690 by the county records. The Thomas Hoyt referred to seems to be the Thomas of this sketch. The children of Thomas Hoyt were: Thomas, William (died young), Ephraim, John, William, Israel, Benjamin, Joseph, a daughter, Deliverance and Mary.

(III) John (2), fourth son and child of Thomas and Mary Hoyt, was born April 5, 1674. There was a John Hoyt living in Kittery from 1697 to 1703, who probably removed to Dover, Bloody Point, in 1703. He may be the person whose birth is recorded here.

(III) William, fifth son and child of Thomas and Mary Hoyt, was born April 8, 1676. William was living in Amesbury as late as 1699, when he had a seat assigned to him in the church at that place. There was a William Hoyt, of Kittery, who bought land of John Dam, of Dover, March, 1703. There was also a William Hoyt who died in Newington, New Hampshire, as early as 1626. From the disappearance of the brothers, John and William Hoyt, from Amesbury, and the appearance of two persons bearing the same name about the same time in Kittery and later

at Newington, it seems very probable that the Newington and Berwick Hoyts or Hights are descended from the Amesbury branch, and that these two brothers are the progenitors of the Hoyts of the last-named places. From deed on record at Exeter it seems that William Hoyt, of Newington, died previous to 1727, leaving at least four children; but the number of children left by either John or William Hoyt is unknown, a fact arising from the incomplete condition of the records. The four children of William Hoyt, of Newington, were: Sarah, Abigail, John and Elizabeth.

(IV) William (2) Hight was born about 1707, and died November 30, 1782. He went from Newington, New Hampshire, to Berwick, Maine, and was probably either a brother or a cousin of John above mentioned. In July, 1737, William "Hought," or "Hight," "late of Newington, now of Berwick," bought land in Berwick of William Spencer. In an entry at Kittery, dated February, 1748, is a record of land in "Barwick" (which he had bought) laid out to William "Height." He was a "merchant" or "shopkeeper" in what is now South Berwick. His name is usually spelled *Hight*, but sometimes *Hoit*, on the records at Alfred. In the "valuation of towns," 1771, he was put down for five dwelling houses, and was the second man in Berwick in point of income. In his will, 1782, he mentions his "3 negroes Diner, Violet, and Peter." He married (first) Elizabeth, whose surname is unknown. She died April 18, 1776, aged sixty-three. He married (second) Mary Kenerson, their intentions of marriage being published November 19, 1777. She seems to have survived him and married Joseph Pray. The children of William Hoit, all by first wife, were: George, Mary, Fanny, Temple, Sarah, Elizabeth and Jane.

(V) George, eldest child of William (2) and Elizabeth Hight, lived in Berwick, where he was constable in 1766. He died before March 15, 1769. He married, September 6, 1764, Eunice Hill, who survived him. Children: George, Elisha and Elizabeth.

(VI) George (2), eldest child of George (1) and Eunice (Hill) Hight, was born in Berwick, Maine, May 6, 1765, and died in Scarborough. He was a blacksmith, residing in Berwick until 1780, and thereafter in Scarborough. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel Humphrey Pike, of Saco. She died November 14, 1840, aged sixty-eight. Children: Betsey, George Humphrey, Amos Chase, Mary, Benjamin Pike, William T.

(died young), Eunice Hill, William Temple and Frances Caroline.

(VII) Amos Chase, son of George and Elizabeth (Pike) Hight, was born October 15, 1797, died April 30, 1863. He lived in Scarborough. He married, December 2, 1830, Eliza Milliken, by whom he had George F., Frances C., Horatio, George, LeRoy and Elizabeth C.

(VIII) Captain Horatio, third child and second son of Amos C. and Eliza (Milliken) Hight, was born September 15, 1834, and died 1900. He served in the state legislature and for more than twenty years was in the customs service at Portland. He was first lieutenant of Company C, Twelfth Maine Volunteer Infantry. He served in the Department of the Gulf, and was brevetted captain in 1862 for gallant service at the battle of Pouchataula. He married, November 25, 1863, Clara E. Milliken, of Saco, daughter of Joseph L. and Anne (Boothby) Milliken, of Saco. Children: Leroy L., mentioned below; Clarence A., Francis W., and Louis F., who died at the age of seventeen. Clarence A. was born in Scarborough, January 26, 1868. His preliminary education was obtained in the Portland public schools and he graduated from the high school in 1885. In the fall of the same year he entered Harvard University, from which he graduated in 1889. He was admitted to the Cumberland bar and in June of the same year received the degree of LL. B. from the Harvard Law School. He became associated in the practice of law with Hon. A. A. Strout, and was admitted to partnership in 1897, the firm taking the name of Strout & Hight. After the death of the senior member of the firm Mr. Hight became a partner with William H. Coolidge, and the firm became Coolidge & Hight. They have offices at 50 Congress street, Boston, and 36 Exchange street, Portland. Mr. Hight was at one time solicitor for the Central Vermont Railroad, and after the death of Mr. Strout he became solicitor for the Grand Trunk, a place he still holds. He is a member of the Harvard and of the Cumberland clubs. He married Emily L., daughter of John B. Coyle, of Portland.

(IX) Leroy L., eldest child of Horatio and Clara E. (Milliken) Hight, was born in Saco, November 27, 1864, and educated in the public schools of Saco and Portland, making his preparatory studies at Portland high school. In 1882 he entered Harvard College, from which he graduated with the class of 1886. He then read law in the office of Hon. William

L. Putnam, of Portland, and was admitted to practice in 1892. Immediately after that he opened an office and has since devoted his attention principally to railroad and corporation law. For a series of years he was master and instructor of the classical department of the Portland high school, and filled that position until he resigned, 1899. Beginning with 1900 he has been a member of the school committee, declining further nomination in 1908. He has membership in the Harvard and Cumberland clubs. In politics he is a Republican. He married, November 26, 1888, Clara Paguet Webster. Children: William, Leroy S. and Richard.

MORSE James Morse was born in Newburg, Penobscot county, Maine, in 1837. In early life he was a farmer in Newburg. In 1870 he went to Texas and from there to Nebraska, going to New Mexico in 1897, and is now residing in San Antonio, Texas. During these years he was a railroad contractor, which occupation he is still engaged in. He married Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Washburn and Grace (Matthews) Newcomb, of Newburg. One child, Charles Washburn, of whose life the next sketch treats.

(II) Charles Washburn, only son and child of James and Mary Elizabeth (Newcomb) Morse, was born January 2, 1859, in Newburg. His mother died when he was but eight months old and he was taken and reared by his grandparents Newcomb. He remained in that home until he went west. The country school, those nurseries of democracy, was the place of his education. The boy Morse worked at farming until he attained his majority and then embarked in the hay and potato business. Going to Denver and Leadville, Colorado, he scored a success there, but sacrificed his Colorado prospects and returned to Maine. He temporarily lived on the old Newcomb homestead in Newburg, coming to Bangor in 1891, and engaged in the wholesale horse business. He handles about a thousand horses yearly, buying in Chicago and Buffalo. During the past year he has made twenty-eight trips to the west for horses. He owns for his own personal use several high-blooded animals which have won ribbons at horse shows. Dexter, which won the championship over all other entries in the horse show at Bar Harbor in 1905, and Baxter, who was another winner at the same show. Torrisdale (raised by Colonel Morrell, of Pennsylvania, sired by Red Wilkes, and cost seventy-five thousand dol-

lars), is owned by Mr. Morse, and also Search Light, a family horse, which won the blue ribbon and cup at Chicago horse show prior to Mr. Morse obtaining her. He is an excellent authority on horse flesh both for exhibition and speed, while as a buyer and salesman he has few equals. Starting in life without capital Mr. Morse has reached a success only attained by men of sterling merit and business ability. Honorable and fair in all his dealings, he is a good type of the energetic American business man, genial and friendly in his manner. Mr. Morse has made friends all over the country. He made one trip to England with a string of trotters that he disposed of in Liverpool at a satisfactory profit. Since then he has exported other lots of horses to the same market. Bangor Lodge, No. 244, B. P. O. E., counts him as one of its valuable members. He is Independent in politics.

He married Effie A., daughter of Howard and Olive Nealley, in 1880, and they have one child, Agnes, who married Henry Stoddard Lancaster, formerly of Worcester, Massachusetts; they have one child, Dorothy Morse Lancaster, born July 28, 1908.

KNIGHT Storer Seth Knight, father of Dr. Charles Storer Knight, one of the successful practicing physicians of Portland, was born in Scarborough, Cumberland county, Maine, July 12, 1841, died in Portland, Maine, August 18, 1890. He enlisted his services in defense of his country, and served the flag he loved until disabled from active service by the wound received by the explosion of a shell at the battle of Cedar Creek. The following is a copy of the war record of Mr. Knight: "It is hereby certified, That it appears from the records of this office (Adjutant General's), that Storer S. Knight, a private in Company B, Tenth Regiment of Infantry Maine Volunteers, was enlisted on the ninth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two and was mustered into the United States service as a private at Portland, Maine, on the ninth day of August one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two for three years unless sooner discharged. Transferred to Company D, Twenty-ninth Regiment of Infantry Maine Volunteers, on the thirty-first day of May, 1864, as a private. Mustered out and honorably discharged from the service of the United States, as a private the 14th day of May, 1865, at Baltimore, Md. by reason of Orders War Dept., reducing the Army. Said Storer S. Knight was born in Scarborough, County of

Cumberland, State of Maine, a resident of Portland, Maine, age 21, height 5 feet 5 inches, complexion light, eyes black, hair brown, occupation, when enlisted, a clerk. Remarks: Wounded at Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864."

Upon his return from the army, Storer S. Knight accepted a position in the government service, and for many years served in the capacity of clerk in the post office at Portland, later being engaged in the railway mail service. He was active and energetic, taking a keen interest in public affairs, and in 1886 was nominated and elected to the office of register of deeds of Cumberland county, giving efficient and capable service for a period of four years. In politics he was a Republican. He was a fine speaker, possessing the gift of fluency of speech, and his services were in great demand on occasions of note. He was also a very interesting lecturer, especially on the subject of United States postal service. He was a deep thinker, a man of scholarly attainments, being well read on a variety of subjects, and was also a great student of nature, loving the woods and streams, especially the latter, he being an enthusiastic fisherman. He was a member of Bosworth Post, No. 2, of Portland, in the affairs of which he took a keen interest. He was one of the best known temperance workers in the state; was an active Knight Templar, and at the time of his decease was the grand chief templar of that order. He was highly respected in the community in which he resided, and his death was a source of regret to a wide circle of friends who admired his many admirable characteristics.

Storer S. Knight married, June 2, 1869, Helen E., born September 15, 1839, in Portland, Maine, daughter of Captain Charles H. and Katherine Sawyer (Mariner) Greene, of Portland, and widow of George Leavitt. Captain Greene was a son of John and Elizabeth (Horton) Greene, of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Leavitt had one child, Captain George B. Leavitt. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Knight: 1. Charles Storer, see forward. 2. Katherine G., born June 11, 1874, married William S. Dresser, one child, Helen Knight Dresser, born May 19, 1904; they reside in Portland. 3. Herbert Carr, born September 26, 1878, married Lizzie Hovey; they reside in Portland.

Charles Storer Knight, eldest child of Storer Seth and Helen E. (Greene) (Leavitt) Knight, was born in Portland, Maine, September 16, 1872. He was educated in the public schools of Portland and at Westbrook Seminary, graduating from the latter insti-

tution in 1890. Two years later he matriculated at Harvard College, from which he graduated four years later with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. From July, 1896, to January, 1898, he was house physician and surgeon in the City Hospital in Boston, the following eight months was house physician at Boston Lying-In Hospital, and from that time to 1899 was assistant superintendent of City Hospital, these positions giving him a diversified knowledge of disease and its treatment, and thus aiding materially the course pursued at college. The following two years he was engaged in the practice of medicine in the city of Bangor, but in 1902 he established himself in Portland, where he has a large clientage and a constantly increasing business. He is a member of the Portland Medical Society, Cumberland Medical Society and the Maine Medical Association. He is a Republican in politics, and a Universalist in religion. He is social and fraternal and belongs to the following named organizations: Deering Lodge, No. 183, Free and Accepted Masons; Rocky Hill Lodge, No. 51, Knights of Pythias; Woodford Commandery, No. 235, Golden Cross; Court No. 1151, Independent Order of Foresters.

Dr. Knight married, June 1, 1905, in Augusta, Maine, Marion Ethel Clark, of Augusta, born February 17, 1882, daughter of Hiram and Flora Augusta (Allen) Clark. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Clark: 1. Georgia, married Frank Dyer, of Augusta, Maine, and has one child, Helen. 2. Allen, married Bertie Moody, of Gardner, Maine. 3. Marion Ethel, mentioned above. 4. Edwin, died young. Dr. and Mrs. Knight have a daughter, Dorothy Leavitt, born May 23, 1906.

George O. K. Cram, a successful business man of Portland, and a representative in the fourth generation of this branch of the Cram family in the city of Portland, all having resided on State street, where he was born, is a man of marked business ability and strict integrity, and he has given his time and influence in favor of the advancement of all great moral questions, always aiding in all public efforts which have contributed to the educational and business prosperity of his native city.

(I) Nehemiah Cram, the first of this family of whom we have definite information, was born in Portland, Maine. He was educated in the schools of that city, and later he became a member of the firm of Cram & Cahoon, this connection continuing for many years. He purchased a house at 156 State street, and

in 1836 sold it to Ether Shepley, and in this house the High Street Congregational Church was founded. Mr. Cram was a believer in the doctrines of that denomination, and his political allegiance was given to the Republican party. He married (first) a Miss Morse; (second) a Miss Martin. Children: Nehemiah Pinkney, Latinus, Nathaniel Octavius, Calvin H., Charles E. and Susan.

(II) Nathaniel Octavius, son of Nehemiah Cram, was born in Portland, 1813, died in March, 1894-95. His education was acquired in the schools of his native city, and upon attaining manhood turned his attention to a mercantile career, following the vocation of commission merchant, dealing in corn and tobacco from Virginia. He was a man of standing and character, and consequently was chosen for positions of trust and responsibility, among which was that of director of the Casco Bank, in which capacity he served for many years, and a member of the board of aldermen, which office he filled acceptably and creditably. He married Mary Rebecca Ball Kittredge, born in 1821, died in 1861. Children: 1. George O. K., see forward. 2. Nathaniel G., born May 25, 1846, married Sarah Choate, of Portland; one child, Mary, who died unmarried. 3. Grace Mary, born January, 1855, married Henry A. Smith, of Boston; children: i. Eleanor K., married David Settlemyer, of Illinois; one child, Eleanor; ii. Marion K., married Edgar Paul Jones, of Boston; one child; iii. Hammond, unmarried.

(III) George Octavius Kittredge, eldest child of Nathaniel O. and Mary R. B. (Kittredge) Cram, was born in Portland, January 2, 1844. He was educated in the public schools, and graduated from the high school, class of 1861. In August of the same year he took a clerical position with Chase Brothers & Company, importers of West India goods, remaining for a period of six years. He then became an office salesman for the Forest City Sugar Refining Company, in 1867, and in due course of time his diligence and faithfulness to the interests of the firm was rewarded by promotion to the office of treasurer. In 1887 the company was merged into the trust known as the American Sugar Refineries Company, and at this time Mr. Cram and George S. Hunt formed the firm of George S. Hunt & Cram, sugar brokers and agents in Portland for the American Sugar Refineries Company, which relation continued until 1896, when Mr. Hunt died and was succeeded in business by his son, Arthur K. Hunt. For three decades Mr. Cram owned and lived in the square brick

house at 92 Spring street. His church connection is with St. Luke's Cathedral, in which he has served as vestryman for a quarter of a century. He casts his vote as an independent Republican. He has always refused office, his only service aside from that of vestryman in St. Luke's Cathedral having been member of the executive committee of the Cumberland Club for two terms of three years each. He has attained high rank in the Masonic fraternity, being a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of the following named organizations of that order: Ancient Landmark Lodge, Greenleaf Royal Arch Chapter, Portland Council, Portland Commandery, and all the bodies of the Scottish Rite.

Mr. Cram married (first), in Portland, September 13, 1871, Ellen H., daughter of St. John and Susan (Hopkins) Smith; she died in November, 1899. Children: 1. Susan Hopkins, born June 30, 1872, married, June 3, 1903, Dr. William Pearce Coues, of Boston; one child, William Pearce Jr. 2. Elinor Kittredge, born January 22, 1875, married, May 27, 1903, Harold Everett Sanderson, of Chicago; children: George Kittredge and Edward Cram Sanderson. Mr. Cram married (second), July 3, 1901, Etta Estabrook, of Lexington, Massachusetts, daughter of Joseph and Mary Estabrook, and granddaughter of the Rev. Joseph Estabrook, pastor of Congregational Church at Acton, Massachusetts, during the revolutionary war, and his name is carved on the Revolutionary Soldiers' Monument at Acton, Massachusetts.

The family of Gilbert has been represented for several generations in the great lumber district of Eastern Maine, where by an energetic struggle its members have attained prominence as lumbermen.

(I) Thomas Gilbert, of Orono, has spent his life in the lumber business, in which he has accumulated a large property. He married first, Esther Cordelia Lyshon, who was born in Hudson, Maine, June 2, 1845, daughter of Ephraim and Mary (Townsend) Lyshon, of Hudson, who died January 31, 1894. They were the parents of ten children: Fred A., Albert A., Edith, Charles E., Gracie, Thomas H., Frank Y., Eugene C., Daisy A. and Alice M. He married second, Vesta (Thibadeau) Atwell, widow of Edward Atwell, daughter of Peter Thibadeau. She has one child, Marion, by Edward Atwell.

(II) Dr. Frank Yuba, fifth son of Thomas and Esther C. (Lyshon) Gilbert, was born in



Thomas Gilbert

Orono, March 28, 1878. After a year of preparatory work at the University of Maine he entered Bowdoin College in 1897, and graduated from its medical department with the degree of M. D. in 1901. After graduation he became assistant physician at the Butler Hospital, a private asylum for the insane, at Providence, Rhode Island, where he spent a year. Following this he was house surgeon to the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary at Portland, Maine, one year. In August, 1903, he opened an office in Portland for the exclusive treatment of diseases of the eye, ear and throat, and has since devoted himself to that line of work with distinguished success. He is eye and ear surgeon to the Portland Charitable Dispensary and assistant surgeon at the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary. He is a member of the Cumberland County Medical Association, the Maine Medical Association, the American Medical Association, secretary of the Maine Academy of Medical Science, member of the Maine Eye and Ear Association, the New York Medico-Legal Association, and the Ophthalmological, Otological and Laryngological sections of the American Medical Association. Among the clubs of which he is a member are the Portland Medical, the Practitioners, the Portland Athletic, and the Country. He is also a member of Theta Chapter of the Alpha Kappa Kappa Society, of which he is primarius. Politically he is a Republican. He attends the Congregational church, and is a member of the State Street Parish Club.

Dr. Frank Y. Gilbert married, April 18, 1906, Florence Cook, who was born December 12, 1880, daughter of Charles Cook. (See Cook V.) They have one child, Frances, born April 29, 1907.

Thomas Gardner, immigrant ancestor, was born about 1592 and came to New England in 1624. He sailed from Weymouth, England, and received an appointment from the Dorchester Company. Farmer states that he came from Scotland, but there seems to be no reason for believing this, and the supposition is much more reasonable that he came from Dorsetshire or the neighboring county of Somerset. He was the overseer of the plantation at Cape Ann, which was abandoned on account of the poor soil, and removed to Salem. In 1636 he was admitted a member of the First Church at Salem, and was admitted a freeman May 17, 1637. He was deputy to the general court the same year. He held many offices in the town, being constable, fence

viewer, highway surveyor, juror and assessor, and often on important committees. He received many grants of land in Salem and owned much real estate. He married (first) probably Margaret ———, who united with the First Church in Salem in 1639. He married (second) Damaris Shattuck, widow, who was admitted to the First Church in 1641. She had several children by her first husband. She was a Quaker and was before the court several times for attending their meetings, and for absence at her own church, and was fined for the offence. She died November 28, 1674. Thomas Gardner died December 29, 1674, and was buried in the Gardner burying ground, by the side of a "young tree" which he had chosen as his resting place. His will was dated December 7, 1668, and proved March 29, 1675. Children, all by first wife: 1. Thomas, born in England, died 1682; married (first) Hannah ———; (second) Elizabeth ———. 2. George, born probably in England, died 1679; married (first) Eliza Horne; (second) Mrs. Ruth Turner; (third) Mrs. Elizabeth Stone. 3. Richard, died January 23, 1688; married Sarah Shattuck. 4. John, born 1624, died May, 1706; married Priscilla Grafton. 5. Samuel, born 1627, mentioned below. 6. Joseph, died December 19, 1675; married Ann Downing. 7. Sarah, died April 5, 1686; married Benjamin Balch. 8. Miriam, married John Hill. 9. Seth, baptized December 25, 1636, died April 17, 1707; married (first) Joshua Conant; (second) December 1, 1659, John Grafton.

(II) Samuel, son of Thomas Gardner, was born in 1627, according to his depositions made in 1666 and 1670. Others made a few years later make the date of his birth as late as 1629 or 1630. He was admitted a freeman May 12, 1675, and served the town in nearly every office. He was surveyor and overseer and appraiser of many estates. He served as jurymen, coroner, constable; was selectman in 1676-77-80-81-82-83-84-86-87-88-89. He was deputy to the general court several times. On January 27, 1672, he was empowered "to build a pew from the middle of the North window to ye stayers on the East Syde of the North Doer." He was on a committee with two others to build a house for the town "which may serve for a school house & Watch house & towne house of the timber of the old meeting house, according as the timber will bear." After the death of his father Samuel purchased nearly all the real estate which his father had owned, and which had been sold by the heirs. Among the pieces of land ac-

quired at this time was the burying ground. Samuel Gardner was obliged to prove his title to this plot, as John Pudney buried his dead there and Samuel brought action against him for "taking downe his fence & goeing into his incloafed land & there digging a grave when filled by the plt: & that contrarye to his exprefs order, when in doeing, and then forceably burying there dead & heare of making returne." He won the case, and replied to John Pudney's "Reasons of Appeal" as follows: "had the now plaintiff bin half as Buſy about Payeing the damage or studieing Peafe as he hath ben in studieing Crittiks & Joaking Language; & undervalluing testimonies he might have faved the Court a great deale of trouble & himſelf a great deall of time." Samuel Gardner married (first) Mary, daughter of John and Elizabeth White. She died September 12, 1675, and he married (second), August 2, 1680, Elizabeth Paine, widow. She evidently died before he did, as he did not mention her in his will. His will was dated October 2, 1689, and proved October 11, 1689. Children, all of first wife: 1. Mary, born August 5, 1658, died April 3, 1661. 2. Eliza or Elizabeth, May 30, 1660, died October 14, 1678. 3. Mary, June 29, 1662, married Joseph Henfield. 4. Margaret, July 14, 1664, died March 25, 1689; married, June 3, 1685, Deliverance Parkman. 5. Samuel, June 9, 1666, died June 10, 1683; died of a fever while a student of Harvard College. 6. George, January 28, 1667, died September 5, 1668. 7. Jonathan, July 18, 1669, died about 1693. 8. Hannah, April 16, 1671, died January 4, 1703-04; married Major William Gedney, May 7, 1690. 9. Abel, mentioned below.

(III) Lieutenant Abel, son of Samuel Gardner, was born in Salem, September 1, 1673, died November 10, 1739. He was buried in the old Gardner burying-ground. He was a tanner by trade and a farmer. He lived in the old homestead occupied by his father and grandfather, which stood on the present corner of Central and Elm streets, Peabody, which at that time was Salem. He was prominently identified with town affairs and held many offices. He was surveyor, constable, selectman, on the jury, and on important committees. In 1711 he was one of the contributors to the South Parish meeting-house. In the same year he was one of the petitioners for a schoolhouse which was the first to be established in the present town of Peabody. He owned much valuable land in and about Peabody. He married (first) Sarah, daughter

of Israel and Elizabeth (Hathorne) Porter. Her father and mother were the leaders of the attempts to save the life of Rebecca Nurse, and their names stand on the Rebecca Nurse monument at Danvers, at the head of the list of those who, at the peril of their lives, tried to save her from martyrdom. She died September 24, 1728, aged fifty-three years, and he married (second) in 1731 Sarah King, of Salem, the intention being published June 1 of that year. His will was dated January 12, 1737, and proved November 19, 1739. The value of his estate was one thousand nine hundred and ninety-three pounds, seventeen shillings. Children, all by first wife: 1. Samuel, born March 7, 1695-96, baptized September 27, 1696; married, 1719, Sarah Adams. 2. Jonathan, February 23, 1697-98, died November 27, 1783; married (first) December 2, 1725, Elizabeth Gardner; (second) January 8, 1755, Mary Avery, widow. 3. Thomas, February 21, 1699-1700, died April 13, 1700. 4. Elizabeth, March 30, 1701, married, November 30, 1721, John Waters. 5. Thomas, baptized October 14, 1705, mentioned below. 6. Israel, baptized October 5, 1707. 7. Sarah, baptized May 21, 1710, married Joseph Osborn. 8. Abel, baptized May 10, 1713, married, August 16, 1734, Nathaniel Waters. 9. Joseph, baptized September 28, 1718, married, September 29, 1741, Mehitable Pope.

(IV) Thomas (2), son of Abel Gardner, was baptized October 14, 1705, and lived on the ancestral farm in what is now West Peabody. He was a farmer and wheelwright. He served as constable in 1737-38-39, and was on the jury frequently. He was frequently employed by the town in work upon the highways. He received from his father half the farm of one hundred and twenty acres, and bought much more land. He married, February 13, 1728, Eunice, daughter of John and Mary Waters. He died about 1753, intestate, and his son Thomas was appointed administrator of the estate. Jasper Needham was appointed guardian of Israel and Sarah, two minor children, and Ebenezer, another minor child, was under the guardianship of Jonathan Gardner. Children and dates of baptism: 1. Eunice, August 31, 1729, married, December 23, 1753, Jonathan Tucker. 2. Thomas, February 13, 1731-32, died September, 1788; married November 13, 1755, Mary Buffington. 3. Mary, July 14, 1734, died March 11, 1812; married, July 30, 1756, Humphrey Marsh. 4. Ebenezer, September 4, 1737, mentioned below. 5. Sarah, July 6, 1740, died October 29,

1813; married, February 19, 1761, John Walcott. 6. Israel, July 22, 1744, married, December 7, 1769, Elizabeth Southwick.

(V) Ebenezer, son of Thomas Gardner, was baptized in Salem, September 4, 1737, and was a potter by trade. After the death of his father he was placed, July 11, 1754, under the guardianship of his uncle, Jonathan Gardner. He resided in Roxbury for a time, and on April 16, 1763, sold his land to his brother, Thomas Gardner. He received a grant of land at Auk-paque, Cumberland county, Nova Scotia, from which the Acadians had been expelled. He was a member of the committee of safety at the time of the revolution, and went to Boston to help on the campaign. Shortly afterward he was obliged to flee with his family, and went to Machiasport in 1776, suffering great exposure and danger. For his patriotic services he received a grant of a thousand acres of land in 1785, near Bangor, but preferred to remain at Machias, where he built a house below the Falls. He was also in active service in the revolution in Captain Stephen Smith's company, Colonel Benjamin Foster's regiment, in 1778-79; in Lieutenant John Scott's detachment, Sixth Lincoln County Regiment, in 1779, on duty at Penobscot. He married, in 1769, Damaris, baptized September 4, 1747, died February 5, 1837, daughter of Nathan and Susanna Merrill, of Haverhill. He died November 21, 1832, aged ninety-seven years. Children, born in Cumberland county, Nova Scotia: 1. Susannah, October 15, 1770, died April 9, 1843; married (first) Aaron Sevey; (second) July 17, 1796, Marshall Thaxter. 2. Eunice, July 14, 1772, died unmarried March 6, 1836. 3. Hannah, May 3, 1774, died September 1, 1858; married, March 30, 1797, Daniel Foster. 4. Ebenezer, January 31, 1776, mentioned below. Children born in Machias, Maine: 5. Samuel, July 13, 1781, died May 16, 1853; married (first) Abigail Barry; (second) Jane F. Getchell; (third) Relief Wilson. 6. Thomas, October 10, 1783, died September 17, 1872; married, December 1, 1808, Sarah Barry. 7. John, July 16, 1785, died December 8, 1846; married (first) March 19, 1812, Susan Barry; (second) February 14, 1830, Mary Palmer; (third) 1836, Lavinia Foster. 8. William, October 21, 1789, died October 9, 1883; married, October 9, 1817, Lydia Albee. 9. Nathan, September 24, 1793, died March 14, 1795.

(VI) Ebenezer (2), son of Ebenezer (1) Gardner, was born in Cumberland county, Nova Scotia, January 31, 1776, died February 5, 1859. He was a farmer and lived at Had-

ley's Lake, in Maine. He married, June 21, 1803, Sally, born at Scarborough, Maine, November 12, 1783, died August 25, 1875, daughter of William and Ellen (Dillway) Albee. Her father was in the revolution, serving as lieutenant from May 1, 1777, to May 1, 1781, in Captain John Preble's artillery company, at Machias, Maine. Children: 1. Susannah, born April 30, 1804, died December 25, 1886; married, September 13, 1823, Cyrus Sanborn; children: i. Hannah Sanborn, born January 26, 1825, died January 26, 1854, married, October 11, 1846, Frederick Talbot, a lumber merchant in New York; ii. Mary Crocker Sanborn, born April 13, 1827, married, April 30, 1854, Charles Talbot, brother of Frederick; iii. Cyrus Sanborn, born August 12, 1829, died April 4, 1847; iv. Susan Lowell Sanborn, born August 3, 1832, died September 8, 1832; v. Sarah Albee Sanborn, born September 17, 1833, died June 21, 1891, married, October 7, 1854, John K. Ames; vi. Susan Gardner Sanborn, born May 29, 1836, died September 3, 1865, married, May 17, 1856, Frederick Talbot; vii. Thomas Mayhew Sanborn born December 31, 1838, married, November 28, 1865, Helen Chase; viii. Caroline Lowell Sanborn, born August 31, 1841; ix. Frank Sanborn, born December 5, 1843, married, December 5, 1885, Elizabeth Brown. 2. Thomas J., born December 31, 1805, died June 10, 1833. 3. James A., born December 26, 1807, married, December 27, 1832, Almira Kilton, who died November 5, 1844; married (second) Mary Bowman; children: i. Almira, born December 1, 1833, married Charles Morris, of Philadelphia; ii. James T., born May 29, 1836, died September 20, 1875, married Mary E. Gardner; iii. Augusta, born August 14, 1838, married Stillman Coffin, of Jonesport; iv. Emma, born December 20, 1840, died May 10, 1842; v. Emma, born October 23, 1844, died September 13, 1852; vi. Antoinette L., born February 23, 1846, died October 13, 1865; vii. Isaac E., born May 25, 1848, married, September 12, 1874, Eliza Wilbur; viii. Sophia K., born January 11, 1861, died October 29, 1865; ix. Clarence T., born September 10, 1855, married, March 26, 1879, Emma L. Barnard; x. Herbert, born July 28, 1861, died October 2, 1865. 4. Ebenezer, born 1810, died at Milford, Massachusetts, October 10, 1889; married, October 26, 1833, Hannah C. Wilder, born June 21, 1806, died August, 1877; resided at Dennysville; children: i. Deborah Reynolds, born March 30, 1835, died January, 1895, married, October 31, 1856, Benjamin Lincoln; ii. James Frederick, born July 9,

1837. married (first) Maria E. Lincoln, 1859, (second) June 6, 1864, Mary E. Cooper, and served in the civil war; iii. Lyman Kent, born November 4, 1840, married, June 4, 1863, Mary K. Hobart; iv. Sarah Albee, born December 7, 1841, married Thomas Crocker Eastman; v. Emma Albee (adopted), born April 16, 1852, married Albert C. McLaughlin. 5. Thaxter, born February 19, 1812, died September 26, 1887; married, June 21, 1835, Joanna West, born December 16, 1819, died December 5, 1886; had an adopted child, Emma Albee, who died September 13, 1852, aged ten years. 6. Lucinda, born April 15, 1814, died July 29, 1892; married (first) August 31, 1835, Samuel Starrett; (second) Stephen H. West, born September 18, 1811, died October 12, 1891. 7. Lydia, born February 14, 1816, died July 3, 1818. 8. Henry A., born April 24, 1818, married, November 1, 1841, Sarah G. Brown, born February 15, 1820; children: i. Henry Erastus, born August 10, 1842, died in prison at Richmond in the civil war, June 3, 1862; ii. Mary J., born December 29, 1843, married, November 15, 1873, Frank F. Albee; iii. Lucinda S., born March 15, 1846, died March 15, 1849; iv. Eben, born May 28, 1848, died November 15, 1881; v. Abby R., born August 25, 1851, died August 14, 1865; vi. Edwin R., born November 29, 1853, died August 31, 1865; vii. Susan S., born February 24, 1856; viii. Lizzie A., born March 7, 1859, died March 23, 1895, married, November 25, 1879, Oliver H. Seavey; ix. Clara E., born May 17, 1864, married, April 10, 1895, Isaiah C. Huntley. 9. Aaron L. Raymond, born January 19, 1822, mentioned below. 10. Cyrus S., born June 16, 1824, married, May 16, 1857, Abbie S. Harmon; children: i. Andrew F., born February 22, 1859; ii. Elma H., born October 4, 1864; iii. Arthur E., born February 24, 1869; iv. Harry Morris, born December 26, 1871. 11. Julia R., born October 18, 1826, married, December 9, 1844, Thomas M. Gardner; children: i. Edward P., born February 13, 1846, married, March 1, 1873, Leo A. Munson; ii. Emily T., born March 24, 1848, married, January 20, 1872, Elbert E. Wiswell; iii. Susan S., born January 11, 1850, died June 5, 1855; iv. Sarah Edna, born July 5, 1852, died October 17, 1869; v. Aurelia R., born December 15, 1854; vi. Susan T., born May 1, 1857, died April 17, 1868; vii. Harlan P., born August 5, 1859, married, December 22, 1883, Lizzie A. Whittier; viii. Florence, born June 1, 1862, died May 2, 1892, married, December 29, 1888, Charles McReavey; ix. Walter S., born February 3, 1865, married,

October 8, 1889, Emma K. Smalley. 12. Edwin R., born November 6, 1828, died October 30, 1853; married, March 28, 1853, Helen A. Cotton.

(VII) Aaron L. Raymond, son of Ebenezer (2) Gardner, was born January 19, 1822, at East Machias, Maine, and died at Dennysville, April 23, 1891. He was educated in the public schools of his native town. He worked on his father's farm until he was fifteen years of age, then lived with an older brother, in whose shop he learned the trade of blacksmith. He followed his trade until 1865, when he opened a general store. He also conducted a farm and a blacksmith-shop at Dennysville until his death, April 23, 1891. He was a prominent merchant and influential citizen of Dennysville. He married, September 5, 1848, Abbie Wilder, born February 21, 1830, at Dennysville, daughter of Captain Bela R. Reynolds. (See Reynolds family.) Children, born at Dennysville: 1. Julia Raymond, born May 31, 1850, died February 11, 1851. 2. Hon. George Reynolds, January 14, 1852, mentioned below. 3. Edwin Raymond, June 11, 1854, married, September 20, 1877, Ada Sargent Allen; he is a prominent citizen of Dennysville, holding the office of town treasurer and other places of trust and honor; was formerly superintendent of the Sunday-school of the Congregational church, and is now treasurer of that church. 4. Charles Otis, September 2, 1856, married, December 26, 1882, Sophia Alice Corthell; he has been for many years a prominent merchant in the city of Eastport, and junior partner of the firm of Corthell & Gardner; member of the board of trade and prominent in Masonic circles; an officer in Saint Bernard Commandery, Knights Templar. 5. Eva May, March 28, 1858. 6. Frederick Lee, April 3, 1862, married, January 15, 1888, Mary Stoddard Philbrook; he is a member of the board of health and of the school committee of Dennysville, a merchant of that town.

(VIII) George Reynolds, son of Aaron L. Raymond Gardner, was born at Dennysville, January 14, 1852. He attended the public schools in his native town and graduated from the high school. He went to San Francisco, California, and was a student in Woodbury College, where he began to study law. Returning to Maine, he continued the study of his profession at Calais, and two years later, in 1880, was admitted to the bar. He began immediately to practice in Calais, and in 1881 formed a partnership with the late Hon. Enoch B. Harvey. This firm took a foremost position at the bar of the county, and in a few

years ranked among the most successful and best known in that section of the state. In 1888 Mr. Gardner was elected judge of courts probate and insolvency for Washington county, Maine, for four years, and has been reelected from time to time, as his term expired. He has always taken an active part in public affairs. He is a Republican. He has been a member of the school committee for many years, and is also a member of the board of trustees of old Washington Academy, of East Machias. He has been interested in business, is one of the owners of the Dennysville Lumber Company, trustee of the Calais Savings Bank, and director and one of the incorporators of International Trust and Banking Company, of Calais. He is a member of Saint Croix Lodge of Free Masons; of the Saint Croix Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; also St. Croix Council, R. and S. M.; of Hugh de Payen Commandery, Knights Templar, of Calais; of the Delta Lodge of Perfection, No. 14, Princes of Jerusalem; Rose Croix Chapter; Portland Valley Consistory, thirty-second degree, S. P. R. S.; and Kora Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Lewiston, Maine. He is also a member of Fellowship Lodge of Odd Fellows; past vice-chancellor of the Calais Lodge, Knights of Pythias, No. 45. He is a member of Etchimin Tribe, I. O. R. M., of Calais; member of the St. Croix Club, and a member of the Sons of the American Revolution of Maine. He married, January 25, 1888, Annie E., of Calais, Maine, daughter of James and Mary (Parkman) Robbins, granddaughter of Ebenezer and Sarah (Albee) Robbins. Sarah Albee was the daughter of a revolutionary soldier; Ebenezer Robbins was born in 1776.

Judge Gardner numbers among his immigrant ancestors, besides those mentioned, Thomas Lincoln and Matthew Cushing, who settled in Hingham, Massachusetts, among the earliest pioneers; also John Waters Jr., father of Eunice (Waters), wife of Thomas Gardner (4), born November 27, 1640, son of John Waters Sr., and grandson of Richard Waters. James and Phebe (Manning) Waters were parents of Richard; Phebe Manning was daughter of George Manning, of Kent, England, ancestor of Cardinal Manning, and one of the Manning ancestors married a sister of the poet, Geoffrey Chaucer.

(I) Robert Reynolds, immigrant ancestor of this family, was born in England. He is known to have been in Boston as early as 1632. He was a shoemaker by trade. He

was admitted to the church at Boston, August 10, 1634, and a freeman September 3, 1634. He removed to Watertown from Boston, and was dismissed to the church at Wethersfield, Connecticut, March 29, 1636, but returned to Boston later, and died there April 27, 1659. He sold land at Muddy River, now Brookline, Massachusetts, in 1645 and 1653. His wife, Mary, was admitted to the church October 4, 1645, and died January 18, 1663. His will was proved July 27, 1659, bequeathing to wife, Mary, son, Nathaniel; daughter, Ruth Whitney, and her eldest son; daughter, Tabitha Abdy, and her son, Matthew; daughter, Sarah Mason, and her son, Nathaniel. (See New Eng. Reg. IX, p. 138.) Children: 1. Nathaniel, mentioned below. 2. Ruth, married John Whitney. 3. Tabitha, married Matthew Abdy. 4. Sarah, married ——— Mason. 5. Mary, married ——— Sawyer.

(II) Captain Nathaniel, son of Robert Reynolds, was born in England. He lived in Boston, and was a lieutenant and later captain of the artillery company (the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company), and was in King Philip's war, at Chelmsford, February, 1676. He was admitted a freeman in 1665. He was also a shoemaker. In 1680 he removed to Bristol, Rhode Island, where he died, July 10, 1708. He was one of the leading men. He married (first) November 30, 1657, Sarah, daughter of John Dwight. She died July 8, 1663. He married (second) Priscilla, daughter of Peter Brockett, who was a trader of Boston. Children of first wife, born in Boston: 1. Sarah, July 26, 1659, married John Fosdick. 2. Mary, November 20, 1660, died January 28, 1663. 3. Nathaniel, March 3, 1662-63. Children of second wife, born in Boston and Bristol: 4. John, August 4, 1668, died January 30, 1757, in his eighty-ninth year. 5. Peter, January 26, 1670. 6. Philip, September 15, 1672. 7. Joseph, January 9, 1677, died January 16, 1759. 8. Hannah, January 15, 1682, married Samuel Royall. 9. Mary, 1684, married Nathaniel Woodbury. 10. Benjamin, May 10, 1686, mentioned below. 11. Ruth, December 9, 1688, married Josiah Cary.

(III) Benjamin, son of Captain Nathaniel Reynolds, was born in Bristol, May 10, 1686, died August 4, 1770. He lived at Bristol. He married Susanna, daughter of Rev. Grindall Rawson, of Mendon, in 1709. Children, born at Bristol: 1. Priscilla, April 13, 1711, married Edward Rawson. 2. Ann (twin), July 12, 1715, died unmarried. 3. Mary (twin),

July 12, 1715, died young. 4. Mary, November 20, 1716. 5. John, April 1, 1718. 6. Benjamin, November 15, 1722, mentioned below. 7. Grindall, July 11, 1726, settled in Putney, Vermont. 8. Sarah, married Seth Chapin.

(IV) Benjamin (2), son of Benjamin (1) Reynolds, was born in Bristol, Rhode Island, November 15, 1722. He moved to Chignecto, Nova Scotia. When the revolution broke out, he sided with the colonies and against the majority of the Nova Scotia province, and returned to New England in 1776, entering the revolutionary army and having a romantic record therein. At the close of the war he was granted land in Marietta, Ohio, for his services, but never claimed his land. Instead of moving westward, he settled in the wilderness at what is now Lubec, Maine. He married (first) Lydia Raymond, and (second), at Marblehead, Massachusetts, ———. He was drowned at sea. Among his children was Jonathan, mentioned below.

(V) Jonathan, son of Benjamin (2) Reynolds, was born at Fort Cumberland, Nova Scotia, and died in Pembroke, Maine, in 1866. He settled in Pembroke. He married Persis, daughter of Captain Theophilus Wilder, of Hingham, Massachusetts. Among his children was Captain Bela R., mentioned below.

(VI) Captain Bela R., son of Jonathan Reynolds, was born in Pembroke, September 15, 1797, died May 10, 1853. He was a sea captain, and later in life was associated in business at Dennysville. He married his cousin, Deborah, daughter of Ebenezer C. and Abigail (Ayer) Wilder, granddaughter of Captain Theophilus Wilder. Captain Wilder, who was a soldier in the revolution and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis, October 19, 1781, was born May 15, 1740, and married Lydia Cushing. Theophilus and Mary (Hersey) Wilder, married May 25, 1732, were the parents of Captain Theophilus Wilder. Jabez Wilder, father of Theophilus Wilder Sr., was born in 1671, married, 1692, Mary Ford, born May 16, 1671. Edward Wilder, immigrant, was father of Jabez; came in the ship "Confidence," and settled at Hingham, Massachusetts; married Elizabeth Ames, and died October 15, 1690. Thomas Wilder, father of Edward, immigrant, died in England in 1634, son of John and Alice (Keats) Wilder, and grandson of Thomas Keats. Nicholas Wilder, ancestor of John, was a military commander in the army of the Earl of Richmond at the battle of Bosworth, August 22, 1485, when he won the approval of Henry VIII, who gave him a grant of land and a coat-of-arms.

Child of Bela R. and Deborah (Wilder) Reynolds: Abbie Wilder, born February 21, 1830, married A. L. Raymond Gardner. (See Gardner family.)

GARDNER This name, which also appears in the early records of Massachusetts as Garner and

Garnett, was borne by a large number of seventeenth century settlers; who were among the ambitious and energetic citizens who went into the wilderness, and settled and laid the foundations of prosperity and wealth enjoyed by later generations.

(I) John Gardner settled in Hingham, Massachusetts, about 1650, and in 1656 had land granted to him in the south part of the town. Whether he was a relative of the early Garners, or Gardners, of Boston, is uncertain, as but little information has come down to us relating to his early history. He died November 24, 1668. The inventory of his estate was made by John Tower and John Ripley, April 28, 1669, the appraisement listing £44, 11s., and including "the Goats that have been sold to pay debts and maintain the family." The widow was administratrix. The Christian name of his wife, whom he married at Boston, April 10, 1651, was Mary. She survived him, and married (second), June 18, 1669, Nathan Chubbuck. The children of John and Mary were: John, Francis, Mary, Samuel, Deborah, James, Stephen, Thomas, Benjamin and Christian.

(II) John (2), eldest child of John (1) and Mary Gardner, was born in Hingham, July 17, 1652, died December 16, 1700. He resided on "Liberty Plain," in South Hingham. He married, February 25, 1683, Mary, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Farron) Stowell. She was baptized in Hingham, October 16, 1653, and died October 22, 1714. Their children, all born in Hingham, were: John, Mary, Ruth, Elizabeth, Hannah and Remember.

(III) John (3), eldest son of John (2) and Mary (Stowell) Gardner, was born in Hingham, January 4, 1674, died April 20, 1742. Like his father, he resided on "Liberty Plain," South Hingham. His wife was Rebecca. She survived him and married (second), November 11, 1747, Samuel Whiton, widower. The children of John and Rebecca were: Rebecca, Susanna, Mary, John, Rachel, Amos, Alice, Grace and Mercy.

(IV) John (4), eldest son of John (3) and Rebecca Gardner, was born in Hingham, February 5, 1720, died April 19, 1802. He resided at "Liberty Plain," the ancestral neigh-

borhood, and is described as "laborer." He married, December 8, 1742, Joanna, daughter of Jonathan and Joanna (Whiton) Farrow. She was baptized in Hingham, June 19, 1720. Their children, all born in Hingham, were: Joanna, Submit, Remember, Rebecca, John, Luther, Elijah and Jonathan.

(V) Jonathan, youngest child of John (4) and Joanna (Farrow) Gardner, was born in Hingham, Massachusetts, January 29, 1764, died in Buckfield, Maine, April 2, 1836. He served in the revolution and was paid in continental currency, of which it took from fifty to seventy-five dollars to pay for his breakfast after leaving the army. Years afterward he made application for a pension for his services in the war, which sets forth so clearly and fully his service that it is copied into this article. It is as follows:

"I, Jonathan Gardner, of Buckfield, in the County of Oxford and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, yeoman, on oath declare that I served in the War of the Revolution on the Continental establishment and in Massachusetts line, for the several terms of six months and twelve months, besides other periods of service. That I enlisted into said service at the town of Hingham, now in the county of Plymouth and said Commonwealth, in the year seventeen hundred and seventy-seven, into a company commanded by Captain Seth Steward, belonging to Coln. Robinson's Regiment of the Massachusetts Line, for the term of six or seven months, but which I do not precisely remember. That I marched immediately to Rhode Island with said company, and did duty there in said company, being engaged in Spence's expedition, so called, during the whole of my said term, at the close of which I was dismissed, it being on the first day of January, Seventeen hundred and seventy-eight. After the above having served another term of three months, I again enlisted into said service some time in the month of April, in the year seventeen hundred and seventy-eight, at said Hingham, into a company commanded by Captain Morse (who took command of said company at Providence), of the Regiment commanded by Col. Wade and of the same line, and was engaged in said service at Providence and Fells Point, at which latter place we were stationed till July, and was afterwards engaged in Sullivan's expedition, so called, on Rhode Island, and at the close of My said term was dismissed at East Greenwich, in said Rhode Island, having served said period of twelve months completely through. I further declare that I am a resident citizen of the

United States of America, that I am not borne on any pension list of said United States, and that by reason of my reduced circumstances in life I am in need of assistance from my Country for support. And I further declare that I enlisted in said service at Hingham, I think in the month of July, in the year seventeen hundred and seventy-six, into the company commanded by Captain Penniman, of Col. France's Regiment, for the term of four months, and went to Dorchester, near Boston, immediately, when I did duty in said company during said term of four months and then again enlisted into the same company for another term of four months, and continued on to do duty therein to the end of said last named four months at said Dorchester, after which I did duty in the same company one month more in Boston and was dismissed.

"Jonathan Gardner."

He removed soon after his marriage to the Province of Maine, settling in a township afterwards incorporated, by the name of Buckfield, so called because of the many of its original settlers who bore the name of Buck. He married, November 26, 1789, Sarah, daughter of Stephen and Huldah (Chubbuck) Gardner, of Hingham. She was born August 26, 1767, and died February 29, 1847. (See Gardner V.) Their children were: Jonathan, Ansel, Sarah, Ira, Joanna, Rebecca, Huldah, Jane, Eunice, Eliza and John.

(VI) John (5), youngest child of Jonathan and Sarah (Gardner) Gardner, was born in Buckfield, Maine, December 14, 1812, and died in Patten, August 15, 1902. He left home in the spring following his nineteenth birthday. During the first and second seasons he worked on the Oxford and Cumberland canal. In the fall of 1837 he commenced business in company with a young man about his own age, at North Paris. This partnership was dissolved in a few months. Mr. Gardner continued there four years, and then (1841) removed to Patten, in Penobscot county, then little more than a wilderness, and began life as a trader in an old-time country store. From this modest beginning grew other and larger interests—farming, the building and operating of mills and factories, the activities and ambitions of politics, all came to keep the current of his life moving rapidly, and almost invariably in the same direction, toward success which he ultimately achieved. Always an ardent Republican, his keen and vigorous mind and his marked individuality might have won for him great political distinction, but his business was always his first care. His offices came to him

almost without solicitation. He was twice appointed postmaster of Patten, was for eight years an active and efficient deputy sheriff, and held successively during his earlier years the office of selectman of the town, town clerk and town treasurer. To his strong interest in education and improvement is largely due the establishment of an academy in Patten. He had been one of the trustees of this now flourishing and important institution since its incorporation in 1846, and had lived to see his grandson occupy the chair of principal in the fine new building which replaced the old academy. In 1846 he was a member of the house of representatives, and at that time contracted a warm friendship with the late Hannibal Hamlin, which remained unbroken until the death of the latter. He was also a member of the Maine senate at the time of Mr. Hamlin's election to the United States senatorship, and freely gave his influence, his efforts and his vote to secure his election. There is no doubt that Mr. Hamlin appreciated and remembered this loyal friendship and unvarying support. He once expressed to a friend the opinion that "Mr. Gardner was one of the best men he ever knew." In his continued services in the house and senate Mr. Gardner's vigorous intellect made its inevitable impression. He was largely instrumental in framing the first prohibitory temperance law in Maine, and a much-needed act for the making and repairing of highways in unincorporated towns. This act remains practically unchanged to-day, a lasting memorial to the justice, good sense and shrewdness of Patten's earliest senator. He was a man of strong opinions, aggressive in action, a crusader against cruelty to the helpless and oppressed, public spirited in the best sense of the word, that of giving generously to every worthy enterprise which was brought to his notice. His private charities were bestowed lavishly, but without ostentation. His independence of thought led him to reject the austere and gloomy doctrines which were almost universally accepted in the early part of the last century, and inclined him to accept the more hopeful creed of Universalism, then stirring feebly the current of religious thought. After the death of his wife he was tenderly cared for by his eldest daughter, Mrs. Ida Robinson, with whom he occupied the old homestead, which was the scene of all his domestic joys and sorrows. There is much to envy and admire in the vigorous old age which crowned the busy life of this man. Until the day of his death his still erect and active

figure was a familiar sight in the streets of the village which owes so much to his enterprise and generosity. Death came to him at last swiftly and painlessly, and closed his tired eyes with the gentle and loving hand of a friend. He married, November 18, 1838, Mary A. Colburn, of Sumner, (See Colburn VII), who was born in Paris, April 3, 1818, and died in Patten, February 12, 1894, after having spent fifty-six years of her life with her husband, between whom and herself there existed the strongest and most tender affection. Outside of the immediate relatives, Mrs. Gardner is mourned by many friends, whose love and esteem were won by numberless deeds of helpful and neighborly kindness and by a long and beautiful life of quiet and unostentatious well-doing. Mrs. Gardner was a believer in the religion of good works, and passed calmly and confidently into the silent land with an unshaken faith in the love of the universal Father. She was a woman of much force of character and of many virtues, an affectionate and faithful wife, and a fond mother. John and Mary A. (Colburn) Gardner had four children: 1. Ira B. 2. Ida Rosalie, born September 23, 1848, married Arthur Robinson, of Patten. 3. Eva Elberta, January 13, 1851, married Charles Lurvey, of Portland. 4. Almy Evelyn, October 14, 1852, married (first) Alphonso Webster, and (second) Winfield Scott Kellogg, of Patten.

(VII) Colonel Ira Bernard, only son of John (5) and Mary A. (Colburn) Gardner, was born in Patten, January 10, 1843. He attended the district schools and Patten Academy, and in 1861, when eighteen years old, enlisted as a soldier in Company I, Fourteenth Maine Regiment Volunteer Infantry, where by promotion for meritorious services he filled successively the offices of second lieutenant, first lieutenant, captain, major and lieutenant-colonel. The first baptism of fire in battle was at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, August 5, 1862, in which he commanded the company, losing about one-third of the company, and was complimented on the field by his commander for distinguished gallantry, and later at brigade review by General Butler, commander of the department, and he was publicly complimented and offered promotion as major of another Maine regiment, which was declined, since he was at that time on the staff of General Halbert E. Paine, where he remained until he was promoted to be captain before he was twenty years of age and ordered to rejoin his regiment. He was under fire forty-six days during the siege of Port Hudson, Louisiana, be-

ing two weeks of that time in command of the regiment as the senior officer present. He lost his right arm at Winchester, Virginia, September 19, 1864, and, returning to Maine, was mustered out of service with the regiment January 13, 1865. He is a member of the Loyal Legion Commandery of Maine. After leaving the army he engaged in the business of general merchandise, manufacturing potato-starch, cutting and manufacturing lumber, farming, etc. He is the author of "Personal Recollections of a Boy Volunteer." He married, March 4, 1864, in Patten, Helen M., born in Patten, December 4, 1842, daughter of Horatio N. and Harriet D. (Palmer) Darling. Mr. Darling was born in Enfield, was a farmer, and has been a member of the Maine legislature. Mrs. Darling was born in Wakefield, New Hampshire, and lived in Patten from the time she was thirteen years of age until her death. Ira B. and Helen M. (Darling) Gardner have four children: 1. Halbert Paine, born February 15, 1867, married Addie Darling, and has two children, Helen P. and Dorothy; he is in business with his father and his brother, Raymond; he has served in four legislatures, two terms in the house of representatives and two terms in the senate; he was also one of the committee to audit the state treasurer's accounts in 1907; he served in the legislature on the committee on education and the committee on taxation, and as chairman of the latter committee; he introduced a two-cent mileage bill during his first term in legislature which brought on a sharp fight with all Maine railroads, and ended in a compromise and a little later gave a transferable two-cent mileage on the Maine Central Railroad; he was prominent and especially interested in tax reform in Maine, having introduced and succeeding in passing the first recent tax bill increasing state revenue from railroads. The bill was known as the "Gardner Bill"; he is a member of Katahdin Lodge, No. 98, F. and A. M.; Knights of Pythias; Maine Commandery of the Loyal Legion, Millinocket Chapter, R. A. M., and the Elks Lodge, of Houlton, Maine. 2. Raymond Darling, September 1, 1868, married Gorgia Kelsey, and has four children: Everett K., John R., Ira B. and Halbert P. 3. Mary Ida, February 22, 1871, married Sylvester L. Huston. 4. Herbert N.

(VIII) Herbert Nelson, youngest child of Colonel Ira B. and Helen M. (Darling) Gardner, was born in Patten, December 17, 1877. He attended the public schools, from which he went to Patten Academy. He graduated from

that institution in 1894, from Phillip's Exeter, 1895, and from Bowdoin in 1898. In the fall after graduation from Bowdoin he became principal of Patten Academy, where he taught four years, and during the scholastic year 1902-3 he was principal of Dexter high school. He was graduated from University of Maine Law School in 1905, and in the same year went to Portland and entered upon the study of law in the office of Hon. C. F. Libby. In August, 1906, he was admitted to the Penobscot bar, and at once engaged in the practice of law in Portland as a member of the firm of Clarke & Gardner, with which he is now connected. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of Katahdin Lodge, No. 98, Free and Accepted Masons, of Patten, and of Aroostook Royal Arch Chapter, No. 20, of Houlton, the Maine Commandery of the Loyal Legion, the Portland Club and the College Society, Delta Kappa Epsilon. He married, June 11, 1906, Winifred Elizabeth, born in Patten, August 24, 1880, daughter of Charles W. and Cora (Leslie) Westcott, of Patten.

(II) Stephen, fifth son of John (1) and Mary Gardner, was born in Hingham, August 14, 1662, died November 2, 1715. He married, December 22, 1687, Sarah, daughter of John and Deborah (Wilson) Warren, of Boston. She survived him and married (second) November 15, 1737, John Pratt, of Weymouth. Upon a gravestone erected to her memory in the cemetery at "Liberty Plain," South Hingham, is the following inscription: "Here lies buried ye body of Sarah Pratt who died Oct. 22nd 1761 in ye 101st year of her age lately ye Wife of Lieut. John Pratt but formerly ye wife of Mr. Stephen Garnet. By him she had a numerous posterity running to ye 5th generation in numbers 187." The children of Stephen and Sarah, all born in Hingham, were: Deborah, Sarah, Stephen (died young), Lydia, David, Abigail, Stephen, Patience and Joshua.

(III) Stephen (2), third son of Stephen (1) and Sarah (Warren) Gardner, was born in Hingham, December 29, 1700. He married, December 22, 1726, Hannah, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Dunbar) Garnet. She was born November 20, 1703. Their children, born in Hingham, were: Stephen, Sarah, Hannah, Joshua, Abi, Moses (died young) and Moses.

(IV) Stephen (3), eldest son of Stephen (2) and Hannah (Garnet) Gardner, was born October 23, 1727, in Hingham, resided on Gardner street, and was a "cooper." He married, January 1, 1753, Huldah, daughter of Jeremiah and Mary (Goddard) Chubbuck.

She was born in Hingham, February 27, 1731. Their children, all born in Hingham, were: Stephen, Jeremiah, Isaac, Huldah, Silence, Moses, Warren, Sarah, Aaron and Winifred.

(V) Sarah, third daughter of Stephen (3) and Huldah (Chubbuck) Gardner, was born August 26, 1767, and married, November 26, 1789, Jonathan Gardner. (See Gardner V.) She died February 29, 1847, aged eighty years.

Among the pioneer immigrants of Massachusetts were five or more named Colborn, Colborne or Colburn, as the name was variously spelled. They were: Edward, of Chelmsford; Richard, of Dorchester; Robert, of Ipswich; Samuel, of Salem, and William, of Boston. Some of these were prominent in local affairs, and many of their descendants have been leading citizens in the year following their father's times.

(I) Edward Colborne, aged seventeen, came as a passenger on the "Defence," Captain Barstock, October 3, 1635, to Boston, after a passage of fifty-four days from England. In August, 1664, Sir Richard Saltonstall bought of Edward Colborne eight hundred acres of land as appears by the deed record. In 1668 Edward Colborne sold his marsh lot at Plum Island to Rev. William Hubbard, of Ipswich, and in 1671 he sold certain lands to Thomas Hinchman in Ipswich, near Wesbarn (Wenham) line. In 1664 he had a share in Hog Island, off Ipswich shore. In 1668 Edward Colborne, of the town of Ipswich, purchased 1,600 acres of land for 1,300 pounds, to be paid two-thirds in wheat, malt and peas; one-third in beef, pork and Indian corn. This farm was a grant from the general court of Massachusetts Bay Colony to Captain John Everard, who was a deputy from Chelmsford for many years, and laid out the wilderness along the Merrimack river. Five hundred acres of this land were on the eastern side of Beaver brook, adjoining Edward Tyng. In 1670 Edward Colborne added to his estate the Sachette lands lying between Colborne and Varnum, taking the land on both sides of Beaver brook from the Merrimack river to Long pond, and extending into the present limits of Pelham, New Hampshire. Edward Colborne, being the earliest settler of Dracut on the Merrimack, occupied an outpost on what was then the frontier. At that early date Massachusetts Bay Colony claimed jurisdiction over all the territory contiguous to the Merrimack river from its mouth to its source. Mr. Colborne and his sons continued to be

the sole inhabitants of a large area of territory west of Haverhill till Samuel Varnum settled upon his improvement with his sons; and there has not been a time since when representatives of these two families have not occupied lands transmitted from father to son from that remote date. Edward Colborne dwelt in a garrison house built for the common defence against the savages. The sons resided on portions of the estate which he allotted to them. Edward Colborne died in 1711. His wife's baptismal name was Hannah; the record does not disclose what her surname was.

(II) Thomas, probably son of Edward and Hannah Colborne, has left but little record to trace.

(III) Zachariah, son of Thomas Colborne, was born April 26, 1697, and resided in Dracut and Pelham. He married Joanna ———. Their children were: Hannah, Edward, Ruth, Zachariah, Silas, Jonas and Nathan.

(IV) Jonas, fourth son of Zachariah and Joanna Colborne, was born in Pelham, March 28, 1749, and removed to the then province of Maine, and resided in Lewiston and Buckfield. He married, December 6, 1770, Lucy Varnum, born July 31, 1751. Their children were: Sarah, Jonas, Asa, Lucy, Elizabeth, Silas, Hannah, Mercy and Peter.

(V) Jonas (2), eldest child of Jonas (1) and Lucy (Varnum) Colborne, was born in Lewiston, Maine, January 11, 1774, the first white child born in that plantation. He married Hannah Knight, born March 9, 1774; they resided in Sumner and Livermore. Their children were: Samuel, Jonas, John, Rebecca, Greenfield, Hiram and Lavinia.

(VI) Colonel Samuel, eldest child of Jonas (2) and Hannah (Knight) Colburn, was born September 26, 1792; the place of his birth is Buckfield, or Sumner. He died July 26, 1849. He married, April 10, 1817, Harriet Warren, of Paris, born October 15, 1796, died January 17, 1876. Their children were: Mary Ann, Emeline Orange, Greenfield Durwin, America Thayer, Ira Warren, Hiram Sidney, Elvira Jane, Roscoe Green, Adeline Ardelia and George Bates.

(VII) Mary Ann, eldest child of Colonel Samuel and Harriet (Warren) Colburn, was born April 3, 1818, died February 12, 1894. She married, November 18, 1838, John Gardner, of Patten. (See Gardner VI.)

In the time of the colony the family name now generally known as Packard is found variously written in the public records as

Packard, Packer, Pecker, Peckard and Peckerd, but however written it has reference to the surname Packard, whose earliest known representative in this country was Samuel Packard.

(I) Samuel Packard, with his wife and child, came to New England from Windham, near Hingham, England, in the ship "Diligence," John Martin, master, one hundred thirty-three passengers in all, in the year 1638, and settled first in Hingham, Massachusetts. He removed from that place to West Bridgewater, and there was granted license to keep an ordinary, or house of public entertainment for travelers. He also served as constable of the town, hence must have been a man of consequence in the community, for that office in the time of the colony was one of dignity and importance. The name of his wife does not appear in the published records, nor the date of death of either Samuel or his wife. They had twelve children: 1. Elizabeth, married, in 1665, Thomas Alger, of Easton, Massachusetts. 2. Samuel, married Elizabeth Lathrop. 3. Zaccheus (see post). 4. Thomas, no record of his marriage; had a son Joseph. 5. John, no record other than the mention of his birth. 6. Nathaniel, married a daughter of John Kingman. 7. Mary, married Richard Phillips, of Weymouth. 8. Hannah, married Thomas Randall. 9. Israel, was a trooper in 1671; no other record. 10. Jael, married John Smith. 11. Deborah, married Samuel Washburn. 12. Deliverance, married Thomas Washburn.

(II) Zaccheus, second son and third child of Samuel Packard, immigrant, was born in West Bridgewater, Massachusetts, and died there August 3, 1723. He married Sarah, second daughter and fifth child of John Howard, who came to this country from England and settled first in Duxbury, Massachusetts, from whence John removed to the west parish in Bridgewater. James Howard went to Bermuda. It is said that when John Howard was a boy he lived in the family of Miles Standish. He was a man of great influence in the new plantation and one of the first military officers in Bridgewater. Previous to 1700 the name was generally written Haward, and John always so wrote it. He kept an ordinary as early as 1670, and died in 1700. Zaccheus Packard and Sarah Howard had nine children, five of whom settled in the north parish of Bridgewater. Children: 1. Israel, born April 27, 1680, married, in 1703, Hannah ——. 2. Sarah, August 19, 1682, married, July 27, 1704, Captain Josiah Edson. 3. Jonathan, December 7, 1684, married, December 24, 1719,

Susanna Hayward. 4. David (see post). 5. Solomon, March 20, 1689, see sketch. 6. James, June 2, 1691, died November 24, 1765; married, June 7, 1722, Jemima Keith, died May 1, 1782, daughter of Joseph Keith. 7. Zaccheus, September 4, 1693, died in 1775; married, 1725, Mercy Alden. 8. John, October 8, 1695, died June 3, 1738; had the first gristmill in the north parish; married Lydia Thompson. 9. Captain Abiel, April 29, 1699, died in 1766; was captain of militia, the largest land owner in the north parish, having at one time a thousand acres of land in one body, on which he settled seven of his sons; married, January 11, 1723, Sarah Ames.

(III) David, third son and fourth child of Zaccheus and Sarah (Howard) Packard, was born in West Bridgewater, Massachusetts, February 11, 1687, died in the north parish November 3, 1755. He married, December 17, 1712, Hannah, youngest daughter and fifth child of John and Sarah (Willis) Ames. Her father, John Ames, was born in West Bridgewater, March 24, 1647, and married, in 1672, Sarah Willis. His father, William Ames, of Braintree, Massachusetts, came to America with his brother John from Bruton, Somersetshire, England, and settled, John in Bridgewater and William in Braintree, in 1640. They were sons of Richard Ames, of Bruton, England. William Ames married Hannah — and had six children. He died January 11, 1654. David and Hannah (Ames) Packard had nine children: 1. David, born September 25, 1713, died October 28, 1805; married, June 30, 1736, Mehitable Richards, who died November 22, 1767. 2. William, November 14, 1715, died October 28, 1805; married, September 16, 1740, Sarah Richards, who died January 4, 1806. 3. Hannah, March 18, 1718, married, December 21, 1737, Samuel Brett. 4. Isaac, June 2, 1720, died 1792; married, March 28, 1745, Abigail Porter. 5. Mary, June 8, 1722, married, September 16, 1740, Daniel Richards. 6. Ebenezer (see post). 7. Abiah, May 2, 1727, died 1809; married, December 30, 1758, Phebe Paine. 8. Mehitable, 1730, married, January 31, 1748, Simeon Brett. 9. Jane, 1734, married, November 6, 1755, Matthew Kingman.

(IV) Ebenezer, fourth son and sixth child of David and Hannah (Ames) Packard, was born in North Bridgewater, Massachusetts, February 23, 1724, died June 20, 1803. On February 25, 1746, he married Sarah Perkins, born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, March 27, 1725, died in North Bridgewater, March 12, 1810. Her father, Mark Perkins, went from

Ipswich to North Bridgewater in 1741, and died there December 20, 1756. He married Dorothy Whipple, who survived him and afterward married, May 1, 1782, Solomon Packard. Mark Perkins had eleven children, and five of them intermarried with the Packards. Ebenezer and Sarah (Perkins) Packard had children: 1. Alice, born April 13, 1747, married, May 14, 1769, Eliab Packard. 2. Ebenezer, March 4, 1749, married, March 31, 1774, Mary Reynolds. 3. Eunice, December 13, 1750, married, September 11, 1780, William Jameson. 4. Jonas, June 4, 1752, died January 22, 1835; married, September 11, 1777, Mehitable Brett. 5. Adin, February 18, 1754, died September 10, 1837; married, November 16, 1780, Keziah Phinney. 6. Matthew (see post). 7. Deacon Eliphalet, February 27, 1758, died January 16, 1819; married, January 24, 1782, Lydia Barrell. 8. Captain Robert, January 29, 1760, died February 10, 1844; married (first), January 28, 1782, Ruth Barrell; married (second), November 11, 1788, Sally Perkins, who died January 17, 1856. 9. Joel, February 20, 1762, married, November 1, 1785, Harmony Kingman; settled in Dartmouth, Massachusetts. 10. Lot, March 20, 1763, removed to Maine; married, in 1791, Mary Nelson. 11. Joseph, died 1840; married, August 31, 1794, Susanna Bates.

(V) Matthew, third son and sixth child of Ebenezer and Sarah (Perkins) Packard, was born in North Bridgewater, Massachusetts, April 10, 1756, died May 12, 1795. On April 17, 1781, he married Keziah, daughter of Luke and Rebecca (Packard) Perkins. Luke Perkins was a nephew of Mark Perkins, with whom he went from Ipswich to North Bridgewater in 1741. After the death of Matthew Packard, his widow came from North Bridgewater and settled in the town of Minot, Maine, in the locality known as Perkin's ridge. Their children: 1. Nehemiah (see post). 2. Eliphalet (see post). 3. Matthew. 4. Abraham, born February 21, 1788. 5. Keziah, January 1, 1791.

(VI) Nehemiah, son of Matthew and Keziah (Perkins) Packard, was born May 1, 1786, died April 3, 1853, closing a life of usefulness and honest effort. His business occupation was that of farmer and lumberman. He was an earnest member of the Congregational church. He married (first), April 2, 1807, Chloe Snell, born May 26, 1781. After her death he married Mrs. Anna Farrar. Nehemiah and Chloe (Snell) Packard had children: 1. Cyrus, born January 31, 1809, died in infancy. 2. Cyrus Snell (see post). 3.

Julia Ann, July 13, 1812, married William Munroe, of Minot. 4. Mary, January 29, 1814, married Jacob H. Roak, of Minot. 5. Chloe, July 11, 1816, married (first) Nathan A. Emery; (second) Levi Lyford. 6. Catherine, July 30, 1818.

(VI) Eliphalet, son of Matthew and Keziah (Perkins) Packard, was born January 1, 1791, died October 18, 1875. He learned the trade of hat-making, and lived and worked first in Buckfield, Maine, then in Auburn, Maine, and later removed to Bedford, Massachusetts, and died there at the age of eighty years. He married, in 1814, Abigail Snell, and by her had children: 1. Betsey H., born April 4, 1815, married a Washburn. 2. Charles, October 14, 1818. 3. Laura A., April 7, 1822. 4. Eliphalet Franklin, January 5, 1824.

(VII) Cyrus Snell, second son and child of Nehemiah and Chloe (Snell) Packard, was born January 30, 1810, died November 22, 1891. For many years he engaged in shoemanufacturing at West Auburn, Maine, in partnership with Mr. Munroe and under the firm name of Packard & Munroe, a name well known in all trade circles in this state. Mr. Packard married Jane Munroe, of Minot, and had a son, Henry M. Packard, born March 24, 1840 (see post).

(VII) Eliphalet Franklin, son and youngest child of Eliphalet and Abigail (Snell) Packard, was born January 5, 1824, and was educated in the public schools of Auburn, Lewiston Falls Academy and Bowdoin College. Later on he became extensively engaged in the manufacture of shoes, and carried on a successful business for about thirty-five years. Mr. Packard married Anna M., daughter of Jacob Herrick, and by her had five children: 1. Frank Herrick. 2. John Howard. 3. Edward Albert, now a practicing physician in Boston, Massachusetts. 4. Annie Elizabeth, living now in Boston. 5. George Harris, deceased.

(VIII) Henry M., son of Cyrus Snell and Jane (Munroe) Packard, was born March 24, 1840, and received his education in the public schools of Lewiston and the academy at Lewiston Falls. After leaving school he worked five years for the firm of James Munroe & Company, then engaged in a grocery business on his own account until 1865, when he became partner with James Munroe in shoemanufacturing. In 1882 the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Packard removed to Auburn and acquired an interest in the business formerly conducted by the firm of J. O. Foss & Company, which firm soon afterward incor-



Henry M. Packard

porated under the name of Foss-Packard Company. For nearly half a century Mr. Packard has been an active factor in the business life of the cities of Lewiston and Auburn, but his best success is that achieved during the more than twenty-five years of residence in Auburn, where he has been identified with the institutions of that city in many ways, and has furnished employment to hundreds of workmen annually. Besides his connection with the Foss-Packard Company, he also is president of the First National Bank of Auburn. On June 21, 1869, Mr. Packard married Augusta A., born February 22, 1842, daughter of Loring and Mary (Littlefield) Gould, of Lisbon Falls. One child, Gertrude E. Packard, was born July 29, 1872.

(VIII) Frank Herrick, eldest son and child of Eliphalet Franklin and Anna M. (Herrick) Packard, was born in Danville, Maine, now Auburn, December 2, 1852, and was educated in Lewiston Falls Academy and Edward Little Institute. At the age of sixteen he began working in the shoe-factory of which his father was proprietor, later acquired an interest in the business and continued his connection with the establishment until about 1880. Soon afterward Cyrus I. Barker, his son, Alvarado D. Barker, and Mr. Packard erected the Avon mill, in Lewiston, for the manufacture of cotton quilts, and thus became identified with an industry which ranked third in size in its special line of manufacture in this country. His connection with this company still continues, and in 1907, by the erection of Avon mill No. 2, the plant took rank as second in size in America. Mr. Packard has been instrumental in promoting the industrial interests of the city of Lewiston and its vicinity. For many years he has been president of the First National Bank of Lewiston, the strongest financial institution in the region. Mr. Packard is a member of Lewiston Lodge, B. P. O. E. On May 5, 1875, Mr. Packard married Sarah Ida, daughter of Cyrus I. and Almira B. (Jewett) Barker, the latter a daughter of Daniel Jewett, of Denmark. One child, Cyrus Franklin Packard, born April 15, 1881; Bowdoin, '04. Married Winifred L. Holt, of Lewiston, Maine, a daughter of C. O. Holt, and they have two children, Cyrus Franklin Jr. and George Victor.

(For early generations see Samuel Packard I.)

(III) Solomon, fifth son of PACKARD Zaccheus and Sarah (Howard) Packard, was born March 20, 1689. He lived on the place after-

ward owned by the late Waldo Howard, and afterward occupied by Zina Howard. He was married (first) November 16, 1715, to Sarah, daughter of Samuel Lathrop. She died, and he was married (second) to Susannah, daughter of Samuel Kingman. She died, and he was married (third), October 5, 1760, to Dorothy, widow of Mark Perkins, who died May 1, 1782. Children: Sarah, Jacob, Nathan (died young), Susanna, Nathan, Benjamin, Zebulon and Micah.

(IV) Jacob, eldest son of Solomon and Sarah (Lathrop) Packard, was born September 2, 1720, died February 2, 1777. He was married, November 24, 1742, to Dorothy, daughter of Mark and Dorothy Perkins. Children: Jacob, Mark, Oliver, Asa, Hezekiah, Rhoda, Dorothy and Philbert.

(V) Hezekiah, fifth son of Jacob and Dorothy (Perkins) Packard, was born December 6, 1761, in West Bridgewater, died April 25, 1849. At an early age he learned to play the fife, and at the age of fourteen he became a fifer in the revolutionary war. Upon leaving home, his mother said to him: "Hezekiah, remember praying will make thee leave sinning, and sinning will make thee leave praying." These words had the right effect on him, and he was never known to use profane language during his absence from his father's house. The regiment to which he belonged was ordered to Cambridge, and he lived in a tent near Cambridgeport. He was in Colonel Sargent's regiment, and they occupied several stations. They were ordered to Boston, and from there to Bunker Hill. In the spring of 1776 they were stationed at Castle William, and here they remained until June, when they were ordered to march to New York. They went to New London by land, and thence by water to New York, the regiment being stationed near Hurlgate. In the autumn of that year he was sick and sent to a hospital, where he suffered much from homesickness as well as from disease. At the end of the year his term of service expired, and he returned to his home still feeble. His father died shortly after his return. After his return he followed the vocation of farming, but owing to an injury to his arm, he felt obliged to give up this calling, and having during a revival embraced religion, in 1780, in the spring of 1782 he began to think seriously of acquiring an education, and placed himself under the instruction of Rev. John Read, minister of the west parish. In a year he was fitted for college, which he entered at Cambridge, July, 1783. It was a hard struggle.

He spent most of his vacations at college, where he taught a morning school for misses, took care of the college buildings, and taught school nine or ten weeks winters, to defray expenses. The first year after leaving college he kept a grammar school in Cambridge, and the next year he took charge of the library as assistant, and was one of three who prepared the first printed catalogue of the college library. In 1789 he was tutor in the mathematical department, which position he held for four years. In October, 1793, he was ordained over the church in Chelmsford, where he labored eight years, when he received an invitation to settle at Wiscasset, Maine, where he was installed September 8, 1802, Professor Tappan, of Cambridge College, preaching the sermon. He remained there until the spring of 1830, when he removed to Middlesex Village, a remote part of his former parish in Chelmsford. He was there six years, when, in the fall of 1836, he dissolved his connection with that church and moved to Saco, Maine, November 11 of the same year. During the remainder of his life he resided at Saco, Maine, Salem, Massachusetts, and Brunswick, Maine, making occasional visits to his children. He was the originator of the Bible Society in Lincoln county, Maine. He died April 25, 1849, and was buried at his request at Wiscasset, where he had labored twenty years before. He was married, in 1794, to Mary, daughter of Rev. Alpheus Spring, of Kittery, Maine, who died September 25, 1828 (see Spring V). Children: Alpheus Spring, Charles, George, Hezekiah, Sarah, Mary, Joseph and William.

(VI) Charles, second son of Hezekiah and Mary (Spring) Packard, was born April 17, 1801, in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, and went with his parents, while an infant, to Wiscasset, Maine. There he was fitted for college, as were his five brothers, under the tutelage of their father. At the early age of twelve years he entered Bowdoin, and was graduated in 1817, when he was sixteen years of age. After graduation he was for two years a private tutor in the family of Hon. Richard K. Gardner, and subsequently took up the study of law in the office of Hon. Benjamin Orr. For eleven years he engaged in the practice of his profession in Brunswick, Maine. Having determined to engage in the ministry, he pursued the study of theology at Andover, Massachusetts, and at Lane Seminary, in Ohio. His first parish was at Hamilton, in the last-named state, and subsequently he was stationed at Lancaster, Massachusetts. His last pastorate was at Biddeford, Maine, where he died Feb-

ruary 17, 1864, much respected and beloved. He was a man of imposing presence, of high ideals, and he led his flock like a shepherd. He married Rebecca Prentiss Kent, daughter of Colonel William Austin Kent, of Concord, New Hampshire, and a sister of Governor Edward Kent, of Maine. She was born February 17, 1808, in Concord, died March 21, 1905, at Brunswick, Maine. Children: Mary Caroline, Charles William, Charlotte Mellen, Edward Newman, George Thomas.

(VII) Charles William, second son of Rev. Charles and Rebecca Prentiss (Kent) Packard, was born March 7, 1833, in Brunswick, Maine, and was but a youth when his parents removed to Lancaster, Massachusetts. He pursued his education in the public schools, and in the Academy of Lancaster, and began his medical studies at the age of nineteen years, in 1852, and the next year took a course of medical lectures at Bowdoin College. In the meantime he was a private pupil of the late Professor E. R. Peaslee, M. D., and continued under his instruction until his graduation from the New York Medical College in 1855. Immediately after his graduation he became an assistant to Professor Peaslee, and was the latter's demonstrator of anatomy at Dartmouth College in 1855. In 1856 he entered upon his duties as assistant physician of the Blackwell's Island Hospital, of New York, and after serving one year was appointed as assistant physician of the Blackwell's Island Lunatic Asylum. This continued one year, after which he resigned and became the deputy resident physician of the Charity Almshouse, Workhouse and Small Pox hospitals of Blackwell's Island, holding this position two years, making in all four years' service on the island, the first year being without salary. At this time the civil war created a great demand for surgeons, and Dr. Packard became a volunteer surgeon, detailed to the large army hospital at Bedloe's Island, New York harbor. This service continued something more than a year, after which Dr. Packard accepted an invitation to become resident physician of St. Luke's Hospital, New York, the terms being advantageous. For two years, from October, 1863, to October, 1865, he filled this position, and in the following year was appointed attendant physician at St. Luke's Hospital, continuing in that position for a period of twelve years, at the end of which time he was appointed one of the consulting physicians of the institution. His connection with St. Luke's Hospital has now continued for a period of forty-five years, and in the meantime he has attended to a large private

practice. For many years he has been president of the medical board of St. Luke's Hospital, and has continued as consulting physician since 1878. He is also physician of the New England Society of New York, and for two years, from 1856 to 1858, was a medical inspector for the board of health of New York. In 1883 Bowdoin College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts, and in 1887 Dartmouth gave him the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine. Dr. Packard is identified with the leading medical organizations, including the New York Medical and Surgical Society, New York Academy of Medicine, New York County Medical Society, and the New York Pathological Society. While he has led a very busy life in the pursuit of an extensive practice and in the performance of the various duties devolving upon him in connection with hospital work, he has taken an interest in social matters so far as his time would permit. He is identified with the Century and Church clubs of New York and the Bowdoin Alumni Association. He has also been a member of the great Masonic fraternity, affiliating with Crescent Lodge, No. 402, A. F. and A. M., of New York City, and with Jerusalem Chapter, R. A. M. On account of other matters, he took a demit, though he still cherishes the high principles peculiar to the order. He became a life member of the New England Society of New York in 1866. He is a member of St. Bartholomew's (Protestant Episcopal) Church, of New York City, with his family. He gives no time to political matters and is independent of any party connection. Dr. Packard was married December 11, 1872, to Elizabeth McLanathan, of New York City, a daughter of Samuel McLanathan, of Lowell, Massachusetts.

We find the emigrant ancestor **SPRING** of all bearing the name in the United States at a very early date in the history of this country. They have been ever found a very industrious, God-fearing race, always ready to assist in every good work.

(I) John Spring was born in 1588, in England, and died at Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1650. He embarked, April 10, 1634, at Ipswich, England, in the ship "Elizabeth," and was one of the original proprietors of Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1736-37. His wife, Elinor, probably died before March 21, 1657, at which time he deeded land and house in Watertown to his son Henry, reserving the

north end of the house for himself, and an annuity. His children included: Mary, Henry, John and William.

(II) Henry, eldest son of John and Elinor Spring, was born in 1628, in England, and came to this country with his parents at the age of six years. He was made a freeman May 30, 1660, and from 1680 to 1695 he was town "prizer"; the duties of this office appear to have consisted in settling the valuation of various commodities used in exchange among the townspeople. He was often employed to take inventories and settle estates, which shows that he was an accepted judge of values. He married, January 7, 1658, Mehitable, born July 15, 1640, a daughter of Thomas and Hannah Bartlett, and died about 1690. He married (second) September 12, 1691, Susan, widow of Gregory Cook, and was her third husband. She was a widow at the time of her marriage to Cook. The children were all born of the first marriage, namely: Elizabeth, Henry, Ann, Mehitable, Thomas and Abiah.

(III) Henry (2), eldest son of Henry (1) and Mehitable (Bartlett) Spring, was made a freeman April 18, 1690, in Watertown, where his life was evidently passed, probably engaged in agriculture. He married (first) 1662 —; (second) 1685, Lydia Cutting, born September 1, 1666, and was admitted to full communion in the Watertown church, April 7, 1700. Their children were: Lydia, Anna, Henry, Elizabeth, Mehitable and Susan.

(IV) Henry (3), eldest son of Henry (2) and Lydia (Cutting) Spring, was born July 19, 1692, in Watertown, where he made his home, and was married after July 28, 1717, to Keziah Converse, who is mentioned in her father's will and unmarried at that date. Her parents were Captain Josiah and Ruth Converse, of Woburn. Her children were: Josiah, Henry, Keziah, Samuel, Jedediah, John, Converse, Sarah, Alpheus and Marshal.

(V) Alpheus, seventh son of Henry (3) and Keziah (Converse) Spring, was born May 10, 1739, in Watertown, and received his college training at the college of New Jersey, which is now Princeton University, graduating in 1766. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Dartmouth College in 1785. In 1768 he was called to the charge of a church in that part of Kittery now Eliot, Maine, which he accepted, and was ordained June 29 of the same year. He died very suddenly, June 14, 1791, in the fifty-third year of his age. He was respected for his ability and zealous activity in the work of the church. He

married, May 18, 1769, Sarah, eldest daughter of Simon and Mary (Sewell) Frost, of York, Maine. She was born March 21, 1751:

(VI) Mary, second daughter of Rev. Alpheus and Sarah (Frost) Spring, was born June 20, 1773, in Eliot, and after her father's death lived with her uncle, Dr. Marshal Spring, of Watertown, Massachusetts. She was a woman of high cultivation and superior powers of intellect, her mind a storehouse of facts of English and ecclesiastical history, as well as a thorough understanding of the best poets. It was her custom, while spinning flax, to have a book before her, from which she committed line by line many fine literary selections. She was a rare conversationalist, but very retired in manner and much devoted to her children. She was married in 1794 to Rev. Hezekiah Packard, then pastor of the Congregational church, of Chelmsford, Massachusetts. She died September 25, 1828 (see Packard V).

The opinion expressed by the
TOBEY Rev. Rufus Babcock Tobey, of Boston, that his surname, which is variously spelled in the early New England records as Tobe, Toby, Tobie and Tobye, was originally a contraction of the Scripture name Tobias, is probably correct. The Tobeyes of New England are the posterity of two immigrants, Thomas, of Sandwich, Massachusetts, and James, of Kittery, Maine, and the family constituting the special subject of consideration in this article is descended from the former. A Francis Tobey figures in the records of the general court of Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1634-35, designated a shipwright of the county of Surrey, England, and a Henry Tobey was residing at Exeter, New Hampshire, in 1639, but, as far as known, neither of them left progeny.

(I) Freeman's "History of Cape Cod" quotes the following entry in the early records of Sandwich: "Thomas Tobey Sr., subscribed 7 shillings for the meeting house the 6 mo. 7, 1644." He probably located there prior to that date, and it has been asserted, but with little or no authority, that upon his arrival from England he went to Long Island before settling in the Plymouth Colony. That he was considered to be a man of energy, ability and good judgment is attested by the fact that he held various public offices, such as constable, excise officer, juryman, grand juryman, assessor, highway surveyor and "punder" (pound-keeper); and served upon several committees, notably the one appointed to meet

with a similar commission from Barnstable to establish the boundaries; another to receive, preserve and sell for the benefit of the town treasury all fish caught by the Indians within the limits of the town; and he served upon a special committee of three whose duty it was to procure recruits, ammunition and other supplies for King Philip's war. One item in the town records states that he was paid four shillings for "having the strangers to Plymouth," which probably means that as constable he escorted some wayfarers, believed to be Quakers, to the Plymouth jail. He took the oath of fidelity to the colony in 1657, and was one of the leading members of the church, not only contributing to the building-fund, as already stated, but subsequently paying his share toward its repairs and subscribing one pound annually for the support of the pastor. His will, which was made in 1710, was proved in 1714, and his death, probably, occurred in the latter year. For his first wife he married Martha, daughter of George and Martha Knott, of Sandwich, in the wooing of whom he was obliged to contend against a rival, but he succeeded in winning her, and the ceremony was performed November 18, 1650. She died about 1689, and Thomas Tobey married for his second wife Mrs. Hannah Fish, widow of Ambrose Fish. She survived him, and died in 1720-21. His will mentions seven sons by his first union: Thomas, John, Nathan, Ephraim, Jonathan, Samuel and Gershom, who are not given in the order of their birth. The will also mentions three daughters, but their Christian names are not given, and it is possible that they were the children of his second wife by her first husband.

(II) Jonathan, son of Thomas and Martha (Knott) Tobey, was born in Sandwich, but no record of his birth has been preserved. He was accepted as a townsman in 1694, subsequently served as a grand juryman and a fence-viewer, and was the owner of a homestead in Sandwich, where he died in 1741. The Christian name of his wife was Remembrance, or Remember, and her death occurred November 3, 1732. Their children were: Deborah, Elizabeth, Maria, Remember, Samuel, Mercy, Abigail, Mary, Jonathan and Nathaniel.

(III) Samuel, fifth child and eldest son of Jonathan and Remembrance Tobey, was born in Sandwich, September 11, 1707. His long and useful life was spent in his native town, and he died there in 1791, an octogenarian. April 3, 1735, he married Experience Ellis. She bore him twelve children: Remember,

Matthias (who died young), Ellis, Samuel, William, Nathaniel, Matthias, Stephen, Mary, Cynthia, Celia and "Cochie."

(IV) Captain Matthias, sixth son and seventh child of Samuel and Experience (Ellis) Tobey, was born in Sandwich, January 29, 1744-45. He enlisted for service in the revolutionary war, July 1, 1775, as lieutenant in Captain Joshua Tobey's company, and the following record of his subsequent services in the continental army is taken from the Massachusetts revolutionary war rolls: "Appears as lieutenant in an account dated Boston, June 22, 1776, of provisions delivered Micah Hamblin's co of Colonel Marshall's regt., residence Sandwich; also, 'Matthew Toby,' first lieutenant on a return of officers of Michael Hamblin's (company) Col. Thomas Marshall's regiment; dated Council July 5, 1776; also, on a return of Captain Matthias Tobey's co., Col. (late Col.) Hallett's regt., for services at Rhode Island on alarm, July 14, to November 2, 1780." Shortly after the close of the war, Captain Tobey went from Sandwich to Machiasport, Maine, and resided there for the remainder of his life, which terminated November 7, 1818. He was married in Sandwich about the year 1769, to Hannah, born May 10, 1851, daughter of Stephen and Maria (Bourne) Nye. She died in Machias, September 27, 1835. Captain and Hannah (Nye) Tobey were the parents of five children: 1. Zenas, born about 1771. 2. Elisha, see succeeding paragraph. 3. Matthias, born in 1775. 4. Rebecca, born in 1777, became the second wife of Jireh Phinney, by whom she had eight children. 5. Temperance, married Alvin Phinney and had one son, Alvin Phinney Jr.

(V) Elisha, second child of Captain Matthias and Hannah (Nye) Tobey, was born in Sandwich about the year 1773. He accompanied his parents to Machiasport during his boyhood, and learning the carpenter's trade, the active period of his life was devoted to that calling. His death occurred in Machiasport, December 20, 1855, at the age of eighty-three years. His first wife, who was before marriage Hannah Phinney, died May 17, 1827, aged forty-seven years, and he married for his second wife Sarah Wilson, who died April 6, 1861, aged seventy-six. Elisha Tobey had a family of seven children, all of his first union: 1. Samuel, see next paragraph. 2. Hannah, born November 14, 1801, married William Sanborn and went to California, where she died October 22, 1846, leaving several children. 3. Elisha. 4. Betsey, became the wife of Samuel Small. 5. Jane, born May 6, 1809,

married John F. Sanborn and reared a family. 6. Charles, born September 17, 1812. 7. Mary, became the wife of Charles W. Gates.

(VI) Samuel (2), eldest child of Elisha and Hannah (Phinney) Tobey, was born at Machiasport in October, 1799. He resided in his native town, and died there March 26, 1873. He married Nancy Burton Robinson, born October 4, 1808, died in 1884. They were the parents of five children: 1. Hannah, born September 17, 1825, married Captain William Johnson, a shipmaster, whom she accompanied on several voyages to the West Indies and South America. She became the mother of three children: Mrs. Ernest R. Merrill, of Worcester, Massachusetts; Mrs. L. E. Dennis, of South Norwalk, Connecticut, and William D. N. Johnson, of Lake View. 2. Horatio Nelson, who will be again mentioned. 3. Benjamin Franklin, born January 1, 1830, carpenter and builder in Machias, died there in 1893. He married Amanda C. Campbell, who died in 1901. They had three children: Howard, Alden and Mary. 4. James Prince Fuller, born December 11, 1832, block and spar-maker in Machiasport; served as first lieutenant in the Thirty-first Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry during the civil war, and spent six months in Andersonville prison; died October 8, 1896. He married Louise Phinney and left one son, Maurice M. 5. George Loring, M. D., born June 17, 1833, graduated from Bowdoin College Medical School in 1879 and is, or was recently, practicing medicine in Clinton, Massachusetts. He married Abbie A., daughter of Captain Aaron W. and Angeline Grant, of Machiasport; three children: George L. Jr. (M. D., Harvard, 1903), Guy Davis and Harold Grant.

(VII) Horatio Nelson, second child and eldest son of Samuel and Nancy B. (Robinson) Tobey, was born in Machiasport, February 29, 1828. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, becoming an expert penman and accountant. Entering the employ of William Pennell, merchant, lumberman and ship-builder, as clerk and bookkeeper, he was subsequently admitted to partnership, but later withdrew in order to devote his energies exclusively to mercantile pursuits. He finally retired from trade, and for a number of years was local agent for the Portland, Bar Harbor & Machias Steamboat line. In politics he was a Republican, and for many years acted as one of the town trustees. He was frequently intrusted with the settlement of estates, and won the esteem and confidence of his fellow townsmen for his ability, integrity and upright

character. He affiliated with Howard Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Machias. In his religious faith he was a Congregationalist. Horatio Nelson Tobey died March, 1906. November 29, 1849, he married Sarah Elizabeth Foster, born November 21, 1831, and she bore him eight children: 1. William Burton, who will be again referred to. 2. Henry Herbert, born July 7, 1853, married Ada Higgins, of Portland, and has two children, Lester and Florence. 3. Frank Nelson, born in 1854, died in infancy. 4. Lizzie Ella, born September 3, 1856, now the widow of Captain William E. Dennison, late of Portland, having two children, William and Adelaide. 5. Samuel Nelson, born December 6, 1858, married Eva Cates and is now a prominent resident of Machiasport, having one daughter, Madeline. 6. Eugene Cameron, born August 1, 1870, married Malliville Curtis, of Portland, and is paymaster in United States navy; has one son, Nelson Shaw. 7. Clarence Nelson, born May 22, 1872, died April 12, 1877. 8. Nettie Marion, born May 11, 1874, married Samuel Gilbert, of Portland, and has one daughter, Elizabeth Marion.

(VIII) William Burton, eldest child of Horatio N. and Sarah E. (Foster) Tobey, was born in Machiasport, January 11, 1851. His studies in the public schools and at Washington Academy, Machias, were supplemented by a business course at the Bangor Commercial College, and his early business training was acquired as a clerk in the wholesale dry goods establishment of Messrs. Deering, Milliken and Company, Portland, with whom he remained for seven years. Accepting a position with the North Berwick Manufacturing Company as clerk and paymaster in 1877, he established his residence in that town, and in 1881 was appointed agent and treasurer of that corporation, in which capacity he has ever since continued to serve. The North Berwick Manufacturing Company operate extensive woolen mills and their products command a ready sale in the principal centers of trade. In addition to his textile interests, Mr. Tobey was at one time actively concerned in the management of the Monson Slate Company, being treasurer of that concern, and director of the North Berwick National Bank. In politics he acts with the Republican party, and was many years chairman of the town committee; was formerly tax collector, town treasurer and auditor, and in 1888 attended as a delegate the National Republican convention at Chicago which nominated Benjamin Harrison for the presidency.

In October, 1875, Mr. Tobey was united in

marriage with Ariana A., daughter of Captain Frank Small, of Machias. She died in 1887, and on October 23, 1889, he married for his second wife Julia M. H., daughter of Charles Thomas and Fannie Parker (McQueston) Whittier, of Bangor (see Whittier VII). His first wife became the mother of two sons: 1. Thaddeus B., born October 10, 1876, married Fannie E. Swett. 2. William Homer, born January 20, 1880. Of his second union there is one daughter, Dorothy Ingersoll, born November 19, 1890.

The name of Whittier, so WHITTIER long identified with Salisbury, Haverhill and Amesbury, Massachusetts, was transplanted in New England by an immigrant from the mother country who became an early settler in the first-named town, and has been made famous by the distinguished poet and Abolitionist, John Greenleaf Whittier (1807-1892). The names Whitcher and Wicher were originally Whittier.

(I) Thomas Whittier, first ancestor in America of the Essex county, Massachusetts, family, was born in England about the year 1622; and in 1638 sailed from Southampton in the ship "Confidence" of London, John Johnson, master. With him came John Rolfe, and several other colonists who became the progenitors of highly estimable families. Settling in Salisbury, Massachusetts, he resided there until 1650, when he removed to Haverhill and was admitted a freeman there in 1656. He built the famous Whittier homestead in that town, wherein his illustrious descendant, the poet, was born, and he appears in the early records as a prominent man in both religious and public affairs. He died in Haverhill, November 29, 1696. He married Ruth Green and had a family of ten children: Mary P. (married Benjamin Page), John, Ruth, Thomas, Susanna, Nathaniel, Hannah, Richard, Elizabeth and Joseph.

(II) Nathaniel, third son and sixth child of Thomas and Ruth (Green) Whittier, was born in Haverhill, August 11, 1658. He took the oath of allegiance to the colony in 1677, and was admitted a freeman in 1690. He was a carpenter and resided in Salisbury. He died July 18, 1722. He was first married August 26, 1683, to Mrs. Mary Osgood, widow of John Osgood, of Salisbury, and whose maiden name was probably Mary Stevens. She died May 11, 1705, and in 1710 he married for his second wife Mrs. Mary Ring, also a widow. Her death occurred July 19, 1742. Nathaniel

Whittier and his first wife witnessed the trial of Susanna Martin for witchcraft in 1692, and the same year they both signed the petition for the release of Mary (Perkins) Bradbury, who had been sentenced to death for a similar offence (see Bradbury). Nathaniel Whittier was the father of two children: Reuben and Ruth.

(III) Reuben, eldest child of Nathaniel and Mary (Osgood) Whittier, was born in Salisbury, May 17, 1685-86. His intention to marry Deborah Pillsbury, of Newbury, was published November 13, 1708, and the ceremony was performed December 19 of that year. In 1710 he was a soldier in the colonial service, and his death occurred in Salisbury, November 18, 1722. His children were: Nathaniel, Mary French, William, Reuben, Richard, Joseph and Benjamin. September 8, 1724, Mrs. Deborah Whittier married for her second husband Zachariah (4) Eastman.

(IV) Nathaniel (2), eldest child of Reuben and Deborah (Pillsbury) Whittier, was born in Salisbury, August 12, 1711. He resided in his native town until after 1750, going from there to Poplin, New Hampshire, and thence to Raymond, same state. His death occurred at the home of one of his children in Winthrop, Maine, January 21, 1784. He was married in Salisbury, November 16, 1734, to Hannah Clough, and had a family of ten children, all of whom were born in Salisbury.

(V) Nathaniel (3), second son of Nathaniel (2) and Hannah (Clough) Whittier, was born in Salisbury, February 23, 1743. He was among the early settlers in central Maine, going there from Raymond, New Hampshire, and residing for a time in Winthrop, and he died in Readfield, April 17, 1798. In 1766 he married Elizabeth Prescott, born in Brentwood, New Hampshire, January 5, 1745, daughter of Jedediah and Hannah (Batchelor) Prescott; died in Vienna, Maine.

(VI) Benjamin, son of Nathaniel (3) and Elizabeth (Prescott) Whittier, was born in Readfield, August 21, 1783, died in 1832. He married Nancy Hathaway and she became the mother of four children: Elizabeth Alice, Joseph Hathaway, Julia Maria and Charles Thomas.

(VII) Charles Thomas, youngest child of Benjamin and Nancy (Hathaway) Whittier, was born in Belfast, Maine, 1823, died Bangor, 1891. He was of Damariscotta, Maine, prior to settling in Bangor, and learning the carriage-trimmer's trade became an expert in that calling. For many years he was in charge of the trimming department of a well-known

carriage manufactory in Bangor, and possesses numerous commendable qualities. He married Fannie Parker McQueston, born 1825, daughter of Daniel McQueston, an early settler in Bangor. She is a highly estimable woman, possessing much natural ability and a strongly defined character. Charles T. and Fannie Parker (McQueston) Whittier reared a family of seven children: 1. Benjamin Franklin, born in Bangor, 1844, died in New York, 1871. 2. Charles H., born in Bangor, 1847, died in Washington, D. C., 1864. 3. Julia Maria Hathaway, born in Bangor, 1850. 4. John Johnson, born in Bangor, 1852, died 1855. 5. Asa S., born in Bangor, 1855, died in Portland, Oregon, 1884. 6. Mary Emma, born in Bangor, 1857, died in Bangor, 1889. 7. Alice Belle, born in Bangor, 1864.

(VIII) Julia M. H. Whittier, eldest daughter of Charles T. and Fannie Parker (McQueston) Whittier, became the second wife of William B. Tobey, of North Berwick, October 23, 1889 (see Tobey VIII).

Francis Plummer, immigrant ancestor, was born in England and came to America in

1633. He was admitted a freeman May 14, 1634. He was a linen weaver by trade and settled in Newbury in 1635. Coffin's History of Newbury says that his descendants still own the land he once held; that his descendants are many and distinguished; that one of them, Hon. George Plummer, was the first white child born west of the Allegheny Mountains in Pennsylvania, and the first congressman elected from that region. It is said that when settlers sailed up the river to their new homes at Newbury, the second to land, after Nicholas Noyes, was Francis Plummer, followed by his wife and two sons, Samuel and Joseph. He had a tavern there in 1635. He died at Newbury, January 17, 1672-73. He held various town offices at Newbury. He married (first) Ruth ———, who died July or August 17 or 18, 1647. He married (second), March 31, 1648, Ann Palmer, widow, who died in 1665. He married (third), 1665, Beatrice, widow of William Cantlebury, of Salem. Children of first wife: 1. Samuel, born 1619, mentioned below. 2. Joseph, 1630, married, December 23, 1652, Sarah Cheney; died December 11, 1683. 3. Hannah, 1632, married, May 3, 1653, Samuel Moore. 4. Mary, 1634, married, May 26, 1660, John Cheney Jr.

(II) Samuel, son of Francis Plummer, was born in England in 1619. He was admitted a

freeman June 2, 1641. He resided at Newbury, and among other enterprises owned a ferry across the Merrimac river. He was a deputy to the general court. He died in 1702. He married, 1646, Mary Bidfield. Children: 1. Samuel, born April 20, 1647. 2. Mary, February 3, 1650, married, December 6, 1670, John Swett. 3. John, May 11, 1652, killed at the battle of Bloody Creek, in Captain Lathrop's company. 4. Ephraim, September 16, 1655, died August 13, 1716; married, January 15, 1680, Hannah Jacques. 5. Hannah, February 16, 1657, married David Batchelder. 6. Sylvanus, February 22, 1658, mentioned below. 7. Ruth, August 7, 1660, married, January 18, 1682, Richard Jacques. 8. Elizabeth, October 10, 1662, married, June 26, 1682, Richard Jackman. 9. Deborah. 10. Lydia, July 2, 1668, married Joseph Morse. 11. Bathsheba, July 31, 1679, died young.

(III) Sylvanus, son of Samuel Plummer, was born in Newbury, February 22, 1658. He was admitted a freeman in 1690 and settled in Newbury. He married, January 18, 1682, Sarah Moody, daughter probably of Samuel Moody. Children: 1. Mary, born October 20, 1683. 2. Samuel, November 12, 1684, died August 2, 1685. 3. Samuel, mentioned below. 4. Lydia, married, May 18, 1718, Timothy Noyes. 5. Sarah, married ——— Titcomb. 6. Benjamin, married, 1720, Keziah Storer.

(IV) Samuel (2), son of Sylvanus Plummer, was born in Newbury about 1685. He married Hannah Woodman, August 8, 1717. Children, all born in Newbury: 1. Abigail, February, 1718, married, 1744, James Bayley. 2. Sylvanus, April 13, 1720 married, December 7, 1749; Rebecca, daughter of John Plummer. 3. Samuel, January 14, 1722, married, April 8, 1755, Mary Dole. 4. Mary, November 26, 1723, married Daniel Barbour. 5. Hannah, October 25, 1725, married, November 27, 1753, John Chace. 6. Sarah, March 10, 1727, married, March 6, 1746, John Dole. 7. Elizabeth, May 10, 1729, married Thomas Merritt. 8. Jonathan, April 9, 1731, married, November 27, 1760, Abigail Greenleaf. 9. Anna, December 6, 1734, married Isaac Pearson. 10. Joseph, December 25, 1735, married Mary Foster; died September 30, 1812. 11. Eunice, June 5, 1738, married, June 3, 1771, William Alexander. 12. Moses, mentioned below.

(V) Moses, son of Samuel Plummer, was born in Newbury, August 6, 1740. He settled in Portland, Maine, and is ancestor of many of the families of Plumer and Plummer of that section. He married, September 9,

1765, at Portland, Esther Hersey. Children: 1. Moses Jr., married, August 18, 1799, Nabby Smith at Portland. 2. Joseph, married, March 17, 1793, ———. 3. John, married at Portland, October 20, 1800, Eleanor Haskell. 4. Child, died October 15, 1782. 5. Arthur, mentioned below. And probably others.

(VI) Arthur, son of Moses Plummer, of Portland, was born at Sacarappa, March 27, 1791, died January 21, 1864. He married Sophia Rice, born February 15, 1792, died April, 1857. Children: 1. William Henry, born June 23, 1812, mentioned below. 2. Susan, August 17, 1814, married Charles Staples. 3. Mary Jane, April 3, 1817, died December 26, 1835. 4. Charles, August 7, 1819, died July 16, 1821. 5. Charles, September 7, 1822, died August 30, 1864. 6. Elizabeth E., March 11, 1826, died April 6, 1866; married a Mr. Smith. 7. Arthur Jr., December 5, 1829. 8. George A., May 19, 1833, died January 24, 1834.

(VII) William Henry, son of Arthur Plummer, was born in what is now Westbrook, Maine, June 23, 1812, died May 12, 1890. He received his early education in the public schools of that place. He removed to Portland where he lived most of his adult life. He was active in political affairs and was an alderman one term. He was a deputy when Neal Dow was sheriff of the county and was active in enforcing the prohibition law many years. General Neal Dow was famous as the sponsor and leading supporter of the prohibition policy to which the state has steadfastly adhered for more than two generations. Mr. Plummer was for more than forty years an election warden. In those days feeling ran high and trickery was the rule when the opportunity offered. One Saturday night Mr. Plummer left his office late, after completing the check list for the election on Monday. Some miscreant got access to the list and struck off a dozen names before the polls opened. When the voters appeared Mr. Plummer allowed them to vote, knowing they were legitimate voters. The perpetrator of the fraud was never discovered. In religion Mr. Plummer was Methodist. He was a member of the Whig party, later a Republican, and served as a deputy sheriff and crier in the supreme court for many years. He married (first) ———. Married (second) ———. Married (third), November 29, 1840, Mary (Wilkinson) Waldron, who died November 8, 1892, widow of Isaac Waldron. Children of third wife: 1. Lorenzo B., born November 14, 1841, died March 30, 1892. 2. Mary J., June 11, 1843, died Sep-

tember 30, 1881; married George H. Otis. 3. Hannah E., June 13, 1845, married (first) Augustine Chaplin; (second) George H. Chaplin. 4. Albert Smith, mentioned below.

(VIII) Albert Smith, son of William Henry Plummer, was born in Portland, August 8, 1847. He attended the public schools of that city. He was apprenticed at the age of seventeen to learn the trade of upholsterer in Walter Corey's establishment, Portland. At the age of twenty-one he went to Lewiston and entered the employ of Bradford & Conant. He was connected with that firm in various positions for twenty-three years. He then entered partnership with A. M. Roak and in 1891 opened an undertaking establishment in Auburn, Maine. When his partner died, Mr. Merrill came into the firm and since then the name has been Plummer & Merrill. The firm has a large business and high reputation. Mr. Plummer is a Republican in politics and was a member of the common council of Lewiston two years, being president during his last term. He is a prominent Free Mason and has successively filled the chairs in the Rabboni Lodge, A. F. and A. M.; King Hiram Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Dunlap Council, Royal and Select Masters; Lewiston Commandery, Knights Templar. He has taken the thirty-second degree in Masonry. He is also a member of Auburn Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. In religion he is a Universalist. He married, September 16, 1872, Helen M., born May 10, 1849, daughter of Benjamin and Susan (Buzzell) Curtis, of Wellington, Maine. They have one child: Elizabeth, born in Lewiston, October 27, 1889, a graduate of Lewiston high school, June 19, 1908.

The Pennell family of Maine
PENNELL and the west may justly be proud of its ancestry and of the grand achievements of the many descendants of Clement and Thomas Pennell. These brothers came from the Isle of Jersey, after 1700, and settled in Gloucester, Massachusetts. The name is spelled Peniel in the old records. A letter from Trinity Parish, Isle of Jersey, says "the family name is spelled Pineel in many places, and sometimes Pinel. This was one of the oldest and highest families in Trinity Parish. For above three centuries they held the highest offices, and intermarried with the noblest families in the Isle of Jersey. They settled here in the fourteenth century. Old documents state that they came from England during the war of the Roses. Their name was then spelled Pennell. During the first part

of the eighteenth century many families left Trinity Parish for America. Others left still earlier. Among these were members of the Pennell family. The last one bearing the name of Pennell on the Isle of Jersey was buried about 1879. The only representative of the family now living here is Elizabeth L. McGurrier, a granddaughter of the last of the Pennell name, a very wealthy lady."

These records are given from careful old writings, to show that the story of three Pennell brothers (Thomas, Clement and John) being sent to America by their uncle, under the benevolent pretense of giving them an education, but really in order to obtain possession of their property, is without truthful foundation. There were but two brothers—Clement and Thomas, and America was not in 1700 an ideal region for the education of youth. Again, a family of the high character of the Pennells in the Isle of Jersey had no "wicked uncles." Instead of landing at Scituate, Massachusetts, without money, as the fictitious narrative asserts, Thomas and Clement Pennell settled at Gloucester, and were able to buy lands, and they settled among relatives and neighbors from the Isle of Jersey.

(I) Philip Pennell, of the Isle of Jersey, was twice married. His first wife, Ann L. (Mortes) Pennell, bore him two sons—Thomas and Clement; his second wife, Marie L. Hardy, was mother of two daughters—Marie and Rachel, born respectively in 1705 and 1712.

(II) Thomas (1), son of Philip Pennell, with his brother Clement, came to America and settled at Gloucester, Massachusetts. In 1810 he had a common right in Gloucester, derived from his grandfather, Robert Elwell. Three years later he sold land there. He died in Gloucester, March 31, 1723, aged thirty-four, from which it is evident that he was born in 1688 or the year following. He married, January 30, 1718, Sarah Durin; children: Sarah, Thomas, Rachel, Clement.

(III) Thomas (2), second child and eldest son of Thomas (1) Pennell, was born in Gloucester, February 25, 1720, and was baptized in the First Church there, October 22, 1721. He was an infant at the time his father died, and when about six years old Captain Thomas Stevens was appointed his guardian. He was a shipwright by trade, and of sturdy character. The records of Alfred, Maine, show that he received from Jeremiah and Rachel Riggs, January 13, 1736, a deed to land, probably in Falmouth, where both then resided. In 1739 he received a deed to land from Thomas and Mary Westbrook, and

March 30 that year he sold land purchased of Jeremiah Riggs to Charles Frost. August 11, 1757, he and his son Thomas were members of Captain Skillings's company at Stroudwater, in the French and Indian war. In 1764 he purchased land at Brunswick, and soon after removed to that town, where he was a leading citizen, and where he is said to have died about 1770, at the home of his son John. His sons are also characterized as leading citizens. June 14, 1735, at Falmouth, was published intention of his marriage to Rachel Riggs, born March 10, 1717, in Gloucester, great-granddaughter of Thomas Riggs. Thomas Riggs came to Gloucester in 1658, and died there in 1722. He was town clerk fifty-one years, schoolmaster, and representative to the general court. His wife Mary was a daughter of Thomas Millett. Their son, John Riggs, married Ruth Wheeler, and they were parents of Jeremiah Riggs, born in Gloucester, October 5, 1694, married, December 31, 1716, Ruth Haskell, born March 13, 1697, and they were parents of Rachel and Ruth Riggs, who became wives of the Pennell brothers. Children of Thomas (2) Riggs: John, Thomas, William, Lucy, Rachel, Matthew, Stephen, Affie and Hannah.

(IV) Thomas (3), second son of Thomas (2) Pennell, was born February 21, 1739, probably at Falmouth, died November 25, 1812. He early established a large shipyard at Middle Bays, near Brunswick, Maine, and taught all his five sons the shipbuilding art. This location became one of the most famous shipbuilding sites on the Maine coast, and here Thomas Pennell completed in ninety days, ready for launching, a privateer which was employed by the colonists during the revolutionary war. While Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe resided at Brunswick, she often visited the Pennells, and one of the most interesting chapters in her "Pearl of Orr's Island" describes the launching of a vessel at this yard. When the poet Longfellow was a student at Bowdoin College he witnessed many a launching scene at Middle Bays, hence his famous poem, "The Building of the Ship." One of these vessels was "The Union." Thomas (3) Pennell married Alice Anderson, born January 27, 1748, at Freeport, died Christmas Day, 1839, aged ninety-two years, daughter of Jacob and Agnes (Phinney) Anderson, of Freeport. Children of Thomas (3) Pennell: Agnes, Rachel, Thomas, Mary, Jacob, William, John, Alice, Robert and Peggy.

(V) Robert (1), youngest son of Thomas (3) Pennell, was born October 16, 1789, died

April 22, 1861. Like his father and brothers, he was a shipbuilder. He married, January 25, 1810, Jane Simpson, born April 8, 1789, died January 30, 1851, daughter of Lewis and Martha (Skolfield) Simpson. Children: Robert, Thomas, Martha, Louis S., Captain Isaac Alexander, Mary A., Agnes, John, Albert, Elizabeth and Rebecca.

(VI) Robert (2), eldest child of Robert (1) Pennell, born November 20, 1811, died September, 1877. He was educated in the local schools. He was a prominent citizen of Brunswick, Maine, and a leading shipbuilder during his entire active career. He built many vessels of note, among them a number of exceedingly fast clipper merchant vessels for Major Thomas Harward, of Bath, among them the "Thallatta," "Union," and the "Lizzie Harward," all at Bath. Later he built at North Brunswick, Maine, a large number of vessels for himself and others, among them the "Martha Bawker," "Majestic," "Ellen Hood," "Caroline Lamont," "Galveston," and the "Nettie Marryman." All these were world-famous in their day, and were known in every port reached by American commerce. In 1865 Mr. Pennell purchased the old Pennell homestead at Brunswick, and in 1868 he took up his abode there, and there lived during the remainder of his life. He attended the Congregational church. He married, in 1853, in Bath, Maine, Sarah Hathorne Maxwell, born in Bowdoinham, Maine, May 20, 1819; died February 2, 1903, daughter of Robert and Abigail (Hathorne) Maxwell. She was a woman much loved by all who knew her. Children: William Maxwell, of whom further; Elizabeth Harward, unmarried; Thomas, died in childhood.

(VII) William Maxwell, elder and only surviving son of Robert (2) Pennell, was born in Brunswick, Maine, October 13, 1857. He has been a lifelong resident of his native town. He was educated in the public schools there, and at Kent's Hill Academy. He early engaged in agriculture, and cultivated about two hundred acres of land, paying particular attention to stock raising and dairy products. He subsequently engaged in the insurance business, to which he added real estate dealing, and followed this occupation several years. For several years he was postmaster at Brunswick. In 1902 he was elected sheriff of Cumberland county, and was re-elected in 1904 and again in 1906. He is active and energetic, and these successive elections indicate clearly the confidence of the community in his ability and integrity. He is a very active worker in the

interests of the Democratic party, believing that its principles and policies best conserve the public interests. He married, June 7, 1882, Leida Merry, born June 25, 1858, in Damariscotta, Maine, daughter of Abner Stetson, of that place. Children: Christine Lenox, Sarah Hathorne and Robert Maxwell.

(II) Clement (1) Pennell was of Falmouth in 1741. In 1750 he bought of his brother Thomas an acre of land at Capisic. Both served in Captain Samuel Skillings's company at Falmouth, from August 11, 1757, at the outbreak of the French and Indian war. Both were ship carpenters and builders. May 2, 1766, Clement Pennell purchased a quarter of an acre of land of Colonel Waldo, and on November 10, 1769, a half-quarter. In 1766 he purchased ten acres of land between Capisic and Nason's Corner, and later five acres more. Upon this lot he erected a house, in which he died. Clement Pennell and Ruth Riggs were published June 10, 1741, according to old Falmouth records, but some authorities give January 10, 1742, as their marriage date. After the death of Clement Pennell his widow kept an inn, receiving a license in 1766, and which was continued until her death. She was sole executrix of the last will and testament of her husband, according to a record in the Cumberland county registry of deeds. With her husband she was a member of the Congregational church and the parish records show that he had charge of the meeting house for several years. Children of Clement and Ruth (Riggs) Pennell: Abigail, Molly, Joseph, Clement, Thomas and Eunice.

(III) Thomas (1), son of Clement and Ruth (Riggs) Pennell, born 1767, died Westbrook, March 2, 1848, aged eighty-one years. He resided near Nason's Corner, in the district of Deering. He married (first), February 1, 1791, Eunice Knight, born in Buxton, Maine, died November 15, 1808, aged forty-three years. He married (second), April 28, 1809, Sally Jones, of Standish. She was a Methodist, and not finding a meeting congenial to her religious views near her new home, she prevailed upon her husband to dispose of his property, which he did in 1809, the year of their marriage, for thirteen hundred dollars, and they removed to Methodist Corner, Buxton, where their descendants still reside upon the ancestral tract. Sarah (Sally) (Jones) Pennell died November 30, 1862, aged eighty-one years, and was buried in the graveyard at Saccarappa Village. Children of Thomas Pennell, by first wife: Nancy, Henry, Almira.

By second wife: Thomas, Jones, Charles, George, Sophia J., John P. and Ephraim.

(IV) John P., sixth child and fifth son of Thomas and Sally (Jones) Pennell, born Buxton, March 14, 1819, died February 18, 1897, aged seventy-eight years. He was a cooper and manufacturer of barrel heads, and for many years before his death resided at No. 37 Spring street, Saccarappa Village. For a half century he was a pillar in the Methodist Episcopal church, and superintendent of its Sunday school. He married Mary Augusta Norton, born in North Madison, Connecticut, April 7, 1828, daughter of Jonathan Ellsworth and Eliza (Stone) Norton, and a descendant of Theophilus Eaton, first governor of New Haven colony. Their children: 1. George E., born 1853, is an attorney in Atlantic, Iowa; married, July 2, 1878, Mary Addie Kidder, born in Bridgewater, Maine, August 26, 1855; children: i. Iva H., born in Atlantic, Iowa, July 28, 1879, died February 12, 1903; ii. Henry Hodgdon, born June 30, 1881, resides in Texas; iii. Zina May, born June 22, 1884, married, September 27, 1906, Robert H. Ely; iv. Deo Dell, born July 9, 1886, married, November 9, 1906, Charles W. Gregory. 2. Henry B., see forward. 3. Lillian Gertrude, single; is a teacher, and resides on the homestead with her mother.

(V) Henry B., second son and child of John P. and Mary A. (Norton) Pennell, was born in Westbrook, April 18, 1858. He attended the public schools until he was fourteen years of age, and then entered the employ of Locke, Twitchell & Company, dealers in dry goods, with whom he remained for five years. At the age of nineteen he became bookkeeper for the firm of W. F. Phillips & Company, wholesale druggists, and served with such acceptability that at the end of five years he was received as a member of the firm. In 1884 Charles Cook, Edward S. Everett and Henry B. Pennell formed the firm of Cook, Everett & Pennell, wholesale dealers in drugs and medicines, paints, oils and varnishes. Mr. Pennell is a prominent and successful business man, and is a director of the Chapman National Bank. In politics he is a Republican of the stalwart type. He worships with the Congregationalists. He married, January 19, 1883, Grace Woods Fibley, born Marion, Ohio, September 18, 1861, daughter of Jacob and Harriet (Conklin) Fibley. They have one child, Henry Beaumont, born March 1, 1887, now a student in Williams College.

(III) Clement (2), second son of Clement

(1) and Ruth (Riggs) Pennell, settled in Gray, Maine, where he cleared the forest and reared a family.

(IV) Clement (3), son of Clement (2) Pennell, was born May 16, 1791, in Gray, and died September 22, 1862, in Portland, where he spent most of his life. He married, November 15, 1815, Fannie Poland, born March 13, 1796, died December 27, 1876, near the close of her eighty-first year. They were the parents of twelve children, all except the first born in Portland, namely: Albert, Benjamin P., Charles S., Clement, Richard C., George W., Frances E., Charles J., William H., Edward F. (died young), Edward G., Woodbury S.

(V) Richard Cobb, fifth son of Clement (3) and Fannie (Poland) Pennell, was born November 15, 1823, in Portland, Maine, and settled early in life in Lewiston, same state, where he died August 15, 1898, in his seventy-fifth year. He married, May 20, 1846, Cornelia Barnes, born December 26, 1822, who died July 4, 1902. She was a daughter of Cornelius and Lydia (Hersey) Barnes. Mr. and Mrs. Pennell were the parents of three children: William D., born May 21, 1847; Cornelia B., November 1, 1848, married George A. Chandler, of Lewiston; and Adelaide C., May 7, 1854, married Woodbury Pulsifer.

(VI) William Dwight, only son of Richard C. and Cornelia (Barnes) Pennell, was born May 21, 1847, in Portland, Maine, and was sixteen years of age on the day following his arrival in Lewiston with his parents, where he has since resided an active citizen, having at heart the best interests of the city and its people. Shortly after his arrival there he found a position as a bobbin boy in the Porter (later Continental) mill under Mr. Rhodes A. Budlong, who observing the careful industry of the boy became interested in him and caused him to be advanced through various departments to higher positions, which he filled most satisfactorily. He finally left the Porter mill to take a position as draughtsman in the office of the Franklin Company with the Hon. A. D. Lockwood, where he was employed three years, until 1869, when he was appointed paymaster at the Lincoln mill. In November, 1872, he was made superintendent of the latter mill, in which capacity he gave such satisfaction that the members of the firm selected him, in November, 1879, as agent for the company. He remained in this office until September, 1886, when he accepted the office of manager for the Franklin Company. Later he became, in addition, manager of the Union Water

Power Company. As manager for the Franklin Company Mr. Pennell pursued a progressive policy, advanced the company's interests in Lewiston and Auburn, so that many improvements were made and new building sites opened to the public, and heightened its general popularity and prosperity to a great extent. These positions he resigned in February, 1890, to become agent for the Hill Manufacturing Company upon the resignation of Josiah G. Coburn, who retired after thirty-six years of careful management. Mr. Pennell was well equipped in technical skill, business training and intellectual strength for this responsibility, and attained a high position in manufacturing circles and in the public regard. In politics he is an active supporter of the Republican party, has been a frequent delegate to conventions, chairman of city, county and district committees, and in general a valuable worker along advanced party lines. His official services may be enumerated as follows: City auditor, 1870-71; member of common council, 1874; president of the board of aldermen, 1875-76-77; elected water commissioner, 1880, for six years, re-elected for an additional term of six years, 1886; twice chairman of the board of water commissioners. On January 15, 1878, he introduced the measure providing for the construction of the Lewiston water works. In 1881 he was elected to fill the vacancy in the state legislature caused by the death of I. N. Parker, and in 1883-84-85 he was a member of the state senate. In 1883 he introduced and carried through an act prohibiting the sale of the deadly toy pistol that occasioned so many deaths among boys, and his interest in this matter was warmly approved by all the newspapers. The senate of 1885 was one of more than usual ability, with many members experienced in legislation, keen debaters, sound thinkers and earnest men, and it was complimentary indeed to Mr. Pennell that although the youngest member of the senate, with one exception, he was chosen its president, receiving every vote in that body, and through his efficient service became universally esteemed and honored by that body and political circles in general, and won praise from even the opposition press. He was also a member of the executive committee of the legislative reunion held at Augusta, Maine. Mr. Pennell was active in other fields of usefulness also, having been trustee of the Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Library Association; an officer of the State Agricultural Society; trustee of the Androscoggin County Agricultural Society; and the conspicuous success of



H. D. Pennell



W. J. Pennell

the centennial celebration of Lewiston and Auburn in 1876 was largely due to his management. Mr. Pennell is president of Central Maine General Hospital which is located at Lewiston, and is also president of the Lewiston Public Library. For many years he has been an earnest member of the Pine Street Congregational Church, chairman of its prudential committee, and a participant in the various church and parish activities. He has also been eager in advancing the work of the Young Men's Christian Association. Since he joined the order in 1874 Mr. Pennell has been prominent in Masonic circles, and has taken all the degrees through the thirty-second. He married, June 22, 1869, Jennie A., daughter of Wingate and Eliza W. (Foss) Linscott. Mr. Linscott, a native of Chesterville, became a resident of Boston, where Mrs. Pennell was born. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Pennell: Dwight R., Fannie C., married Laurance H. Parkhurst, of Boston, who is with the firm of H. W. Poor & Company, bankers; children: Marjorie and Dorothy P. Parkhurst. Maude Robie, married Millard F. Chase, who is manager of Dodd-Mead & Company's publishing establishment; child, William Pennell Chase.

(III) Jeremiah, eldest child of Clement (1) and Ruth (Riggs) Pennell, was born about 1750, probably in Stroudwater, and settled in Gray, Maine, where he was a farmer. He married Charlotte Cummings.

(IV) Jeremiah (2), only child of Jeremiah (1) and Charlotte (Cummings) Pennell, was born March 12, 1820, in Gray, and passed most of his life in that town, where he died October 29, 1882. He was but a boy at the time of his father's death and was compelled to take up active life at a very early age. His limited education was such as the public schools of his native town afforded, and he settled in that town as a farmer. He married (first) Fannie Doughty, who died within a short time, leaving no issue. Married (second) Clara Webster, who was the mother of a daughter Alice who became the wife of George Fuller, of Tremont, Maine, and is now deceased. He married (third) Elizabeth Doughty, born in Gray, whose children are accounted for as follows: 1. Fannie D. McConkey, who resides in Gray. 2. Clara W. Dow, resides in Gray. 3. Walter J., mentioned below. 4. George H., resides in Portland. 5. Dr. Edgar L., resides in Kingfield, Maine. 6. Cora B. True, lives in Buffalo, New York. 7. Stephen R., a resident of Rumford Falls, Maine. 8. Hattie W. Ross, resides in East North Yar-

mouth, Maine. 9. Percy H., resides in Worcester, Massachusetts. The mother of Elizabeth (Doughty) Pennell was Esther Pennell, the daughter of Thomas and Rebecca Pennell.

(V) Walter J., eldest son of Jeremiah (2) and Elizabeth (Doughty) Pennell, was born October 2, 1863, in Gray, Maine, and began his studies in the public schools of that town. He was afterward a student at the Greeley Institute at Cumberland and Nichols Latin School of Lewiston, and entered Bates College. Before he had completed the course in the latter institution the death of his father interrupted his progress, and he was obliged to devote some time to teaching school in order to continue his studies. During vacations he was employed in hotels, and in this way obtained the necessary funds to continue his own education. After one year in Bowdoin College he entered the medical department of the University of Vermont at Burlington, where he graduated with the class of 1891. He subsequently pursued a postgraduate course in New York, giving special attention to the eye, ear, nose and throat, and settled in the practice of his profession at Auburn, Maine, making a specialty of the organs just above named. In 1905 he went abroad and pursued his investigations in the treatment of the eye in the Royal Infirmary in Scotland and the Morefield Hospital in London, also observing in France, Germany and Switzerland. Returning to his home, he resumed his work of oculist and aurist of the Central Maine General Hospital, and also oculist at Bates College. Dr. Pennell is not only active in his profession, but is also prominently identified with the social life of his home city, and participates in the work of numerous fraternal organizations as well as medical societies. He is a member of the American Medical Association, of the Maine, the Androscoggin and the O. A. Horr Medical societies, and the Medical Research Club. He has attained the thirty-second degree in Free Masonry, through the Scottish Rite, and is a member of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Grand Lodge in the Knights of Pythias, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is also identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Improved Order of Red Men, and the Golden Cross. Dr. Pennell is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Congregational church. He married, November 30, 1891, Lelia, daughter of Cyrus and Sarah (Rich) Goff. Children: Helen, born January 8, 1894. Byron P., December 10, 1900. Florence, May 27, 1903.

The name Dudley has been conspicuous in both old and New England for centuries. The house of Dudley is one of the noblest in the mother country. For more than five hundred years, the Dudleys of England have lived in castles and filled high places in the government of the country. Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick, a son of the Duke of Northumberland, was born about 1530. He held several high offices. Edmund Dudley was speaker of the Commons in 1594. Lord Guilford Dudley married Lady Jane Grey in 1553, and was beheaded with his wife in 1554. John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, born in 1502, son of Edmund Dudley, noticed above, was lord high admiral in the time of Henry VIII. Many other English Dudleys attained distinction. The American Dudleys are descended from the English line, but the relationship has not been traced. The American families have produced many distinguished soldiers and patriots.

(I) Governor Thomas Dudley was born in Northamptonshire, England, in 1576, son of Captain Roger Dudley, a warrior. Captain Roger Dudley flourished in the time of Robert Dudley, Queen Elizabeth's famous Earl of Leicester, and appears to have been one of the soldiers sent over by the Queen to aid Henry of Navarre to establish his throne, and to have fallen in the famous battle of Ivry, which Macauley describes in his picturesque poem. The Dudleys of the Dudley castle were ever inclined to military life. Captain Roger seems to have belonged to that branch of the family. Roger's wife was probably of a religious family and became a noted Puritan. She was a kinswoman of Augustine Nicolls, of Faxon in Northamptonshire, a judge of the common pleas and Knight of the Bath, who finally became keeper of the great seal to Prince Charles. Thomas Dudley came to Massachusetts with John Winthrop, Sir Richard Saltonstall and other prominent men, in the "Arabella," and landed at Salem, June 12, 1630. The "Arabella" was a ship of three hundred and fifty tons burden, and sailed from Yarmouth near the Isle of Wight, April 8, 1630, with fifty-two seamen and twenty-eight guns. Peter Milbourn was master. Thomas Dudley, then about fifty-four years old, had been chosen deputy governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony in England. Mr. Winthrop was the governor and was to supersede Governor Endicott. Some of the principal families of colonists went to Charlestown and formed a church there of which Mr. Dudley was the second member. Some of the leading mem-

bers of the colony having agreed to make Cambridge the chief town of the colony, Thomas Dudley, Simon Bradstreet, Daniel Dennison and most of the leaders, built their dwellings there. They called the place Newtown, and the city of Newton still retains the name. After expending much time and money in laying out, building and fortifying the town, Governor Winthrop concluded to settle in Boston, which greatly disappointed the other colonists. Mr. Dudley was especially offended, and April, 1632, resigned his office of deputy governor, but his resignation was not accepted and he was prevailed upon to retain his office. Mr. Dudley soon sold his Newtown estate to Roger Harlakenden, and removed to Ipswich with his son, Rev. Samuel Dudley, General Dennison, Simon Bradstreet and others. "At a General Court of Assistants, held at Boston, June 5, 1635, two hundred acres of land was granted, on the West side of Charles River, over against the Newton, to enjoy to Thomas Dudley, Esq., Deputy Governor." At the court holden at Boston, April 1, 1634, there were five hundred acres of land granted to Thomas Dudley, Esq. Deputy Governor Dudley and Governor Winthrop owned adjoining lands in Concord, Massachusetts, and the town historian, Mr. Shattuck, says there are two rocks standing between their lots, called "The Two Brothers" in remembrance of the fact that they were brothers by the intermarriage of their children. Their lots were divided by a little brook, still to be seen near Carlisle bridge. "At a General Court held at Newton the second day of the ninth month, 1637, the deputy, Mr. Dudley, hath a thousand acres of land granted to him where it may not prejudice any plantation granted, not any plantation to be granted without limiting to time of improvement." This land was taken by Mr. Dudley in Concord. He also had various grants of small amounts in Ipswich, the largest being of one hundred acres. Thomas Dudley was chosen governor in May, 1634, and re-elected three times afterward, 1640, 1645, 1650; and was deputy governor thirteen years. When not governor, he was generally deputy governor, but sometimes assistant. He held that office five years. He was the first governor chosen by deputies elected by the freemen and sent from all the towns in the colony to constitute the general court of elections. Before this time, 1634, the court of assistants chose the governor and deputy governor. Perhaps this plan was adopted by his advice. It was at this session that a military commission was established with al-

most unlimited authority and Mr. Dudley was made the head of it, having for his associates Winthrop, Humphrey, Haynes, Endicott, Codrington, Pyncheon, Nowell, Bellingham and Bradstreet. Governor Dudley vigorously opposed Rev. John Cotton when the latter preached that the secular government ought to be subservient to the priesthood. He held that the civil authority should rule over the churches as well as over the military organizations and everything else. One thing not to his credit, but probably the result of influences he could not contrive, a matter of creed, was his aid in the persecution of Anne Hutchinson, whose mind was one of the brightest and purest in New England; but he was not governor when Roger Williams was banished, nor when Mrs. Hutchinson was convicted of heresy, nor when the Quakers were hanged. In 1636 Mr. Dudley was made one of the committee of twelve whose labors resulted in the organization of Harvard College, and it was while governor that year that he signed the charter creating that great school. At the general court held March, 1644, Thomas Dudley was chosen and admitted sergeant major general of the colony; this being the first time such an officer had been chosen. He had many friends among the religious and conservative classes, but the delinquents and vicious greatly feared him. Mr. Dudley was a man of very ample means for that time and among those people, and dealt largely in real estate and loaned much money on mortgages. In 1642 he bought the right of the Indians to one thousand five hundred acres of land on the southeast side of the Concord river. Governor Thomas Dudley wrote his will with his own hand and dated it April 13, 1653. He died at Roxbury, July 31, 1653. There was a great funeral for that early era, the most distinguished citizens were his pall-bearers; the clergy were present in great numbers and he was buried with military honors. He was buried in the east graveyard, not far from his house, where his tomb may yet be seen on the highest ground. Historians all agree that Governor Dudley, the Pilgrim, was perfectly honest though blunt and severe. Mather says he was a man of sincere piety, exact justice, hospitality to strangers and liberality to the poor. He was not behind his times. He was older than most of the Pilgrims but not more benighted or old-fashioned. Considerable has been said about the old Pilgrim's accomplishments. He could read French and Latin and had several books in these languages. He had read some history and poetry, but he knew

little of the best ancient or modern literature, and probably nothing of profane philosophy. Which of the Pilgrims did? He knew how to say what he wished to express, and was a very practical matter-of-fact man. Cotton Mather says he was a good poet, and some of his verses had been admired in King James' time.

Governor Dudley married (first) Dorothy, whose name is unknown. She was a gentlewoman of good family and estate, from Northampton county, England. Dean Dudley, from whose history of the Dudley family the facts in this account of the Dudleys are principally gleaned, says, "It is exceedingly provoking to most readers and nearly all the descendants" that many biographers, like Cotton Mather, thought it sufficient to say of a wife, "She was a Smith," or "his wife was a good and industrious woman by the name of Betsy." Dorothy Dudley died of wind colic and was buried at Roxbury, Massachusetts, December 27, 1643, aged sixty-one years. Governor Dudley married (second), April 14, 1644, Catherine Hackburn, widow of Samuel Hackburn, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, and daughter of a Dighton. She survived the governor and married (third), November 8, 1653, Rev. John Allin, of Dedham, by whom she had three children. By wife Dorothy, Governor Dudley had five children: Samuel, Anne, Patience, Sarah, Mercy. By the second wife, Catherine, three children: Deborah, Joseph and Paul.

(II) Rev. Samuel, eldest child of Governor Thomas and Dorothy Dudley, was born about 1610, in England, and died at Exeter, New Hampshire, February 10, 1683. He passed the first twenty years of his life in England, in the society of people of intelligence and position. Though not bred at the university, his education had not been neglected, and as early as 1637 he was spoken of as qualified for the clerical office, and in 1649 is said to have preached at Portsmouth, though it is not known that he was settled in the university before he went to Exeter. For the preceding twelve years he had resided at Salisbury, Massachusetts, where he had repeatedly served as a delegate to the general court, and for two years had held the office of assistant. It is evident that such a man was a great acquisition to the little community of Exeter. He received a salary of forty pounds a year and the use of a house, cowhouse and some land. The language of Mr. Dudley's contract implies that the church which was formed in Mr. Wheelwright's time had, in the seven years when it was destitute of a regular pastor, lost its organization. Whether the desired oppor-

tunity for gathering a new church occurred during Mr. Dudley's ministry, the books of the town do not show. June 26, 1650, it was ordered by the town that Francis Swain have twenty shillings for his pains and time "in going into the Bay to receive Mr. Dudley his pay"! This undoubtedly refers to that clause of Mr. Dudley's contract that provided that his salary might be paid in "English commodities." Those were only to be procured from some trader in "the Bay," as Massachusetts was continuously called; and, no doubt, Mr. Swain had been employed by the town to make inquiry there for some person who was willing to exchange those commodities for lumber or such other products as the town could furnish; within six weeks from the time of his new settlement the new minister had induced the people to vote to find a new meeting house. This was June 26, 1650. Before Mr. Dudley had lived a year in the town he had so won the favor and confidence of the people that they volunteered to defend his reputation when it was assailed by the tongue of slander. In 1657 the people of Portsmouth made Mr. Dudley an officer of the pastorate of their town and he thought favorably of accepting it; but his townsmen made so strenuous a protest that he remained and spent the remainder of his life with them, at the smaller salary. The people were not ungrateful, as the numerous grants of land and privileges from time to time made him by the town bear testimony. March 28, 1662, it was ordered that for every thousand of heading and barrel staves that were got out, there should be eighteen pence allowed to the town's use, "that is, to the ministry." April 25, 1664, it was voted that Captain John Clark's mill should pay five pounds annually to the public ministry. And on the same day, it was determined that a "lean-to" should be added to the meeting house, with a chimney which should serve as a watch-house. In July, 1671, the minister's salary was increased to sixty pounds and he was required "to gather up the rate himself." There was no visible sign of failure of the powers, physical or mental, of Mr. Dudley as he drew on to old age. When he was sixty-nine, he was appointed one of a committee for the equal distribution of public lands, a duty which no feeble man would have been selected to perform. And during the four years of life which still remained to him, we do not learn that his natural force had abated, or that he failed to minister acceptably to the wants of his people. He died at Exeter, February 10, 1683, aged seventy-three. In his

death the people of the town suffered a serious loss. He had become to them, in his thirty-third year of service, much more than a religious teacher. He was an important member of the civil community, an intelligent farmer, a considerable mill owner, a sound man of business and the legal adviser and scrivener of the entire people. The town intrusted him with its important affairs, and he in return was the staunch defender of its interests. It is true he always had a sharp eye to his own advantage, but he had a large family to provide for, and he was never accused of wrong or dishonesty. He was a gentleman of "good capacity and learning" in his profession, and a sincere and useful minister. Fortunate was it for Exeter that in its feeble state it was favored with the counsel of a man of such goodness, wisdom and practical sagacity. Mr. Dudley's remains rest in the neglected burying ground just south of the gas house on Water street, and no doubt beneath a stone slab from which the inscription has disappeared.

Mr. Dudley married (first) Mary, daughter of Governor John Winthrop, about 1632, and by her had five children. She died April 16, 1643, at Salisbury, Massachusetts, and he married (second), in 1643, Mary Byley, of Salisbury, daughter of Henry, who was a son of Henry of the city of New Sarum, in Wilts, gentleman. He had probably five children by her. He married (third) Elizabeth, whose family name is not known. By her he had eight children. The children of Mr. Dudley are (probably) as follows: By the first wife: Thomas, John, Margaret, Samuel (died young) and Ann. By the second: Theophilus, Mary (died young), Byley, Mary and Thomas; and by the third wife: Elizabeth, Stephen, James, Timothy, Abigail, Dorothy, Rebecca and Samuel. Five or six of the above-named children died before reaching maturity.

(III) Stephen, eldest son of Rev. Samuel and Elizabeth Dudley, was born at Exeter. In deeds and other papers he was sometimes styled "gent," and at other times "yoeman," "planter" and so on. He was, perhaps, named for his mother's father. January, 1711, Stephen Dudley, senior, gave to his son, James Dudley, one-twelfth part of the six hundred acres granted by the town to his "honored father, Mr. Samuel Dudley." Stephen is there called "planter," and James "cooper." Stephen could write, although at the time he made his will he seems to have been too sick or blind to do more than make his mark. But this was the lowest ebb of learning in New Hampshire.

Many ladies of rank and fortune were not able to sign their names. Stephen's disposition was very much like his father's. Like his father, he avoided public preferments, and chose quite private life. Like his father, he married early and often, and enjoyed having a swarm of children around him; and, like his father, he looked coldly upon sectarian affairs, being indifferent about riches or honors to his name. Stephen Dudley married (first) Sarah Gilman, daughter of Hon. John, a judge, royal councillor and speaker of the colonial assembly. She was born February 25, 1667, and died January 24, 1713. He married (second) Mary Thyng, and (third) Mercy Gilman, who survived him. His children, all by first wife, were: Samuel, Stephen, James, John, Nicholas, Joanna, Trueworthy, Joseph, Abigail, Sarah and Elizabeth.

(IV) Lieutenant James, third son of Stephen and Sarah (Gilman) Dudley, was born June 11, 1690, died at Exeter, New Hampshire, his native town, September 4, 1746. He was one of the original purchasers of Gilman-ton, New Hampshire, as were also his brothers, Nicholas, Trueworthy and Joseph, but none of them seem to have lived there. He bought an eighth part of Freetown from Colonel Stephen, his brother, in March, 1718. Some of the same land has ever since been in possession of the Dudleys descended from Lieutenant James. The old deed from Colonel Stephen to Lieutenant James is still in existence, though some parts of it are worn out or torn off. The estate bought by James was "three miles in width on both sides of the river by the bridle-path." James learned the cooper's trade, as that was the best way to do in such a time and in so new a country where lumber was plenty and there was a great demand for casks, pipes, hogsheads, and so forth, to ship to the West Indies and other countries. August 16, 1710, less than a month after Colonel Winthrop Hilton, Dudley Hilton and John Dudley, brother to Lieutenant James, had been killed by the Indians, this brave young man, then about twenty years of age, enlisted under his uncle, Captain Nicholas Gilman, with two brothers, Stephen and Samuel Dudley, and served in scouting-parties, in pursuit of the savages. In the history of Exeter are enrolled their names, with the names of half their cousins and uncles in that pillage. The murder of his brother, John Dudley, and his cousins Hilton, who had all been heroic warriors, was terribly avenged before his death. He was a good soldier and was commissioned lieutenant by the governor of the province,

and sent with Colonel Samuel Moore's New Hampshire regiment which was raised in 1744 with others, for the reduction of Louisburg, then called Cape Breton, which was accomplished in 1745. "Lieutenant James Dudley discharged his duty as a subaltern officer with ability, and to the entire satisfaction of his superior officers, as well as those under his command." He returned home with the rest after the expedition, but died soon after very suddenly. Having spent the evening at a neighbor's house, he left it to return home, apparently in his usual health and spirits, but when he reached his door, one of his daughters heard a groan, and, going there, found her father lying near-by, a lifeless corpse. He was fifty-six years of age. Lieutenant James had friends who lent him money whenever he required it and waited for pay until he was ready to pay it. Many such notes and bills were paid by his administrator, and many due him were also collected, as the lieutenant was a very bad collector. He seems to have sometimes bought lands to accommodate friends who wished to sell. Many of these pieces were distant and in out-of-the-way places which he could never use or sell. His grandson says of him: "He was of a merry turn of mind. He was agreeable to all. He discharged his duty with integrity, and gave universal satisfaction as a soldier and civilian." He was the father of Judge John Dudley, the noted patriot of Raymond, New Hampshire. He had possibly given large estates to several of his children before his death, as he had been married thirty-two years, and nearly all his children were of age and probably married. James Dudley married Mercy, born about 1691, at Exeter, daughter of Deacon John Folsom, of Exeter, son of John Folsom, the Pilgrim, and his wife, Mary Gilman, daughter of Edward Gilman, the Pilgrim. Eight children were born of this marriage: James, Abigail, Samuel, John, Joseph, Joanna, Mercy and Sarah.

(V) Joseph, fourth son of Lieutenant James and Mercy (Folsom) Dudley, was born at Exeter, New Hampshire, in 1728, and died in Raymond, Massachusetts, in 1792. At sixteen years of age he accompanied his father and two brothers in the expedition to the siege of Louisburg, and on his return he acquired a common education. In early manhood he became a singular enthusiast in matters of religion. At thirty he became a Friend, or Quaker. The Quakers wore plain clothes of natural colors—often being white from head to foot. They believed themselves endowed

with the same miraculous power as the apostles of Jesus—Joseph even undertook on one occasion to raise to life the dead body of a woman named Clifford, one of their "Light Infantry Quaker Society," as it was called. He remained twenty-four hours shut up in a room, trying to perform the miracle. For a long time afterward he insisted that he would have succeeded had it not been for the unbelief or lack of faith in the people engaged with him. He occasionally searched his home, to see that none of his family had transgressed his orders by wearing clothes of artificial colors. If any such articles were found, he burned them. Later in life he abandoned these ideas. He was naturally of a high spirit, even wilful at times and intolerant in theological matters, always reproving members of all denominations, including those of his own sect, if they did not live up to their professions. A relative of his wrote of him: "I once thought differently respecting his character from what I do now, and therefore must do justice to his memory, as I have seen and known him during the last twenty years of his life. He was a man of the purest morals, honest and punctual in all his dealings, hospitable and benevolent to strangers, his hand and his heart being always open for the relief of the poor and unfortunate. He was always alive to the distress of any, and ever ready to assist with his advice and his property, often without waiting to be asked, and considering it his duty to do so, without fee or any reward. Thus he did much good in his day and generation and was honored and beloved. But he would never accept of public honor or office, although he did not refuse to act as arbitrator, umpire, surveyor of land or lumber, etc. He was active in business, and built a mill at Raymond, carried on farming and other useful trades. His justice and veracity were never impeached. He was an advocate for common schools and all such matters of common utility, but an enemy to priests of every sort and name, never failing to rebuke iniquity in high or low; a kind husband, a tender father, an obliging neighbor. He brought up well a large family on his small farm, being also an excellent cooper, and was so faithful and industrious that he left an estate valued at about one thousand pounds, to be divided among his children, four sons and five daughters." He married Susanna Lord. Their children were: Joseph, Benjamin, Thomas, Daniel, Elizabeth, Joanna, Mary, Hannah and Susannah.

(VI) Daniel, fourth son of Lieutenant Joseph and Susanna (Lord) Dudley, was born

at Exeter, New Hampshire, February 15, 1750, died October 28, 1825, at Raymond, New Hampshire. He married (first) Susan Glidden, daughter of John, of Exeter, sister of the wife of Moses Dudley, of Raymond. He married (second) a Miss Brown. The first wife was an excellent woman and helped her husband to make a decent living during her life. After her decease, Daniel Dudley left his children in Maine, scattered among strangers, although "they were all good and promising." He spent his last years in Raymond. He left five children by the first wife, all born probably in Mount Vernon, Maine. They were: Joseph, Ann, Susanna, Benjamin and Thomas.

(VII) Benjamin, second son of Daniel and Susan (Glidden) Dudley, was born in Mount Vernon, January 16, 1802, died at Bangor, November 6, 1853. He married, in 1829, Cynthia Whittier, of Corinth, who died at Bangor, January 2, 1864. Their children were: Sylvia A., Adaline B., Emily V. and Frank.

(VIII) Frank, youngest child of Benjamin and Cynthia (Whittier) Dudley, was born in West Bangor, February 10, 1844, died in Portland, December 19, 1898. He was educated in the Bangor schools and later entered Colby University, where he remained two years; but his tastes were for business, and especially lumbering, his father having been successfully engaged in that pursuit for many years. After leaving Waterville College, Mr. Dudley went to business college in Poughkeepsie, New York, and obtained a thorough business education. Then, in company with a cousin, went into lumbering operations at Moosehead Lake, and was quite fortunate in his venture. At the age of twenty-seven he established himself in the lumber trade, with headquarters at Montreal. He remained in Montreal about five years, and then moved to Burlington, Vermont, where he connected himself with the Shepard & Morse Lumber Company. Here he resided about seven years, and then removed to Portland, Maine, and established himself in the same business under the name of Frank Dudley, and there he remained until the end of his life, a period of fifteen years. During all this time Mr. Dudley built up not only a large export lumber trade to Argentina and Brazil, but also transacted a very important domestic business. He was preeminently a business man devoted to his vocation, and consequently successful. For some years he was a director in the Cumberland National Bank. He was a strong Republican, but he never held office of any kind. Neither did he belong to any of the secret

orders. He attended the Free Street Baptist Church, in the affairs of which he took much interest. He was also a member of the Cumberland, Rowland and Portland Athletic clubs. He was a man of quiet tastes, but was a well-known and much-liked citizen. About a year before his death he purchased the Hersey place, on Danforth street, one of the first residences in the city, which from that time he occupied. He spent a great deal of his time and money and care in remodeling his home and arranging the spacious grounds, and when it was all finished, the spring before his death, he had one of the handsomest residences in Maine. He was seized with typhoid fever several weeks before his death. The disease developed very serious phases, but he finally rallied and was thought to be convalescent when he relapsed and in a few days died. Frank Dudley married, April 6, 1871, Margaret Cole, born in Bangor, June 26, 1847, daughter of Arad and Margaret (Cole) Thompson, of Bangor. Their children were: Frank (died young); Frederic Cole, mentioned below; Arthur T., Charles, Edward and Albert (twins), all of whom died young; Margaret L., Philip (died young), Dorothea, and Bessie, who died young.

(IX) Frederic Cole, second child of Frank and Margaret C. (Thompson) Dudley, was born in Montreal, Canada, November 19, 1873. He acquired his education in the public schools, at Phillips Andover Academy, and Harvard College, graduating from the last-named institution with the class of 1896. After leaving college he took a place in his father's business which he filled until his father's death, when he assumed the management of the concern, which he has since successfully carried on. He is not given to clubs and similar organizations, and the only two in which he has membership are the Country and Cumberland clubs. Frederic Cole married, in 1899, Katherine Clare, born in Des Moines, Iowa, May 20, 1876, daughter of Daniel O. and Catherine G. (Eaton) Eshbaugh, of Montclair, New Jersey. Children: Katherine, born September 25, 1901; Margaret, April 23, 1903; Fred C., March 30, 1905.

(I) Benjamin Dudley came to DUDLEY Pembroke, Maine, during the year 1830 and settled. He was a farmer. He married Margaret Kelly, born in Lubec, died in 1871. He died in 1879.

(II) John, son of Benjamin and Margaret (Kelly) Dudley, was born July 29, 1845, at Pembroke, Maine. He was educated in the

public schools, learned the trade of tinsmith, and followed that trade and farming. He is a Democrat in politics. He married Aldana Marinda, born at Milltown, Calais, Maine, February 27, 1845, died Pembroke, Maine, November 11, 1908, daughter of Daniel L. Choate, a descendant of John Choate, who came from England to Ipswich, Massachusetts, before 1648, the progenitor of Rufus Choate and other eminent men of the name, in fact of all in this country, as far as known. Children: 1. Herbert John, born in Calais, June 11, 1871, mentioned below. 2. Florence Gertrude, Calais, October 31, 1874, married Richard M. Rivinac, of Knoxville, Tennessee, a railroad contractor. (See Choate.)

(III) Herbert John, son of John and Aldana M. (Choate) Dudley, was born at Calais, Maine, June 11, 1871. He attended the public schools of Pembroke and Calais. He fitted for college at Washington Academy, in East Machias, Maine, and entered Bowdoin College in 1891, graduating with the degree of A. B. in the class of 1895. He worked for the Boston & Maine Railroad Company in the auditor's department for a time, taught school one term at Princeton, Maine, and several terms at Pembroke, and then was appointed inspector in the United States customs service at Calais. He studied law while filling this position in the law office of General B. B. Murray, of Calais, and was admitted to the bar in 1902. While in the custom house he was chairman of the civil service examination board. He resigned from the service in 1903 and began to practice law. In 1904 he was admitted to practice in the United States courts. Mr. Dudley has been prominent in public life. He has been an active and energetic Republican. He was a member of the board of aldermen in Calais in 1904-05, and has been city solicitor since 1906. In 1908 he was elected county attorney of Washington county. He has been delegate to various nominating conventions of his party. He is a member of St. Croix Lodge, No. 46, Free Masons; of St. Croix Chapter, No. 17, Royal Arch Masons; of Hugh de Payens Commandery, Knights Templar; of Etchimon Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men; of Eastport Lodge, No. 880, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He attends the Congregational church. He married, October 31, 1905, Cora Ellen, born at St. Stephen, New Brunswick, March 25, 1883, daughter of John M. and Fannie (Gordon) Murchie. She has one brother, Victor McAdam Murchie, of Calais. Her father was a native of St. Stephen.

While the early origin of the CHOATE Choate family is unknown, and while it is quite possible that at a still earlier period the family came from the Netherlands into the eastern part of Great Britain with some of the numerous migrations caused by the religious persecutions of the Roman Catholics in the sixteenth century. In their lowland homes, in the province of Brabant, the Choates bore the prefix Van, which was soon dropped in England. To this day, however, the name Van Choate is common in and about Antwerp. The first seat of the family in England was near the line between Essex and Suffolk counties, and there are still many of the name in that locality. The name is found in Essex in the parish records of Finchingfield as early as A. D. 1500; later at Birdbrooke and Groton, in Essex, and at Hundon, Clare, county Suffolk.

(I) John Choate, immigrant ancestor of the American family, was baptized June 6, 1624, at Groton parish, Boxford, Colchester (postal division). In this place Governor Winthrop was also born. The inscription on the Winthrop brass in Groton chancel is as follows: "Here lyeth Mr. Adam Winthrop Lorde and patron of Groton which departed out of this worlde this ix day of November in the yere of oure Lorde God MCCCCXIV." The plate, removed at some remote period * * * and long in the possession of the family in America, was restored in 1878 by the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, in New England, his descendant in the eighth generation. In a letter written June 12, 1633, by Rev. Henry Jacie, of Aughton, Yorkshire, to Governor John Winthrop Jr., of Massachusetts, the Choates remind the governor of a promise: "Goodman Choate with his wife and Goodman Bowhan, an honest simple poor man, a locksmith of Sudbury and Goodman Bacon with his good wife of Boxford (having divers young children) desire to have their service humbly remembered to Mr. Governor and desire his kind remembrance of them to pity their poor condition here and when he can send for them, as it pleased him to say he would." The Goodman Choate and wife were doubtless the parents of the American immigrant; they died in 1638. The earliest record of John Choate in Massachusetts is in 1648, when at the age of twenty-four years he was a subscriber to the Major Denison fund. The probate records of Essex county contain a deposition stating that Choate was forty years old in 1664. He settled in that part of Ipswich known as Chebacco, now Essex. In a

few years he purchased a farm near the line between Chebacco and Ipswich, at the head of the creek. His house stood a few rods north-east of the residence recently occupied by John Low, and for many years it was known as the Choate place, inherited successively by his son, Joseph Choate, and grandson, Daniel Choate. In later years the old house was torn down, and nothing remains to mark the location but the old well across the street. The record shows that he paid for his little farm "in cattle not over eight years old; in grain English and Indian and partly in West India goods." As the years went by he added to his real estate purchase. As early as 1667 he began to buy the shares in Hog Island, which contains about three hundred acres, and in 1690 he was virtually the sole owner. As his sons came to manhood he was able to give each a farm, excepting the youngest, Benjamin, whom he sent to Harvard. He was admitted a freeman in 1667; was sergeant of the militia company. He appears often in court records as witness or defendant, but was never found guilty of the petty offences charged. "He was tried for stealing apples in 1651, but triumphantly acquitted (having permission to 'help himself'); he was arraigned for lying in 1657, but the charge was disproved, and in 1659 he was brought before the court for refusing to assist the marshal in making an arrest, but made good his defence." He died December 4, 1695. His will was made December 7, 1691, and an agreement of the heirs substituted for the will May 14, 1697. His widow, Anne, died February 16, 1727, aged upwards of ninety. Children: 1. John, born June 15, 1661, at Chebacco, married, July 7, 1684, Elizabeth Graves. 2. Margaret, Chebacco, married Abraham Fitts. 3. Samuel, Chebacco, married, November 23, 1688, Mary Williams. 4. Mary, August 16, 1666, died before 1691. 5. Thomas, 1671, mentioned below. 6. Sarah, Chebacco, married, April 13, 1693, John Burnham. 7. Joseph, 1678, married Rebecca —, who died February 9, 1746. 8. Benjamin, 1680, married, June 12, 1707, Abigail Burnham.

(II) Thomas, son of John Choate, was born in Chebacco, Ipswich, 1671, died March 31, 1745. He inherited Hog Island from his father and became a practical farmer. He was a leading citizen of Ipswich and was representative to the general court in 1723-24-25-27. He was a man of sound sense and judgment, and his utterance in 1728 of ideas upon currency would do credit to the broader intelligence of to-day. He came to be popu-

larly known as "the Governor," or "Governor Choate," partly on account of his sole ownership of Hog Island, and partly because he was a natural leader. There is a tradition that, the people of the colony being dissatisfied with their governor, the majority of the Ipswich votes were cast one year for Thomas Choate. He was a man of great industry and energy, a little rough, according to some traditions, but well fitted for pioneer life. He was a warm friend of Rev. John Wise, his minister, and later his near neighbor. He was one of those who signed the letter to Rev. Mr. Wise in behalf of John Proctor, who was condemned for witchcraft. John Proctor was an uncle of Mary (Varney) Choate, wife of Thomas. Mr. Choate was one of the witnesses of the will of the condemned man, written in Salem jail, while the manacles were on Proctor's wrists, only three days before his execution. Mr. Choate lived on the island thirty-five years, and in 1725 removed to the main land, to what is known as the John Burnham place. Besides the farms on the island, Mr. Choate owned the Randall Andrews farm in Ipswich, a farm of four hundred acres in Rockport, on the coast near Thatcher's Island, a farm in the west parish, one on Jeffrey's Neck, and the farm to which he had removed. In 1727 he gave farms to his three eldest sons, and subsequently he gave away the remainder of his real estate, and for some years tilled a forty-acre lot lying between Chebacco and Ipswich, which he rented from Joseph Thompson, of the Inner Temple, London, England. Thomas Choate's farm on the island is the only one that still remains in the possession of the family. Thomas Choate was the first of the family to own slaves, and July 30, 1714, he bought a negro boy named Ned, just brought from Africa. He bought the boy for his son Francis, who in 1734 offered to give the man his freedom, but he refused to take it. Choate Island, formerly Hog Island, the home of Thomas Choate, consists of three hundred acres of land rising to a central hill somewhat rocky on the northern side, and sloping gently on the east and south to the water's edge. It was sold by the Indians to the town of Ipswich, and surrendered by them reluctantly, as their burial-ground, held sacred by them, was situated on the island. It is still pointed out on a knoll at the northern end of that part of the island owned now or lately by L. G. Burnham. It is said that in September, 1633, there came to the Ipswich river forty birch canoes filled with Tarrentines, with the intention of

cutting off the small settlement of whites on the island, but a friendly Agawam revealed the plot, and the colony was saved. There have been eighty persons by the name of Choate born on the island, covering a period of more than a hundred years.

Thomas Choate married, in 1690, Mary, born 1669, died November 19, 1733, daughter of Thomas and Abigail (Proctor) Varney. Her mother, known as "Madam" Varney, was the leader of a party of women who raised the frame of the meeting-house in Chebacco after an order had been issued by the general court that the *men* should not raise it. Madam Varney and her co-workers were arraigned before the court in Salem, but were finally discharged upon their acknowledgment of their offence. But their purpose had been accomplished. Thomas Choate married (second) September 24, 1734, Mary Calef, widow of Dr. Joseph Calef, who died December 28, 1707. He married (third) November 9, 1743, Hannah Burnham, born 1692, died October 2, 1782, widow, perhaps, of Thomas Burnham, and daughter of John and Hannah (Goodhue) Coggsell. He died March 31, 1745. Children: 1. Anne, born May 22, 1691, married, October 21, 1710, John Burnham; died August 15, 1739. 2. Thomas, June 7, 1693, married (first) Elizabeth Burnham; (second) October 1, 1738, Mrs. Sarah Marshall; (third) May 11, 1769, Mrs. Rachel Lufkin; died August 22, 1774. 3. Mary, March 18, 1695, married, December, 1716, Parker Dodge; died March 6, 1767. 4. John, July 25, 1697, married, March 3, 1717, Miriam Pool; died December 17, 1765. 5. Abigail, October 20, 1699, married, 1720, John Boardman. 6. Francis, September 13, 1701, mentioned below. 7. Rachel, November 8, 1703, married, January 16, 1723-24, Joseph Rust; married (second), March, 1737, Isaac Martin; died March 15, 1783. 8. Ebenezer, March 10, 1706, married, September 3, 1730, Elizabeth Greenleaf; died 1766. 9. Sarah, July 24, 1708, married, April 5, 1736, Rev. Amos Cheever.

(III) Elder Francis, son of Thomas Choate, was born at Choate Island, September 13, 1701, died October 15, 1777. While a young man he learned the trade of blacksmith of his brother-in-law, Isaac Martin. It is said that he made all the ironwork for three schooners which he built in company with his brother, Thomas Choate, and also that with the assistance of his slave, Cæsar, he sawed out by hand all the plank used in the construction of these vessels. Although he was not a seafaring man, he owned and chartered many vessels engaged

in fishing and the coasting trade. During his early married life occurred the "great earthquake," October 29, 1727. Following this there was a great religious revival, and Francis Choate and his wife Hannah were among those who joined the church. For many years he held the office of ruling elder, and it is said of him that he was a tower of strength in the Whitefield movement, and to the close of his life the right-hand man of his pastor, Rev. John Cleaveland. He was a slaveholder, and his slave Ned married a negress called Sabina, and they had a large family of children. Two of the daughters, when nearly grown up, took cold sleeping in the barn after a husking, and died. Their graves are the only ones on the island, with the exception of the Indians. The spot is marked by a pine-tree. Francis Choate was kind to his slaves, and in his will provided for their freedom or comfortable support should they become aged and unable to work. Old Ned chose to remain with the family, and died September 27, 1800, at the age of ninety years. About 1739 Elder Choate purchased a farm on the mainland known as the John Burnham place, to which he soon after removed, although he still carried on the island farm. His sons William and Isaac settled there, and in 1769 he gave them a full title to the estate. In 1725 he built on the island a well-constructed farmhouse, where in later years the famous orator, Hon. Rufus Choate, of Boston, was born. The house is still in good condition. He married, April 13, 1727, Hannah, born in Boston, April 4, 1708, died October 2, 1778, daughter of Isaac and Mary (Pike) Perkins. She was a descendant of John Perkins, who came from Newent, Gloucestershire, England, in the ship "Lyon," in 1631. Her father was a sea captain. Among the books in Esquire Choate's library was Flavel's work, "On Keeping the Heart," which, with various law and custom house papers, are still preserved. Some years before his death he lost his right hand by a cancer. On his dying bed he called his children about him and gave them his council and blessing. To his son John he said: "Don't let the world run away with you, John." And later, it is said, "That as Elder Francis Choate lay dying, his minister, the Rev. John Cleaveland, jumped upon his horse and flew to his bedside, saying, 'Burgoyne has surrendered!' The dying man waved his hand, with patriotic joy lighting up his face, but was too far gone to speak." Children: 1. Francis, born February 27, 1728, died 1740. 2. William, September 5, 1730, married, January 16, 1756, Mary Gid-

dings; died April 23, 1785. 3. Abraham, March 24, 1732, mentioned below. 4. Isaac, January 31, 1733, married Elizabeth Low; died May 30, 1813. 5. Jacob, August 17, 1735, probably died young. 6. John, March 13, 1737, married, November 14, 1760, Mary Eveleth; married (second) April 16, 1789, Mrs. Sarah Newman; died July 7, 1791. 7. Hannah, April 1, 1739, married, November 10, 1757, Rufus Lathrop; died April 18, 1785. 8. Francis, September 18, 1743, died young.

(IV) Abraham Choate, son of Elder Francis Choate, was born March 24, 1732, died April 23, 1800. He was one of the grantees of the town of Stockbridge, New Hampshire, July 22, 1761. He resided in Balltown, and after 1772 in Wiscasset and Whitefield, Maine. He married Sarah, who died 1811, daughter of Aaron and Sarah (Appleton) Potter. She was born in Ipswich. Children: 1. Nehemiah, born March 23, 1757, died at sea on a privateer in the revolution in 1775. 2. Abraham, February 24, 1759, married Abigail Norris; died April 12, 1837. 3. Sally, November 26, 1761, died April, 1827. 4. John, January 1, 1763, died April 2, 1800. 5. Francis, May 12, 1764, married Susannah Heath; died September 2, 1799. 6. Aaron, February 7, 1766, mentioned below. 7. Moses, August 9, 1767, married, July 22, 1797, Margaret Fountain; died January 17, 1851. 8. Rufus Lathrop, March 5, 1769, died June 26, 1769. 9. Rufus Lathrop, May 21, 1770, died January 15, 1771. 10. Rufus Lathrop, February 28, 1772, died October 17, 1836; married Betsey Maynard. 11. Hannah, April 26, 1774, died July 25, 1774. 12. Hannah, August 11, 1777, married, May 30, 1798, Jeremiah Norris; died September 13, 1873. 13. Polly, October 6, 1779, married, February 18, 1798, Isaac Marsh; died 1859. 14. Ebenezer, March 21, 1783, married, 1806, Barbary Fountain; died December 13, 1876.

(V) Aaron, son of Abraham Choate, was born February 7, 1766, in Chebacco, Ipswich, died in China, Maine, March 18, 1853. He resided in Malta, later Gerry, and finally called Windsor, Maine. It is said that on September 8, 1809, he was engaged in the survey of a brook on his land, when he was surprised by three masked men in the disguise of Indians, who placed a pistol at his breast, ordering strict silence. A few minutes later, Paul Chadwick, one of the chain-bearers, appeared in view. The word was given, (Fire low) and three guns were discharged, Chadwick being mortally wounded. No hostility was shown Choate. It transpired that Chadwick was one of a band known as the Malta

Indians, who were bound by oath to prevent surveys and resist proprietors in enforcing claims to the lands, and because of his serving Mr. Choate was regarded as a traitor to his oath, and was accordingly murdered. This incident so shamed the people of Malta that they begged to have the name of the town changed, which was done. Aaron Choate married Elizabeth, born in Waldoborough, Maine, died in 1844, daughter of John Acorn. They resided in Whitefield and Windsor, Maine. Children: 1. Nehemiah, born 1789, married, 1816, Lois Stiles; died April 30, 1859. 2. Aaron, May 17, 1792, married Mary Perkins; died June 21, 1874. 3. Sarah, 1793, married Aaron Dudley. 4. John, married Mary Marsh; died March 8, 1861. 5. Jane. 6. Polly. 7. Almira, married Thomas Wain. 8. Daniel Lathrop, 1803, mentioned below. 9. Moses, April 16, 1805, married Merlita Stone. 10. Eliza, married ——— Stone.

(VI) Daniel Lathrop, son of Aaron Choate, was born in 1803 at Whitefield, Maine, and died September 22, 1879, in Milltown, Maine, where he resided. He married, the intentions published June 22, 1839, Marinda Ann, born in Milltown, February 24, 1821, died April 14, 1865, daughter of William and Sarah (Bartlett) Griggs. Children: 1. Charles Fairfield, born January, 1843, was a member of Company K, Twelfth Regiment Maine Volunteers, First Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps; was wounded at the battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864, and died November 10, 1864, in the National Hospital, Baltimore; he was left on the field and robbed of all his clothing but his shirt, by the rebel soldiers; when they pulled his boots they dragged him around by his feet, swearing and kicking him roughly; he lay on the ground, naked and bleeding, from morning until night, and the exposure alone was enough to prove fatal; he was buried under arms at his native town, just three years to an hour from the time he left home to go to war. 2. Aldana Marinda, February 27, 1845, married, July 4, 1869, John Dudley. (See Dudley.) 3. William L., August 6, 1847, married, 1871, Isora M. Dudley; died July 14, 1890. 4. Sarah Morrison, May 6, 1849, married, May 4, 1868, Albert Hart. 4. Daniel Lathrop, 1851, died young. 6. Minerva Adelaide, June 30, 1853, married, August 5, 1874, William J. Milligan. 7. Peter Morrison, 1855. 8. George Franklin, August 11, 1857, married, December 24, 1887, Myra G. Marshall. 9. Rufus Milton, 1859. 10. Everett Shepley, September 9, 1862, married, December 30, 1892, Sarah J. Morrison.

11. Daniel, 1863, died July 30, 1864. 12. Fremont.

Nicholas and Joan Coffin and their children, Peter, Tristram

Nicholas and Anne, were born in the Coffin homestead, in the parish of Brixton, five miles from Plymouth, Devonshire, England. The homestead had been in the possession of the Coffin family for five hundred years when Tristram Coffin, the progenitor of the American Coffins, was born, and it is now, after eight hundred years, still in possession of a descendant, John Pine Coffin, who in 1907 had a family of ten children under its roof. As the mother of the immigrant Tristram came with the family to America representing a generation, we name her husband, although he never saw America, as the first generation, in the order of our custom. He was a man of wealth and belonged to the gentry of the shire, and his eldest son, Tristram, inherited his estate.

(I) Peter Coffin, son of Nicholas and Joan Coffin, was born on the Coffin estate at Brixton, Devonshire, England, about 1580, and died there in 1627-28. He married Joan, or Joanna, Thember, and their six children were born and baptized in the Parish of Brixton, Devonshire, England, in the order following: 1. Tristram (q. v.), 1605. 2. John, about 1607. He was a soldier, and died in the service from a mortal wound received in battle during the four years' siege of the fortified town during the civil war, and he died within the walls of the town about 1642. 3. Joan, born in England about 1609, and probably died there. 4. Deborah, died probably in England. 5. Eunice, born in England, came to Massachusetts Bay Colony with her parents; married William Butter and died in 1648. 6. Mary, married Alexander Adams, and had children: Mary, Susannah, John and Samuel. She died in 1677, or thereabouts. Widow Joan, with her children, Tristram, Eunice and Mary, her two sons-in-law, husbands of her daughters who were married in England, her daughter-in-law, Dionis, and five grandchildren, came to Salisbury in 1642. She died in Boston in May, 1661, aged seventy-seven years, and in the notice of her funeral it is quaintly stated that the Rev. Mr. Wilson "embalmed her memory."

(II) Tristram, eldest child of Peter and Joan, or Joanna (Thember), Coffin, was born in the parish of Brixton, Dorsetshire, England, probably in 1605. He was of the landed gentry of England, being heir to his father's estates in Brixton, and he was probably a churchman

after the order of the time of Elizabeth. He was married to Dionis (the diminutive for Dionysia, and after written Dionys), daughter of Robert Stevens, of Brixton, England. It is a strange fact that the Christian name of the immigrant forefather of all the Coffins in America, Tristram, is repeated and multiplied in every family in every generation, while the name of the foremother Dionis is repeated but once in all the generations, and that was when it was given to the eldest daughter of Stephen, the youngest child of Tristram and Dionis (Stevens) Coffin, but when she married Jacob Norton her name appears as Dinah. It is not known on which of the early ships conveying emigrants from England to New England the Coffin family took passage, but it is generally believed that it was the same ship that brought Robert Clement, the emigrant, who owned the ships "Hector," "Griffin," "Job Clement" and "Margaret Clement," and if Robert Clement, the immigrant, took passage in one of his own ships, Tristram Coffin, the immigrant, was a passenger in the same ship, and both men settled in Haverhill in 1642. The early settlers of Salisbury, which town was established October 7, 1640, commenced a settlement at Pentucket the same year, and the Indian deed for this land was witnessed by Tristram Coffin in 1642, and in 1643 he removed to the place which was established as the town of Haverhill, Norfolk county, Massachusetts Bay Colony. He settled near Robert Clement. Tradition has it that Tristram Coffin was the first man to plow land in the town of Haverhill, he constructing his own plow. He changed his residence to the "Rocks" the following year, and in 1648-49 removed to Newbury where he kept an ordinary and sold wine and liquors and kept the Newbury side of Carr's Ferry. In September, 1643, his wife Dionis was prosecuted for selling beer for three pence per quart, while the regular price was but two pence, but she proved that she had put six bushels of malt into the hogshead, while the law only required the use of four bushels, she was discharged. He returned to Salisbury and was commissioner of the town, and while living there he planned the purchase of the estate of Nantucket, where he with his associates removed on account of religious persecution. At least, Thomas Macy, who was the pioneer settler on Nantucket Island, "fled from the officers of the law and sacrificed his property and home rather than submit to tyranny which punished a man for being hospitable to strangers in a rain storm, even though the

strangers be Quakers." Macy returned to Salisbury and resided there in 1664, and when he left he sold his house and lands, the story of his "fleeing from persecution" is spoiled and history gives the true reason for the migration, the search for a milder climate and better opportunity for cultivating the soil. Early in 1654 Tristram Coffin took Peter Folyer, the grandfather of Benjamin Franklin, at that time living in Martha's Vineyard, as an interpreter of the Indian language, and proceeded to Nantucket, to ascertain the "temper and disposition of the Indians and the capabilities of the island that he might report to the citizens of Salisbury what inducements were offered for emigration." The land was secured the same year, and James Coffin accompanied Thomas Macy and Family, Edward Starbuck and Isaac Coleman to the island later the same year, where they took up their residence. The Coffin family that settled at Nantucket included Tristram Sr., James, Mary, John and Stephen, and each the head of a family.

Tristram Coffin was thirty-seven years old when he arrived in America, and fifty-five years old at the time of his removal to Nantucket, and during the first year of his residence he was the richest proprietor. The property of his son Peter is said to have soon after exceeded in value that of the original proprietor, the family together owning about one-fourth of the island of Nantucket and the whole of Tuckernock. He was appointed the second chief magistrate of the town of Nantucket, succeeding his friend, Thomas Macy, and at the same time Thomas Mayhew was appointed the first chief magistrate of Martha's Vineyard, their commissions signed by Governor Lovelace, of New York, bearing date June 29, 1671, and the two chief magistrates, together with two assistants from each island, constitute a general court, with appellate jurisdiction over both islands. The appointment was made by Governor Francis Lovelace, of New York, and his second commission, September 16, 1677, was signed by Edward Andros, governor-general of the Province of New York. He died at his home on Nantucket Island, New York, October 2, 1681, leaving his widow, Dionis, seven children, sixty grandchildren and a number of great-grandchildren, and in 1728 there had been born to him one thousand five hundred and eighty-two descendants, of whom one thousand one hundred and twenty-eight were living. The children of Tristram and Dionis (Stevens) Coffin were nine in number, the first five having been born in England, as follows: 1. Peter, 1631, mar-

ried Abigail, daughter of Edward and Catherine (Reynolds) Starbuck; died in Exeter, New Hampshire, March 21, 1715. 2. Tristram Jr., 1632, married Judith, daughter of Edward and Sarah Dole, and widow of Henry Somerby; died in Newbury, Massachusetts, February 4, 1704. 3. Elizabeth, 1634, married, in Medbury, Massachusetts, November 13, 1651, Captain Stephens, son of Edmund and Sarah (Dole) Greenleaf, and they had five children. She died November 19, 1678, and her husband in 1690. 4. James, August 12, 1640, died in Nantucket, July 28, 1720. 5. John, died in Haverhill, Massachusetts, October 30, 1642, soon after his birth. 6. Deborah, born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, November 15, 1642, and died there December 8, 1642. 7. Mary, February 20, 1645, married, in 1662, Nathaniel (1638-1719), son of Edward and Catherine (Reynolds) Starbuck, and they had five children. 8. John (q. v.), October 30, 1647. 9. Stephen, born in Newbury, May 11, 1652, died in Nantucket, May 18, 1734.

(III) John, eighth child of Tristram and Dionis (Stevens) Coffin, was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, October 30, 1647. He married Deborah, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Austin, and they had eleven children born in Nantucket Island. He removed with his parents to Nantucket in 1660, and after the death of his father settled, about 1682-83, in Edgartown, and from him all the Martha's Vineyard Coffins descended. He died September 5, 1711. He was a lieutenant in the Edgartown militia, and had previously held minor offices in Nantucket. Children: 1. Lydia, born June 1, 1669, married (first) John Logan, (second) John Draper, and (third) Thomas Thaxter, of Hingham, Massachusetts. 2. Peter, August 5, 1671, died October 27, 1749; married (first) Christian Condy, and (second) Hope, daughter of Joseph and Bethia (Macy) Gardner. 3. John Jr., February 10, 1674. 4. Love, April 23, 1676, died unmarried. 5. Enoch, 1678, was chief justice of Dakes county; married Beulah Eddy about 1700, and they had eleven children, all of whom lived to the ages of seventy-six and upwards, and died 1761. 6. Samuel, married Meriam, daughter of Richard and Mary (Austin) Gardner Jr., in 1705, and died February 22, 1764. 7. Hannah, married Benjamin, son of Richard and Mary (Austin) Gardner Jr., and died January 28, 1768. 8. Tristram (q. v.). 9. Deborah, married, June 18, 1708, Thomas, son of John and Deborah (Gardner) Macy, and died September 23, 1760. 10.

Elizabeth. 11. Benjamin, born August 23, 1682.

(IV) Tristram (2), eighth child of Lieutenant John and Deborah (Austin) Coffin, was born in Nantucket, Massachusetts. He was married February, 1714, to Mary, daughter of William and Mary (Macy) Bunker. He lived in Nantucket all his life and died January 29, 1763. Children: David, born 1718. 2. Samuel, 1720. 3. Tristram, 1722, died 1796. 4. Jonathan, 1725, lost at sea 1755. 5. John, 1727, lost at sea 1755. 6. Richard (q. v.), 1729. 7. Timothy, 1731. 8. Mary, 1733, married Jonathan, son of Robert and Hepzibah Coffin Barnard, and died in November, 1855. 9. Matthew, 1735, lost at sea 1755. The three brothers, Jonathan, John and Matthew, were lost at sea when serving as sailors on the same whale-ship.

(V) Richard, sixth son of Tristram and Mary (Bunker) Coffin, was born in Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, in 1729. He was captain in the local militia of Addison, Maine, where he lived after his marriage to Mary Cook, of Martha's Vineyard, and he served as high sheriff of Washington county. He had a large family of children, including John (q. v.).

(VI) John (2), son of Richard and Mary (Cook) Coffin, was born in Addison, Maine, July 29, 1770. He married Phoebe Coffin, of Nantucket, June 22, 1795; children: 1. Sophronia S., born September 24, 1799. 2. Hannah Ward, April 7, 1802. 3. Simeon (q. v.).

(VII) Simeon, third child of John and Phoebe (Coffin) Coffin, was born in Addison, Maine, January 17, 1806. He was an inn-keeper and ship-builder, and married Rebecca W., daughter of Uriah and Anna Nash, of Harrington, Maine; children: 1. John W., born March 27, 1828. 2. Mary E., January, 1830, died 1847. 3. Voranus L. (q. v.). 4. Alphonso, October 15, 1833, died in Addison, Maine, was a sea captain and farmer, and died at Matanzas, Cuba, while in that port with his ship. Married Mary W. Wilson; children: Ellinor, Annie E., Gertrude W., Alphonso. 5. Sophronia, died aged seventeen years. Rebecca W. (Nash) Coffin, died in 1844. Simeon Coffin married (second) Harriet B. Franklin; two children: Azro; Leonora, became the wife of Dr. H. Bellamy, of Logansport, Indiana.

(VIII) Captain Voranus L., second son of Simeon and Rebecca W. (Nash) Coffin, was born in Addison, Maine, October 3, 1831. He received his primary school training in the public schools of his native place and at Harrington, Maine, and was prepared for college

at Waterville Academy, taking a three-years preparatory course. He then taught school at Addison, Harrington and Milbridge, and in 1863 enlisted in the Thirty-first Maine Infantry, and was with the regiment of the Army of the Potomac during the remainder of the war. He was taken prisoner while on picket-duty near Cold Harbor, Virginia, a few days after the battle, June 1-3, 1864, in which he participated, and while the opposing armies were idle, except the sharpshooters, who were picking off many men on both sides. He was carried to Libby Prison, Richmond, Virginia, where he was in slave confinement for a number of weeks, when he was removed with others to Camp Oglethorpe, Georgia, where he remained July, August and September, 1864. His next prison was at Savannah, Georgia, and his fourth at Charleston, South Carolina, where he was among the prisoners placed under fire of the Union guns then besieging the city. His fifth prison was Camp Sorghum, South Carolina, where he was until Christmas, 1864, when he was removed to the prison stockades in front of the Insane Asylum at Charleston. While in the stockade he connived, with H. L. Bixby, of Maine, a fellow prisoner, to effect their escape, but he was recaptured sixty miles outside the city, and one of his captors was a lieutenant and he was recognized as a brother Mason, and received from him many favors, including a gift of \$50 in Confederate money, a liberal supply of rice and flour and many personal favors. This lieutenant was from Grove Station, North Carolina, but after the war no communication was established between them. He was next sent to the military prison at Raleigh, North Carolina, then to Goldsboro, in the same state, and then to Wilmington, North Carolina, where he was paroled. After being allowed a vacation home of thirty days, he was ordered to rejoin his regiment before Petersburg, and while on his way heard of the fall of the city and the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox. He marched in the final grand review at Washington, D. C., and was mustered out at Bangor, Maine, in 1865. He had enlisted as a private, but before leaving Augusta, Maine, was commissioned second lieutenant, and on June 11, 1864, first lieutenant, his promotion being a reward for his action at Cold Harbor before his capture. He was acting captain of Company B, Thirty-first Maine Regiment, most of the time while with his regiment, and was in command of his company on their return trip from Washington to Bangor.

The war over, he engaged in trade and shipbuilding at Harrington, Maine, where he launched a large number of schooners, barks and brigs, the shipyards being owned by Ramsdell, Rumball & Coffin. He subsequently purchased the interests of his partners and conducted the shipbuilding business as V. L. Coffin for about eight years, 1876-84. In 1884 the firm became V. L. Coffin & Son, his partner being his son, Charles A. Coffin. Captain Coffin retired from active business in 1906, his son assuming the active management of the same. His home in Harrington is one of the pleasantest sites in that sightly place, and the hospitality there dispensed is proverbial for its entire freedom from formality or restraint. Captain Coffin holds a high position in the Masonic fraternity. He is a member of Narragansett Lodge, of Cherryfield, member of the St. Elmo Commandery, No. 18, Machias Royal Arch Chapter; Bangor Council, Royal and Select Masters; Delta Lodge of Perfection; Scottish Rite, Princes of Jerusalem, at Machias, and Rose Croix Consistory, in Portland, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree. His service as a soldier in the civil war gained him comradeship to Hiram Burnham Post, No. 50, Grand Army of the Republic, of Cherryville, Maine, and he served the post as commander for three years, and the state of Maine as past senior vice-commander, and the National body by a place on the staff of General Walker, commander-in-chief. His military service also was recognized by the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, of which he was a companion, by his being accorded a place on the staff of the state commandery. He represented the fifteenth district in the state senate from 1881 to 1885; member of the executive council of state of Maine in 1897-98, under Governor Llewellyn Powers, and for thirty-five years was treasurer of the town of Harrington; he has also filled most of the local offices of his town. His political position in the Republican party is shown by his appointment as a delegate to the National convention at Chicago which nominated Theodore Roosevelt as the Republican candidate for president in 1904. He held the important financial position of treasurer of Washington county, Maine, 1900-04, and his interest in the cause of education was recognized by the trustees of the University of the State of Maine by electing him a member of their body in 1899, for a term of eight years. In matters of religious observance Captain Coffin remained independent.

He married, September 20, 1855, Christina, daughter of Samuel N. Wilson, of Harington, Maine; children: 1. Charles Augustus, July 13, 1856, married (first) Anna Wash; one child, who died in infancy; (second) Ethel M. Green; no child. 2. Edwin Voranus, December 5, 1867, from the University of Maine in 1891, is a civil engineer; married (first) Mary Rumball, who died May 24, 1891; second, Edwina, born May 18, 1892; married, January 12, 1894; Voranus died December 30, 1897; married (second) Edwina, daughter of Gilman G. Smith, of Bangor, Maine; 3 children. 3. John Albert Voranus, graduated at the University of Maine in 1889 and became a mechanical engineer; married in 1903.

New Brunswick the
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Thompson family
sants it is now our pleasure

Andrew Thompson was born in Frederickton, New Brunswick, came to Maine, and died in Bangor. He served in the war of 1812, and was captured at Castine. He had a son William.

(II) William, son of Andrew Thompson, was born in Frederickton, New Brunswick, in 1832, and came to Maine as a boy, receiving his learning in the poor boys' university, the district school. Mr. Thompson worked in saw-mills his whole life, and was superintendent of Walker's plant at Basin's Mills, Maine. He was of Catholic religion and voted with the rock-ribbed democracy. He married, in 1862, Maria Dempsey, born in Galway, Ireland, in 1840. Children: 1. Maria J., born in 1865, married William H. Coffy, of South Brewer, Maine. 2. Frances A., 1867, married Frank J. Lovely, of Roxbury, Massachusetts. 3. William, married Lizzie A. Mitchell, of Old Town, Maine; children: Raymond, Francis A., George E., Harry and Howard. 4. George Edward, see forward.

(III) George Edward, youngest son of William and Maria (Dempsey) Thompson, was born in Orono, Maine, August 9, 1871. He was taught the fundamentals in the district schools of his native town, followed by four years in the University of Maine, graduating in 1891, after which he took a law course

in Boston University, graduating from this institution in 1899. He was admitted to the Cumberland county bar in the same year, and began the practice of his profession in Orono, continuing to the present time (1908). He is a Democrat and his party has recognized his fitness for positions of responsibility and his unimpeachable integrity, and have accordingly elected him tax collector from 1898 up to the present time, town treasurer for two years, representative to legislature from 1903-05 to 1907, and in 1908 was elected county attorney for Penobscot county. He is considered a safe counselor for those who have recourse to the courts to redress their wrongs, and is held in high esteem by his associates of the Penobscot bar. He is a member of B. P. O. E., of Bangor. He married, in 1900, Belle A., daughter of Joseph and Lenore (Bradbury) Preto, of Orono. Children: Esther Louise, born July 18, 1904, and Ruth Maria, July 29, 1906.

Early writers mention various English settlers named Cox, Cock or Coxe, as the name is indifferently spelled in New England between 1639, the date at which Moses Cox is found at Hampton, and the end of that century. Some of the lines of descent are easily and clearly traced, while others, on account of defective records, cannot be traced with certainty to an ancestor known to be an immigrant. Whether Elisha Cox of this article was an immigrant or a native of parentage not now discoverable cannot now be known.

(I) Elisha Cox was of Weston, Massachusetts, and as the record states, "under 21 years of age" and "servant of Ebenezer Hobbs of Weston," in April, 1741. The fact that he was married in 1741, taken with the other facts, indicates that he attained his majority about that time; hence was born about 1721. An Elisha Cox, born in Dorchester, enlisted in 1760, and was at that time thirty-eight years of age, therefore, he was born in 1722. Elisha Cox was an ensign in Colonel Gardner's regiment, the Thirty-seventh, in November, 1776. He died, probably of smallpox, June 25, 1776, at Isle au Noix, on the expedition against Canada. Colonel William Bond, commander of the Twenty-fifth regiment, wrote, under date Crown Point, July 11, 1776, "Ensign Cox, a good officer, died June 25." Elisha Cox, of Weston, married, about 1741, Anna, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah Warren. Elisha Cox and Anna owned the covenant January 31, 1742. They probably had



Augustus F. Tox

six children, named as follows: Anna, Esther, Sybil, Elisha, Artemas and Eli.

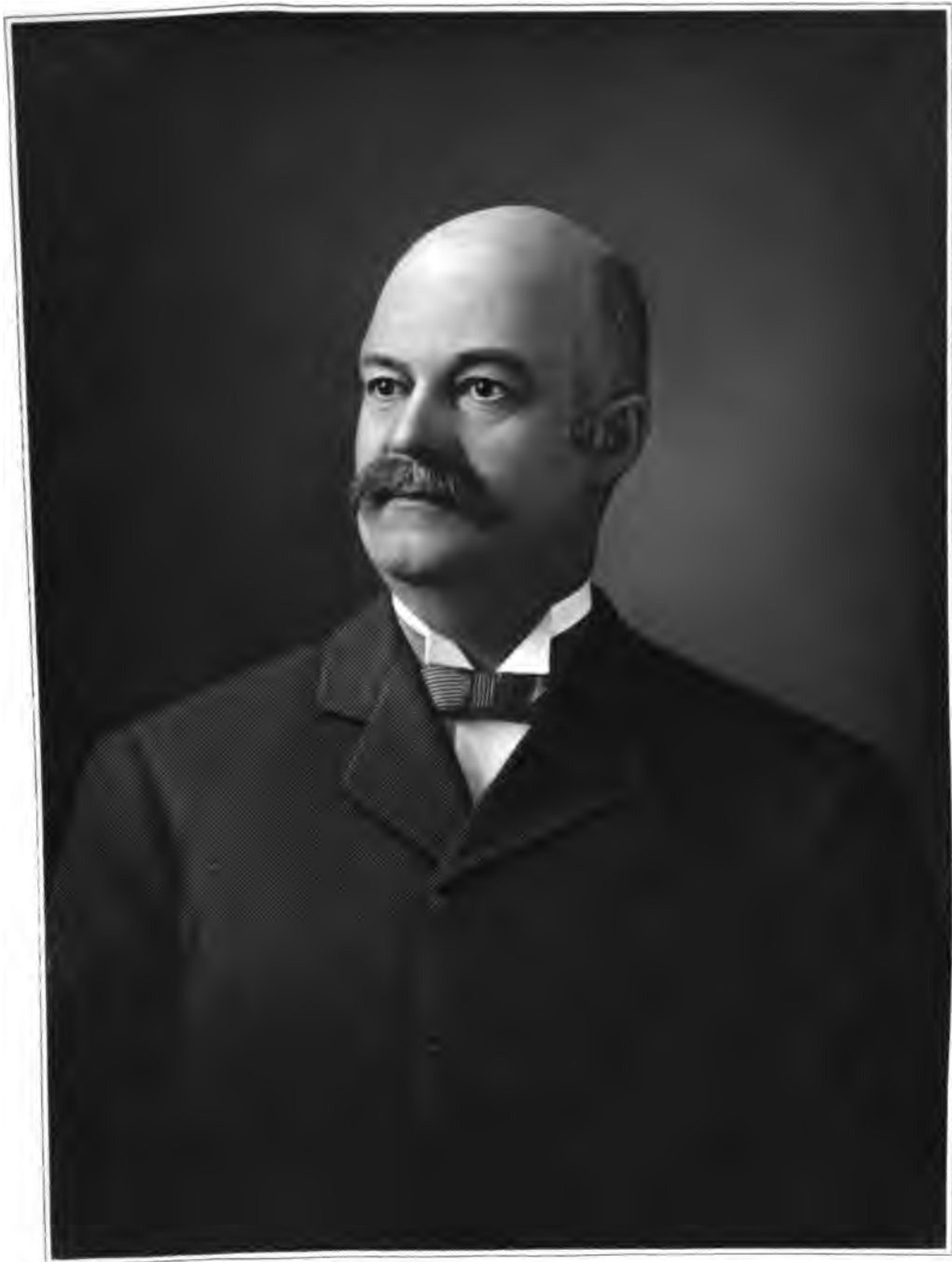
(II) Eli Cox, says the Cox genealogy by John H. Cox, is shown by the family records to be the son of Elisha Cox and brother of Artemas, and they came from Connecticut. Their residence there, however, may have been temporary. Tradition varies as to the date and place of his birth, from "Springfield, about 1740," to some place in "Connecticut, Aug. 15, 1754." He married (first) Almira Demanford, of Connecticut, by whom he had two children, Elisha and Rowena. These children, after the death of their mother, are said to have "returned with the Demanfords to Connecticut." Eli Cox married (second) Mehitable Flagg, in Weston, February 23, 1785. She was born July 31, 1752, died October 25, 1825. He moved from Weston to Middle Bay, near Brunswick, Maine, about 1786. "He was a potter by trade, and lived in Topsham Village in 1802, and probably died there February 4, 1818. On March 31, 1789, Eli Cox and Mehitable Cox, his wife, Artemas Cox and Sally Cox, his wife, and two others, all of Harpswell county of Cumberland, Massachusetts, 'yeomen,' sell to Nathaniel Bemis a tract of land in Weston, May 10, 1787. Eli Cox and Artemas Cox and their wives sell land in Weston, being an 'undivided part of the estate of David Flagg,' of which estate the said Mehitable Cox and Sarah Cox are heirs." The children of Eli Cox were: Elisha, Rowena, Lydia, Marcia, Isaac and James Warren.

(III) James Warren, youngest child of Eli and Mehitable (Flagg) Cox, was born February 2, 1793, in Topsham, died May 12, 1859. He was a farmer by occupation, and officially for years a justice of the peace. Like his brother Isaac, says the family genealogist, "He magnified his office to extend the Cox line. The two families consisted of twenty-seven persons." He married, February 3, 1811, Mary Estes, of Brunswick, by whom he had eleven children: Almira, Demanford, Elisha Tuttle, Lydia Estes, Harriet Abington, Sarah Jane, Augustus Franklin, Mary Ann, Caroline Day, James Henry, Ellen Maria and Frances Maria.

(IV) Augustus Franklin, sixth child and second son of James W. and Mary (Estes) Cox, was born in Brunswick, Maine, January 8, 1824, died at Portland, Maine, April 10, 1891. In 1842, at the age of eighteen, he commenced to manufacture shoes in Brunswick, Maine, and carried on a business there until 1867, when he moved to Portland, Maine, and purchased the interest of Mr. Lamb in the

firm of Tyler, Lamb & Company, and subsequently the firm name was changed to Tyler & Cox. In 1876 Henry P. Cox, second son of Augustus F. Cox, was admitted an equal partner with his father, and the firm name was changed to A. F. Cox & Son, and under that name it was incorporated. This relationship continued up to the death of Augustus F. Cox. During the fifteen years that father and son were associated in business, their trade increased in volume and importance year by year, and finally became recognized as one of the leading industries of that thriving city. Augustus F. Cox was a self-made man in the truest sense of the word. He began his business career at the early age of eighteen, without capital or influential friends, and with only a common school education, but by perseverance, diligence and painstaking effort laid the foundation of an extensive and lucrative business. He was a man of keen foresight, thoughtful and methodical, his word being considered as good as his bond, and having the courage of his convictions, and these characteristics were prominent factors in the success he achieved. Augustus F. Cox married (first), May 12, 1846, Tryphena, daughter of James and Hannah (Sampson) Jones, of China. She was born December 4, 1819, died August 16, 1867. He married (second), September 21, 1868, Jane S. Goddard. The children of first marriage were: Charles Henry, Henry Packard, Rosella Hinkley, Emma Frances, Albert Carroll, Frank Willis, James William and Edward Weston.

(V) Henry Packard, second son and child of Augustus F. and Tryphena Jones Cox, was born in Brunswick, October 5, 1849. Though he received a common school and academic education, he had no idle moments. He was taught all the farm knowledge that his father could impart, and at the same time the shoe-factory had a fascination for him, and he was there at every available opportunity. In 1867, when he was eighteen years old, the factory was removed to Portland, where the wholesale store was added. His business training was in the store. Here he began at the bottom, and his close application to business gave him a thorough knowledge of it. He was admitted an equal partner with his father on his twenty-sixth birthday, in 1875, and continued in that relation up to the death of A. F. Cox in 1891. He then succeeded to the management of the business with his brothers, Edward W. and Frank W. Cox. A short time later the concern was incorporated, and H. P. Cox became president and E. W. Cox treas-



Samuel P. Cox

urer. Frank W. Cox took charge of the factory. When Henry P. Cox became his father's partner he also took the management of the business, and the firm took the name of A. F. Cox & Son, and under this name it was incorporated. From 1868 to 1893, a period of twenty-five years, Mr. Cox gave the business his constant and undivided attention, without a vacation or idleness of a single week. Such devotion to business left no time for other duties. In later years, however, he gave considerable time to other matters, leaving his brothers to manage the shoe business.

He gradually became interested in many other business enterprises, and was added to the boards of directors of many of them. He was never a dummy director in any of the companies with which he was connected. He was one of the men who insisted upon taking a part in the business, and to being fully informed as to all of its details. It was this gradual assumption of the cares of so many institutions that gradually broke the strong man down and made him an early victim to his devotion to duty. Mr. Cox was instrumental in organizing the Mercantile Trust Company, one of the strong financial institutions of the city, and was its president. He was president of the Oxford Paper Company, whose giant mills are one of the business features of Rumford Falls. He was president of the Casco Loan and Building Association, director of the Portland National Bank from its incorporation until his death; a director in the Union Safe Deposit Company, a director in the Casco Bay Steamboat Company, a director and owner in the National Bank at Rumford Falls, financially interested in many of the enterprises at Rumford Falls and in many Portland corporations. He was prominent in the movement to build the Jefferson Theater. Acting with his customary zeal, the money was raised to build this theater without the necessity of borrowing. Without compensation he collected the money and paid each contractor. He was at one time heavily interested in the Joliet Electric railroad in Illinois, and in a large rubber business in Philadelphia, which was subsequently taken to Portland. His last extensive business undertaking, which was in itself almost enough work for one man, was his appointment as special administrator of the celebrated Chandler estate, which he was handling at the time of his death in so efficient a manner that it was generally believed that the estate would show a handsome increase when the time for final settlement should come. He was a member of the

board of trustees of the Maine State School for the Deaf and Dumb, from the time it became a state institution; was a member of the advisory board of the Mary Brown Home, and of the Friendless Boys Home. He was a member of the Cumberland and Portland clubs, of Bramhall League, also member of Home Market Club, of Boston, Massachusetts.

His interest in fraternal organizations was as true and enduring as it was in financial matters. He was a member of Pine Tree Lodge, No. 11, Knights of Pythias, and filled many offices in the Pythias Order, chief of which was that of grand vice-chancellor of the Grand Lodge of the state of Maine. In Free Masonry he was also an enthusiastic and devoted member, and attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish rites. He was a member of Neguemekeag Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Greenleaf Royal Arch Chapter, Portland Council, Royal and Select Masters, St. Alban Commandery, Knights Templar; and Maine Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret. It was in Odd Fellowship, however, that he found his chief pleasure in fraternity and attained highest honors. He became an Odd Fellow April 28, 1871, by initiation into Ligonias Lodge, No. 5, of Portland. He remained in this lodge until 1877, when he withdrew to become a charter member of Unity Lodge, No. 3. For many years he was chairman of the board of trustees, looking after the financial interests of the body. This lodge is the second richest lodge in New England, and the large fund acquired by it was due to the judicious investments of the board of trustees. He became a member of the Grand Lodge of Maine, August 12, 1872, and was appointed on the committee of finance. In the grand body he was recognized at once for his sterling business qualifications. In 1875 he was nominated for grand warden, but declined the honor. At the session held in 1877 he was appointed grand conductor. A man of Mr. Cox's character could not long remain unrecognized in a body like the Grand Lodge of Maine. At the session held August 13, 1878, he was elected grand warden, and was advanced through the different grades until August 10, 1880, when he was elected grand master. At that time he was less than thirty-one years of age, but was regarded by the brotherhood as remarkably well equipped for the responsible position. He had made the order a study, was well versed in its jurisprudence and ritual, a sensible speaker, and all felt that the interests of the order were in capable hands. His administration was emi-

nently businesslike and successful, and new lodges were organized in various parts of the state. Mr. Cox was the first to institute lodges of the order in the large and flourishing county of Aroostook. On this subject he said: "Being very anxious to have a lodge in Aroostook county, I commissioned Grand Conductor Owen W. Bridges to go to Houlton and Fort Fairfield and see what could be done toward starting a lodge in each of those places. Brother Bridges worked hard and succeeded admirably, and I may say it is due mainly to his efforts that the order is established there. The most important event of the year, which entailed upon the grand master much care and additional labor, was the adoption of a revised ritual, the most radical of all the ritualistic revisions since the beginning of the order. The degrees were reduced from five to three, while the business of the lodge which was formerly transacted in the initiatory was changed to the third degree. This change, followed by the introduction of the dramatic work, was most radical, but has given most universal satisfaction. Grand Master Cox, after the new rituals were issued, thoroughly informed himself in all the charges, becoming proficient in the same. He then decided that the work could be communicated to the several lodges as cheaply and more satisfactorily through special deputies than by calling an extra session of the grand lodge. Consequently he appointed eight special deputies, and after thoroughly instructing them in the new work, sent them over the state where lodges existed. Another important piece of legislation enacted in that year was the adoption of a penal code for the correct procedure in the trial of penal cases. For many years Mr. Cox had been chairman of the committee of appeals, a position where his knowledge of the jurisprudence of the order and his sense of fair dealing eminently fitted him for the responsible position. In 1881 he was elected grand representative to the sovereign grand lodge for a term of two years, during which he attended the sessions of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Baltimore, Maryland. In 1882 he was a member of the committee of appeals, the most important committee of the grand body. At the session of the Sovereign Grand Lodge held in 1883, he was appointed grand guardian pro tem, the regular official, Joshua Davis, of Portland, being absent. Mr. Cox became interested in Patriarchal Odd Fellowship, February 8, 1872, when he joined Eastern Star Encampment, No. 2, of Portland. In 1873 he was elected scribe of the encampment, which

office he held several years. January 1, 1876, he was elected chief patriarch, and was admitted to the grand encampment of Maine, August 9, of the same year. In 1885 he was elected grand representative to the sovereign grand lodge for a term of two years—making four years in the congress of the order—serving at the sessions at Baltimore and Boston. At the 1885 session he was appointed chairman of the committee on the degree of Rebekah. The changes suggested in this degree were so many and so varied that Mr. Cox recommended a revision of the Rebekah ritual, and that a committee of three be appointed to report at the next session. The grandsire appointed Mr. Cox chairman of this revising committee, and associated with him Messrs. Porter, of Indiana, and Braley, of Massachusetts. In 1886 the committee reported a revised ritual, which report was adopted. Mr. Cox was also a member of Ivy Rebekah Lodge, No. 5, of Portland. In 1885, when the Patriarch Militant army was organized, John C. Underwood, afterward grandsire, was made lieutenant-general. He appointed Mr. Cox special aide-de-camp on his staff, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Mr. Cox was an enthusiastic Republican, and though frequently urged to accept nominations for mayor and other high offices, he refused, saying that he preferred to work in the ranks. His only public office was as member of the common council. He was a frequent delegate to conventions. This he recognized as a duty, and he could always be relied upon to be present on such occasions if his name was placed on the list. He attended State Street Church for the greater part of the time during his residence in Portland, although his early Quaker training stood by him to the last.

Henry Packard Cox married, at Vassalboro, December 11, 1872, Almira C. Hussey, of Vassalboro, daughter of James (2) and Rebecca J. (Prescott) Hussey, who survives him. (See Hussey VI.) She resides in a beautiful house built by him on the Western Promenade which is one of the sightliest and finest homes to be found in Portland. About two years before his decease Mr. Cox's health began to fail under the incessant strain of cares, and for a time was in very poor condition. From that time he was engaged in business only to the extent of managing his property in a general way. On November 11, 1906, he fell dead of heart disease, while standing at the telephone and conversing with his brother, Edward W. Cox. Mr. Cox was one of Portland's foremost business men. He was in-



Edward H. Col

terested at the time of his death in many of the financial institutions of the city and in the development of Rumford Falls. In the business world of the city and state he ranked as one of the most enterprising, upright and far-seeing financiers. His sudden demise was to a large number the loss of a personal friend, for Mr. Cox forgot none of his friends as he grew prosperous, but was the same to them at all times and all places. For a man of such multitudinous cares and responsibilities he had a wonderful faculty of remembering persons, and rarely confused one man with another. He was a man of whom it can be said that in his death Portland lost one of its very best citizens. He stood four square to all the world, his word was as good as his bond, and that was as good as gold. He was a very charitable man, although few knew it save those through whom the benefactions came. He was a modest, quiet, unassuming man, and his constant injunction while aiding some worthy object was, "Don't let this become generally known." He carried a mass of business details in his mind at all times, yet he was never harassed, never abrupt or out of patience, but met every one in precisely the same way and dealt with all with a consideration that left nothing to be desired.

(V) Frank Willis, fourth son of Augustus Franklin and Tryphena (Jones) Cox, was born in Durham, Maine, December 9, 1858. He married Josephine Parker, daughter of Artaxerxes C. and Frances Jane (Stackpole) Hoyt. Artaxerxes C. Hoyt was born in Grafton, New Hampshire, in 1819, and died in Gardner, Maine, April 30, 1907. His wife, Frances Jane Stackpole, died in Gardner, Maine, in 1879, leaving three children, born in Gardner, in the order as follows: 1. Anna Frances, January 17, 1852, married Martin Horne, and their only child, Estel Frances, born September 6, 1872, married Martin Cuskey, December 12, 1905. 2. James Weston, January 7, 1855, married Belle, daughter of James and Martha (Gould) Southard, of Richmond, Maine, and they had no children. 3. Josephine Parker, who married Frank Willis, son of Augustus and Tryphena (Jones) Cox, and they had one child, Neal Willis, born January 19, 1886, graduated at Bowdoin College, A. B., 1908. Frank Willis Cox was given a good school training in the public school and academy at Brunswick and Portland; he was brought up on his father's farm, and as he grew older learned the business of manufacturing and selling shoes in his father's boot and shoe manufactory and wholesale store

in Portland, Maine, and on reaching his majority in 1879 he became a partner. In 1891, on the death of his father, the three brothers, Henry Packard, Frank Willis and Edward Weston, succeeded to the management of the business; the name of the business firm after Henry Packard Cox became a partner in 1875 was A. F. Cox & Son, and this name was not changed when the other two sons were admitted to the firm. Under the corporate name of A. F. Cox & Son, the duties of the three directors and stockholders were in this wise: Henry Packard Cox, president; Edward Weston Cox, treasurer; and Frank Willis Cox, business manager, having charge of the manufacturing department. After the death of his brother, Henry Packard, who was stricken with heart disease while standing at the telephone in his residence and talking with his brother, Edward Weston, in the business office in Portland, Frank Willis became president. Outside of his business duties he found little time for the directorship of other corporations, and he generally declined all such trusts. Socially, his home was his club, and aside from membership in the Portland Athletic Club, of which he was a member for the purpose of development of brawn and muscle not to be acquired outside the gymnasium, his only affiliations were with the Congregational church, of which he is an attendant. He is a member of the Pine Tree Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Unity Lodge, No. 3, of Portland, Maine.

(V) Edward Weston, eighth and youngest child of Augustus F. and Tryphena (Jones) Cox, was born in Brunswick, Maine, September 6, 1865. He was educated in the public schools of Portland, and at the age of eighteen entered the employ of A. F. Cox & Son to learn the business. After the death of the father the sons incorporated the business under the same name, A. F. Cox & Son, and Henry P. Cox became president, Edward W. Cox, treasurer, and Frank W. Cox, secretary. Henry P. Cox died in November, 1906, at which time Frank W. Cox was made president, and Edward W. Cox treasurer, clerk and general manager of the wholesale end of the business. The enterprise has been well managed, and the house manufactures large quantities of goods and does an extensive jobbing business. Edward W. Cox is a very active and enterprising man, and is connected with various institutions as follows: Vice-president and director in the Portland National Bank, and director in the Casco National Bank, Mercantile Trust Company, United States Trust

Company, all of Portland, and the Rumford National Bank of Rumford Falls. He is a member of the Universalist church, and votes the Republican ticket. He is a member of the following Masonic organizations: Portland Lodge, Greenleaf Royal Arch Chapter, Portland Council, Royal and Select Masters, St. Alban Commandery, Knights Templar. Edward W. Cox married, November 14, 1888, at Portland, Lena Maud Prince, born July 28, 1869, daughter of William N. and Annie C. Prince, of Portland. Children: Margaret Prince, born December 3, 1893, Eleanor Weston, February 3, 1902.

The Husseys of New England
HUSSEY are descended from various immigrant ancestors, among whom are: Christopher, of Lynn, 1632; and Stephen, probably his brother, of Nantucket; and Joseph, of Hampton, another brother; Robert, of Duxbury, 1643; Robert, of Dover, on the tax list, 1659; Robert, of Boston, freeman, 1690; William, an early settler of Reading; and Richard of this sketch.

(I) Richard Hussey, with his wife Jane, settled in Dover, New Hampshire, about 1690. He is supposed to have migrated from England or Ireland. He died before August 21, 1733, when his son Richard was appointed administrator of the estate of Jane Hussey. June 20, 1696, Richard Hussey, his wife Jane joining, conveys to Leonard Weeks, for fifty pounds, all his interest in thirty acres of upland "adjoining to ye Great Bay in ye town of Dover." In this deed he is described as a weaver. February 25, 1710, he conveys to Benjamin Waymouth, of Dover, for thirteen pounds, "One Messuage or tract of Land being a Grant to me the said Richard Huzsey by the Town of Dover. Situate, Lying and being att a Garrison Called Sligoe." (Somersworth), "In the Town and Province above said Containing by estimation thirty acres." In this deed Jane releases "all her right of dowrie and power of thirds," but does not sign. Her signature to the first deed and Richard's signature to both deeds is by mark. July 5, 1743, Job and Joseph Hussey, two of Richard's sons, deeded to Thomas Wallingford some "upland & Swamp Ground" near the Great Falls in the parish of Somersworth, which is described as part of a "Fifth Acre Grant" made to their late father in 1694. The children of Richard and Jane Hussey were: Richard, Job, Robert, Mary, Joseph, Elizabeth, Eleanor, Abigail, Jane, William, Margaret and Benjamin.

(II) William, tenth child and fifth son of

Richard and Jane Hussey, born in Dover, March 24, 1711, died January 22, 1773. He was a Friend, and in deeds is called a "taylor," but in his will he calls himself a "husbandman." He resided in Dover and owned real estate there. His will, dated the "27th day of 7th month, 1777," was probated on the second Wednesday of February, 1778. In it he mentions wife Hannah, sons Paul, William, Stephen, Timothy, and daughters Mercy Hussey, Mary Fry, and Abigail Varney. Timothy was executor. William Hussey married, about 1730, Hannah Robinson, born November 21, 1707, died April 20, 1793, aged eighty-six. She was the daughter of Timothy and Mary (Roberts) Robinson. Her mother was the daughter of John and Abigail (Nutter) Roberts, and Abigail was the daughter of Hatevil and Anne Nutter. The marriage was "out of Friends orders." The children of this union were: Paul, Mercy, William, Mary, Abigail, Timothy and Stephen.

(III) William (2), third child and second son of William (1) and Hannah (Robinson) Hussey, born on the second day of the seventh month, 1739, died June 3, 1821, aged eighty-two. He married (first) at Dover, New Hampshire, January 6, 1768, Phebe, daughter of John and Phebe (Austin) Hanson. She was born on the eighteenth of the fourth month, 1744, and died July 16, 1792. He married (second) at Berwick, Maine, September 24, 1795, Sarah, daughter of Isaac, late of Somersworth, and Sarah Hanson, and widow of Batchelor Hussey, of Berwick, to whom she was married in Berwick, December 12, 1768. His children, all born in Berwick, Maine, were: James, John, Hannah, Sarah, William, Paul, Abigail, Mary and Elizabeth.

(IV) James, eldest child of William (2) and Phebe (Hanson) Hussey, born in Berwick, Maine, November 14, 1768, died December 27, 1850, aged eighty-two. He married (first) at Berwick, February 28, 1793, Temperance Buffum, born December 25, 1772, died November 18, 1815, daughter of Caleb and Hannah (Varney) Buffum; second, Elizabeth Buffum, sister of Temperance, born September 9, 1774, died January 3, 1852. His children, all by the first wife, were: Joseph, Phebe (died young), Hannah, William, Sarah, John, Phebe, James and Temperance.

(V) James (2), eighth child and fourth son of James (1) and Temperance (Buffum) Hussey, born in North Berwick, August 3, 1810, died in Portland, Maine, February 21, 1892, aged eighty-two. He was a farmer and a member of the Friends Church. He resided

in early life in North Berwick, where all his children were born. He married, at North Berwick, October 2, 1834, Rebecca J. Prescott, born in North Berwick, April 26, 1816, died in Vassalboro, January 8, 1873. She was the daughter of Josiah and Elizabeth (Hill) Prescott, of North Berwick. Four children were born of this marriage: Elizabeth Jane, John Meader, Almira Cynthia and Ellen Rebecca.

(VI) Almira Cynthia, third child and second daughter of James (2) and Rebecca J. (Prescott) Hussey, born in North Berwick, December 29, 1848, married, in Vassalboro, December 11, 1872, Henry P. Cox, of Portland.

There is ample record that THOMPSON several of this name were among our earliest seventeenth century settlers. Sir William Thompson, of England, was the owner of property about Boston, and his coat-of-arms has come down through many generations of James Thompson's descendants, but patient research has failed to establish the exact connection between the English and American house. Edward Thompson came over in the "Mayflower" in 1620; John, his brother, came over from England in 1643; Archibald Thompson settled in Marblehead in 1637; Edward Thompson settled in Salem in 1637; Dr. Benjamin Thompson settled in Braintree and was town clerk in 1696, and left at his death eight children and twenty-eight grandchildren.

(I) James Thompson was among the original settlers of Woburn, Massachusetts, and settled in that part of the town which is now known as North Woburn. He came in Winthrop's great company, in 1630, and probably first settled in Charlestown. He was born in 1593, in England, and was accompanied on his journey by his wife Elizabeth and three sons and one daughter. He was then thirty-seven years of age, and tradition has it that he was one of the party who landed at Salem, Massachusetts, in the early part of June, 1630. His coat-of-arms is identified with that of Sir William Thompson, a London knight, and it is probable that he came from the family. With his wife, Elizabeth, James Thompson was admitted to membership in the First Church of Charlestown, August 31, 1633. In the following December he was admitted as freeman of the town. In December, 1640, he was one of the thirty-two men who subscribed to the noted town orders for Woburn. He was among the few adventurers who early pushed their way into this wilderness region. Charles-

town Village was incorporated in 1642, under the name of Woburn, and it is believed that this was in memory of the ancient town of that name in Bedfordshire, England, whence some of the emigrants possibly came. James Thompson was chosen a member of the first board of selectmen and continued to serve the town in that office nearly twenty years with brief intervals. In 1650 he was the commissioner to carry the votes for town officers to Cambridge. The exact location of his residence cannot be positively stated, but it is probable that it was near the junction of Elm street and Traverse. It appears by the records that he was an extensive landowner for that time. It is probable that he disposed of most of his property before his death, as his will makes no reference to real estate. His first wife Elizabeth died November 13, 1643, and he married second, February 15, 1644, Susanna Blodgett, widow of Thomas Blodgett, of Cambridge. She died February 10, 1661. He survived his second wife about twenty-one years, and died in Woburn, 1682. His children were: James, Simon, Olive, Jonathan, and possibly another daughter.

(II) Simon, second son and child of James and Elizabeth Thompson, was a native of England, but there is no record of his birth. With his father he came to Charlestown and subsequently to Woburn and became a freeman of that town in 1648. After a residence there of several years, he became a purchaser with others from that town and Concord of the territory which is now the town of Chelmsford. He was one of the seven men who held a meeting in that town to arrange for some form of local government. It is the tradition that he became the first town clerk. They made prompt arrangements for the settlement of a minister. Within three years after the completion of the organization of the town, he died in May, 1658. He was married December 19, 1643, in Woburn, to Mary Converse. She was a daughter of Edward Converse, one of the foremost men of that town. His widow was married February 1, 1650, to John Sheldon, of Billerica. Simon's children were: John, Sarah, James, Mary, Ann and Rebecca.

(III) James (2), second son and third child of Simon and Mary (Converse) Thompson, was born March 20, 1649, in Woburn, and was the only son of his father who lived to reach manhood. After his father's death, he lived to the age of twenty years with his uncle, Samuel Converse, in the south part of Woburn (now Winchester), and assisted in the care of the mill, built by his grandfather, Ed-

ward Converse. James Thompson married first, January 27, 1674, Hannah Walker, who died February 4, 1686. He married second, April 13, 1687, Abigail Gardner, of Charlestown, who survived him and married Deacon Edward Johnson. James Thompson died September 14, 1693. He made no will. His property was assigned by the court in 1700 to his widow and five sons and the only daughter then living. The children of the first wife were: Hannah, Joshua, James and Ebenezer, and of the second wife, Richard, Abigail and Simon.

(IV) Joshua, eldest son and second child of Lieutenant James (2) and Hannah (Walker) Thompson, was born September 15, 1677, in Woburn, and settled in that part of the town which became Wilmington, in 1730. He was admitted as member of the church in that place in 1742. He with others of the name was somewhat prominent in the affairs of the town. On March 2, 1731, he was elected "Clerk of the Market," an officer whose business seems to have been to aid in regulating the prices of labor and goods. He died July 10, 1760. He married, May 6, 1702, Martha Dayle, who died June 3, 1749. Their children were: Joshua, Hannah, Martha, Robert, James, Ebenezer, Esther, Abigail, Phœbe, Jacob and Hezekiah.

(V) Robert, second son and fourth child of Joshua and Martha (Dayle) Thompson, was born in what is now Wilmington, probably about 1708. Early in life he settled in Windham, New Hampshire, where his descendants were long numerous and active, efficient citizens. Two of his sons were soldiers in the French and Indian war, and three or four of them were soldiers of the revolution. He died October 31, 1756. No record of his marriage or of his wife's name appears, but it is evident that he had children: Robert, Andrew, Samuel, James, Jonathan and William, and it is strongly probable that there was another son who figures in this article, named Benjamin. While it is known that Benjamin was the son of Robert, it has been impossible to definitely locate that Robert so that there may be no dispute as to the connection.

(VI) Robert (2), eldest child of Robert (1) Thompson, resided in Londonderry, New Hampshire, and was a member of the board of selectmen of that town in 1782. He was a soldier of the revolution, and was an elder of the Presbyterian church, which proves him to have been a man of standing and character in the town. The maiden name of his wife Margaret is not discovered, but she is de-

scribed as a "genteel woman." They were the parents of nine children, namely: Robert, Jenny, John, Smith, Thomas, James, William, Betsey and Peggy. The sons seem to have been of an adventurous spirit, and all except James made trips to South Carolina. The eldest died in his thirty-first year on the passage home from California in 1794.

(VII) James (3), probably fifth son of Robert (2) and Margaret Thompson, was born August 18, 1764, in Londonderry, and settled in Buckfield, Maine, when a young man. There he cleared up a farm and spent the remainder of his life. His first wife was a Gregg, probably a daughter of Jonathan Gregg, of Londonderry, and she bore him one son, Jonathan Gregg, born August 12, 1792. He married second, Martha Gilmore, probably daughter of Whitefield Gilmore. She died November 17, 1833, and was the mother of a large family of children, namely: Whitefield Gilmore, Robert, Margaret, Sarah Boies, James, Jeremiah Smith, Elizabeth, William Nelson, Mary, Adam, John, Mary Jane and Charles. His third wife was a Chase and she bore him one son, Elisha.

(VIII) James (4), third son of James (3) Thompson and fifth child of his second wife, was born June 21, 1801, in Buckfield, and died in Dover, Maine, in 1873. He was brought up on his father's farm, receiving a common school education, and from early youth was accustomed to work on his native farm. In 1826 he removed to Sangerville, Maine, where he engaged in farming and lumbering business until 1850, and also conducted a general store. In the last-named year he opened a general store in Dover, Maine, in partnership with C. O. Palmer. He was also interested in the lumber business at Dover. He was a very capable and successful man, of wide influence and useful citizenship. Three years before his death he retired. In politics Mr. Thompson was a Republican, and was selectman of the town and town treasurer for several years. He was a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Dover, a liberal contributor to its funds and especially to the building fund at the time of erecting the new edifice. He married, 1826, Hannah Hunt Coombs, born in Brunswick, Maine, 1806, died in 1884, daughter of Deacon John Coombs. Children: 1. Elbridge Augustus, born January 4, 1828, mentioned below. 2. Amanda E., born February 7, 1830, married C. O. Palmer, her father's partner. 3. Hannah, born April, 1835, married first, A. M. Foss, of Charlestown, Maine, and second, Edward H. Guernsey, son

of Deacon Samuel Guernsey, of Bangor. They were the parents of: Frank E. Guernsey, a lawyer and representative elected to the United States congress. He married a daughter of Dr. Lyford, of Vinalhaven, Maine, and they have one son, Thompson Guernsey. 4. Dr. Edwin J., born 1842, a practicing dentist of Lynn, Massachusetts.

(IX) Dr. Elbridge Augustus, son of James (4) Thompson, was born in Sangerville, January 4, 1828. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, in the Foxcroft Academy, at Bowdoin College where he was a student for two years, and at the Medical School at Castleton, Vermont, from which he received his degree of M. D. in 1852. He began to practice his profession in the town of Charleston, Maine, and continued until he entered the service in the civil war, in 1862. He was on active duty as surgeon until December, 1864, and afterward was connected with the provost marshal's office in Bangor, Maine, from January 1, 1865, until the close of the war. He began general practice in Dover, Maine, where he has made his home to the present time. He was unusually successful as a physician and surgeon, became a leader in his profession, and his practice extended throughout Piscataquis county. He retired in 1903. Dr. Thompson had an aptitude for business. He invested his savings wisely in various local enterprises, and his services came to be sought in various fiduciary positions. He became president of the Piscataquis Savings Bank, of which he is now a trustee; is now president of the Kineo Trust Company; treasurer of the Dexter & Piscataquis Railroad and of the Dover & Foxcroft Light and Heat Company. He has been very prominent in political life. For many years he has been a prominent Republican leader. He was selectman of the town for four terms; member of the school committee thirty-five years; representative to the state legislature for one year; surgeon-general on the governor's staff in 1871, rank of colonel; member of the executive council of the state in 1873 and 1874; alternate to the Republican National Convention of 1876; delegate in 1880 and one of the four delegates-at-large from the state of Maine to the national convention of 1896. He served on the United States board of examiners for pensions for twenty-eight years. He is a trustee of the Foxcroft Academy, and interested especially in educational affairs. He donated the land and building with an endowment of ten thousand dollars for the Thompson Free Library at Dover. Dr. Thompson is a thirty-

second degree Mason, a member of Mosaic Lodge; of Piscataquis Chapter, Royal Arch Masons of Dover; of St. John's Commandery, Knights Templar, Bangor; of the Maine Consistory, Portland; Kora Temple, Lewiston, Maine. He belongs to C. S. Drouty Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and to the military order of the Loyal Legion.

He married first, 1854, Marion Foss, born in Charleston, Maine, died 1855, daughter of Job Foss. He married second, in 1858, Lucia A. Eddy, born 1833, daughter of Jonathan Maynard and Eliza (Morrill) Eddy, of Corinth, Maine. He has no children.

THOMPSON Robert Thompson was the immigrant ancestor of the family in America. He

was in Durham, now Dover, New Hampshire, as early as 1635, and Thompson's Point, just south of the mouth of the Cocheco river, was named for him. He was taxed in Dover in 1648 and witnessed a deed in 1652.

(II) William Thompson, according to family tradition, was the son of Robert Thompson, above mentioned. He received a grant of land in Dover in 1656, "beyond Cocheco Log Swamp," and a grant October 15, 1656, which was originally assigned to John White, in Kittery, a short way below the mouth of Surgeon creek. He probably married a daughter of John White, and in 1659 was presented at York court "for rebellion against his father and mother-in-law." He died in 1676 and his estate was appraised at fifty-two pounds eighteen shillings. He left twenty-three acres of land, a house and orchard in Kittery, and fifty acres in Dover. Children: 1. John, born 1659, married Sarah Woodman. 2. William, 1661, married probably Mary Lovering. 3. Robert, 1664, lived "with Tobey Hanson at Dover." 4. James, 1666, married Elizabeth Frye. 5. Alexander, 1671, mentioned below. 6. Judith, 1675.

(III) Alexander, son of William Thompson, was born in 1671. He had a grant of land in Kittery, Maine, in 1694, and died there July 13, 1720. He married Anna Curtis, of York, Maine, and she survived him, being appointed his administrator October 4, 1720. Children: 1. Elizabeth, married John Allen. 2. Abigail, married, 1720, at York, John Geary. 3. Benjamin, born October 14, 1702, mentioned below. 4. John, December 30, 1704, married Priscilla Davis. 5. Samuel, April 6, 1707, married Hannah Brackett, of Berwick. 6. Joseph, May 13, 1711, married Mary Welch, daughter of Philip Welch, in 1733. 7. Jona-

than, May 1, 1713, married Dinah Thompson, daughter of James Thompson. 8. Curtis, June 2, 1715, married Sarah Junkins, daughter of David Junkins. 9. James, died October 22, 1724.

(IV) Benjamin, son of Alexander Thompson, was born October 14, 1702. He married, the intention being published November 27, 1726, Hannah Smith, daughter of Joseph Smith, of York, Maine. Children: 1. Benjamin, born September 7, 1727, mentioned below. 2. Hannah, married Jeremiah Linscott. 3. Alexander, February 20, 1733-34, soldier in the revolution; married, 1772, Abigail Emery; resided in Berwick. 4. Daniel, married, 1764, Sarah Linscott. 5. Abel, married, 1767, Eleanor Staples. 6. Ebenezer, married, 1772, Mercy Staples. 7. Meribah, married, 1760, Thomas Moulton. 8. Mary, married, 1767, Daniel Linscott.

(V) Benjamin (2), son of Benjamin (1) Thompson, was born in York, Maine, September 7, 1727. He came to Kennebunk, Maine, with his uncle, Jonathan Thompson, and lived with him. He married, December 31, 1752, Eunice Lord, daughter of Nathan Lord, of Berwick. He married, second, Mary Foster. Children of first wife: 1. Benjamin, born 1754, mentioned below. 2. Nathan, born 1756, died 1843; married, first, Hannah Thompson; second, Esther Littlefield. 3. Alexander, married Lydia Wildes, of Kittery. 4. Stephen, married Lois Taylor. 5. James, born 1761, married Anna Walker, died 1846. 6. Eunice, married Daniel Perkins. 7. Lemuel, married Susan Haley, of Bath, Maine. 8. Isaac, died at sea. 9. Hannah, married Abner Littlefield. 10. Ezra, married Mary Merrill. 11. Miriam, died young. Children of second wife: 12. Moses. 13. Mary, died young. 14. Lydia, married Israel Burnham.

(VI) Benjamin (3), son of Benjamin (2) Thompson, born in 1754, died February 6, 1839. He married (first) Elizabeth Lord, daughter of Captain Tobias Lord. He married (second) Hannah Luques, widow. He was a soldier in the revolution, and it is related that after he was discharged from the army he walked barefoot all the way from New York to his home in Maine. Children: Nathaniel, David, Benjamin, mentioned below; Eunice, Mary, Betsey, Lavina.

(VII) Benjamin (4), son of Benjamin (3) Thompson, born December 29, 1793, on the old homestead at Kennebunkport, Maine, died March 6, 1894, over one hundred years old. When a youth he worked on the homestead

and lived in the house built in 1779 by his father in Kennebunk near the present location called Day's Siding on the Eastern railroad, about four miles northeast of the village. At the time of its erection the nearest county or town road was three miles distant. It had the advantage, however, of being near a running brook, and surrounded with heavy timber land that afterward came into the possession of his father and descended to him. To the end of his long life Benjamin kept the first dollar he ever earned, a Spanish coin of 1798, received for a fowl that he raised, sold by one of his older brothers in the market at New Orleans. He remembered the death of Washington which took place when he was less than four years of age. He used to attend school in his own home where a schoolmaster named Thompson taught. When only ten years of age he rode horseback to Kennebunkport to sell butter from the farm. At the age of twenty-two he left home and went to sea. His last voyage was as first mate of the brig "Trident" of Kennebunkport, commanded by his brother, Captain Nathaniel Thompson (who was father of the late Captain Nathaniel L., Colonel William L., Frank and Charles Thompson, of Kennebunk), bound from New Orleans to Amsterdam. Captain Nathaniel Thompson died at New Orleans, and the command of the vessel devolved on Benjamin, who took it to Amsterdam. He suffered from malarial fever, contracted in the south, and was obliged to give up his life on the sea. He returned to the homestead and devoted himself to farming, acquiring a substantial fortune during his long life. When he relinquished the farm to his son Horace on account of advanced age, he continued to live in the old home with his son and his daughter Mary Elizabeth, the only surviving children. At the time of the father's centennial birthday, the son was seventy-one years old.

Captain Thompson was a leading citizen of Kennebunkport; was for seven years on its board of selectmen, managing its affairs with ability and discretion. Before the civil war he was a Jacksonian Democrat; afterward a Republican. He retained excellent health almost to the last. Until he was ninety-eight years old he never engaged the services of a physician or took a dose of medicine; never used tobacco and never bought a glass of liquor over a bar except once. When he was in his prime he was six feet in height and he never weighed more than one hundred and sixty-eight pounds, yet he was of extraordinary

strength. Once in Gibraltar he lifted three fifty-six pound cannon balls by his little finger, a feat none of his shipmates could equal.

A few days after the centennial birthday of Captain Thompson, Charles O. Huff, a personal friend, wrote of him: "He is now quite erect, standing or sitting, and moves as spryly as the average men do at seventy-five. His head is well covered with iron-gray hair, and his eyes are quite brilliant under his heavy eyebrows. He reads easily with glasses and, save his hearing, which is quite dull, his senses and mind are well preserved. He is buoyant in spirit and appears to be in perfect health."

* * * * During the interview many mementoes of ancient date were produced and shown by the captain. Among them were the old musket and powder-horn used by his father in the revolutionary war; the fire shovel and tongs that were his grandfather Thompson's; the dining table which is over two hundred years old, now in daily use by the family; the old clock in the corner of the sitting room, which has done duty for seventy-five years, and is now ticking away the time of the second century of the captain's life. The room where he was born and which he now occupies was noticed. There is no stove in it, and no heat but what is furnished by a wood fire in an adjoining room. The captain says he believes in having a good circulation of air, and that wood fire is more healthy than coal. His appetite is good, his sleep generally undisturbed; and he arises refreshed in mind and body."

Captain Thompson married, in June, 1821, Matilda Smith, born 1796, died November 1, 1877, daughter of Captain Robert Smith. Children: 1. Horace, born November 15, 1822, mentioned below. 2. William J., lost at sea at the age of eighteen. 3. Lydia Jane, born October 26, 1825, died at the age of nine. 4. Mary Elizabeth, born December, 1828, died November 5, 1895. 5. Robert, born July 8, 1830, died January 28, 1871. 6. Francis, born April 27, 1834, died March 11, 1872. He and his family attended the Baptist church.

(VIII) Horace, son of Benjamin (4) Thompson, was born at Kennebunkport, Maine, November 15, 1822. He was educated in the common schools of his native town and at the Kennebunk Academy. During his youth he worked on his father's farm. In 1848 he began his career as clerk in a general store in Kennebunk, and after three years in that position established a boot and shoe store at Saco. He sold his business after a few years,

and in 1871 succeeded to the homestead which he conducted until 1903, when he sold it, removing to his present home in Saco, where he has since lived a retired life. From 1871 to 1891 he was also in the employ of the P. S. & P. railroad. In politics he is a Republican. He is an attendant of the Baptist church. He is well known and greatly esteemed by his townsmen. He married, December, 1853, Elizabeth T. Allen, born April 19, 1834, daughter of Jacob and Joanna Allen, of Turner, Maine. Children: 1. Elizabeth A., born September, 1854, died January 9, 1904; married William Stackpole; children: i. Fred H. Stackpole, born April 23, 1876; ii. William H. Stackpole, October 29, 1879. 2. Adeline Matilda, born June 26, 1856.

Denmark has loaned to the THOMPSON western states many valuable citizens. To Maine she gave this branch of the Thompson family, whose biography follows in detail below.

(I) John Lorenzo Thompson was born at Elsonore, Denmark, November 14, 1812, the town in which Shakespeare located the visionary Hamlet, died October 5, 1908. At fifteen years of age he began to sail the Baltic sea as a cabin boy. On one of these vessels he was put in irons for striking an officer who had struck a man with his arm in a sling. At St. Petersburg the Danish consul interceded in behalf of John L., as a result of which he was released and put on board of an American vessel. The sailor lad supposed that he was to be taken home to Denmark; instead he was landed at Boston, Massachusetts, where he first began life in America. At the age of fifteen he sailed from Boston, New York, and other ports all over the world. He followed the sea for twenty-five years, first as seaman, then as mate, and finally master of a vessel. Retiring from the sea in 1852, he learned the sailmaker's trade at Bath, Maine, where he continued to reside, being at the time of his death the oldest citizen of that city. He retired from business in 1888. He married Lucy D. Sayward, in 1841. Children: James Luther, Jane M., who resides in Cambridgeport, Massachusetts; Fred L., Samuel D., who lives in Bath; Charles S., also of Bath; Frank N., George E., Levi T. and Elmer. The following is the line of Lucy D. Sayward:

(I) Henry Sayward was born in England, and came to America in 1637. He resided in Hampton and Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and in York, Maine, where he died in 1679.

His wife Mary died at York before 1689. Children: John, Jonathan, Hannah, Mary, Sarah and James.

(II) John, son of Henry and Mary Sayward, was born probably about 1657, while his father was residing at Strawberry Bank, as Portsmouth was then called. The earliest record of him is to be found in the records of York, Maine, June 26, 1679, when the town granted him a "lott of land near about the folly." May 1, 1685, the town granted him the "remainder of the ox pasture." He was a millwright and carpenter, owning one-fourth of the sawmill at Cape Neddick, Maine. He took the oath of allegiance at a town meeting in York, March 22, 1680, was a grand jurymen in 1684, and was one of the selectmen of York in 1685. He married Mary, daughter of Edward Richworth, of York, about 1680. Edward Richworth was a very prominent man in Maine.

(III) John (2), only son of John (1) and Mary (Richworth) Sayward, was born January 2, 1693, was a millwright and carpenter, and owned part of the sawmill at Cape Neddick, called "Cape Neddick Old Mill." He was a grand juror in 1712 and 1714, was on the committee to examine the selectmen's accounts in 1716, constable in 1717, highway surveyor in 1718; in 1719 he with John Wheelwright and others were commissioners for York county to regulate the tax lists and valuations, and in 1722 he was captain of a military company. In the Massachusetts Historical Collections is this item: "February, 1722, Captain Sayward, with a company of volunteers, went as far as the White Hills, a hundred miles into the enemy's country in pursuit of the Indians." In 1731 he was lieutenant of a military company, in 1737 was moderator, selectman and assessor, and was selectman in 1736-37-39. His will, dated February 8, 1742, is as follows: "In the name of God, Amen. I, John Sayward, of York, in the County of York, Gent., being at this time under weakness of Body, but of perfect mind and memory & understanding, for which Praise be Almighty God, and considering the certainty of death & ye uncertainty of time Do, in the fear of God, whose I am & whom I endeavor to serve, make this my last will & Testament. And principally & first of all, I resign my Soul unto my Redeemer, the Lord Jesus Christ, who, I trust, has redeemed it by his Blood & in & through whom alone & his glorious merit & Redemption I humbly hope for Eternal happiness & Salvation.

"And my Body I committ to the Earth to be

buried in a Christian like Grave & Decent manner at the Discretion of my executors hereafter named, nothing doubting but at the general Resurrection I shall receive the same again by the Mighty Power of God & in hope of a joy full resurrection to everlasting felicity & happiness and as for such Worldly Estate as God in his infinite mercy has bestowed upon me in this Life." (The above was followed by bequests.) The baptismal name of his wife was Mary.

(IV) Ebenezer, third son of John (2) and Mary Sayward, was born September 10, 1727, and lived in York, Maine. He was a husbandman, in 1757 was a constable, was field driver in 1753, grand jurymen in 1768, petit juror and highway surveyor in 1772-79-81. He died at York, April, 1783, and his will, dated March 30, 1782, was proved April 21, 1783. He married Mary, daughter of Captain Thomas Bragdon, of York, November 16, 1749, who died January 13, 1781. Children: John, Theodore, Hannah, Benjamin Trafton, Jonathan, Mary, Henry, Ebenezer, Mercy and Samuel.

(V) Theodore, second son of Ebenezer and Mary (Bragdon) Sayward, was born February 4, 1753, and was a mariner. He owned "a house and land adjoining the county road leading to the great bridge over the York river," which he purchased of Cotton Bradbury, May 1, 1781. In about 1783 he moved to Georgetown, Maine. He was lost at sea in 1800. He married Lucy Donnell, of York, Maine, February 25, 1775, who died at Bath, Maine, in 1820. Children: Theodore, James, who was lost at sea; Lucy, Mary, Luther, who died in Cuba; Abby, Sarah, Susan, Samuel and Hannah.

(VI) Samuel, ninth child and fourth son of Theodore and Lucy (Donnell) Sayward, was born in York, Maine, in 1790. He was a building contractor and ship joiner, went to St. John, New Brunswick, where he carried on an extensive business and accumulated a large property. This he lost by the failure of the man with whom he was connected financially. He married Jane Traverse, of St. John, New Brunswick, in 1812; she died in July, 1834, and he died at St. John, May, 1835. Children: James, Elizabeth, Samuel Luther and Lucy Donnell, who became the wife of John L. Thompson, as before related.

(II) Frank Nelson, sixth child and fourth son of John L. and Lucy D. (Sayward) Thompson, was born in Bath, July 20, 1856, educated in the public schools, and started out early in life as a watchmaker and later en-

tered the clothing business. He married Effie A., daughter of Silas Hodgdon, of Boothbay, Maine, in 1884. Children: Fred H. and Evelyn R.

(II) George E., seventh child and sixth son of John L. and Lucy D. (Sayward) Thompson, was born in Bath, Maine, September 3, 1859, and educated in the city schools. At an early age he entered a clothing store as clerk. In 1888, in connection with his brother Frank N., he established the clothing business in Bath, which they now own and which has become a very flourishing establishment. They carry as large a stock and as fine a grade of goods as any like concern in the state. The store in which they do business is very finely fitted up and the equal of any. He has for six years been treasurer of a fund left to the city of Bath by the late John R. Kelly to relieve the needy poor. This fund has through wise investment increased to a large sum, and through Mr. Thompson's careful administration thereof it has done a great deal of good. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and married Lizzie, daughter of David P. Low, January 1, 1888. Children: Ruth Elizabeth, a graduate of Wellesley College; Earl Spaulding, Harold Low and Donald Sayward. Mr. Thompson is a man of pleasing personality and has many friends.

THOMPSON Joseph Thompson was born in Yorkshire, England. He married Martha Turner, born in Malton, England. They had children: Samuel, mentioned below; Joseph, William, Jane, John.

(II) Samuel, son of Joseph Thompson, born in Halifax, Yorkshire, England, 1835, died there in 1899. He had limited opportunities for education, and began to work early in life. He was a stuff presser in the cloth industry in England, and worked at that trade all his life, being active up to the time of his death. He was a Conservative in politics. He married Mary Ann Green, born in Halifax, Yorkshire, England, in 1856. Children: Emily, Joseph, mentioned below; Mary Ann, Clara.

(III) Joseph, son of Samuel Thompson, was born in Halifax, Yorkshire, England, February 2, 1858. He was educated in private schools and in the national schools of his native town. He served an apprenticeship of seven years and a half at his trade of pressman in the dyeing and finishing mills. After following his trade in England for fourteen

years, he came to America in 1885 and located first at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he found employment in the Quaker City dye works, owned by Thomas Dolan. A year later he removed to Saylesville, Rhode Island, where he worked in the mills as a journeyman for five years. He came to Sanford, Maine, in 1891, to work for the Goodalls in the Sanford Manufacturing Company and has remained with this concern to the present time. He is overseer of the finishing department. Mr. Thompson is well known in the industrial and textile industries of this section. He is a citizen of much influence and highly respected by his townsmen. In politics he is Republican; in religion an Episcopalian. He is prominent in the Masonic fraternity of Maine. He is a member of Preble Lodge of Free Masons; White Rose Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and St. Amand Commandery, Knights Templar, of Kennebunk, Maine.

He married, 1878, Sophia, born Stockport, Cheshire, England, daughter of Henry Hudson, of Stockport, Cheshire, England. Children: 1. Sam Harry, born in England in 1879, married Alice Ashworth, and has one daughter, Lenora, born in 1902. 2. John Willie, born in England, July 8, 1881. 3. Ernest, born in England, June 26, 1890, while his mother was there on a visit. 4. Clarence, born in Sanford, Maine, February 20, 1892.

MORGAN Appleton Morgan, compiler of an admirable genealogical work entitled "A History of the Family Morgan," states that "the word Mor-gan is a Cymric derivative, meaning one born by the sea, or a son of the sea (muir, sea; gin, begotten)," and bases this etymology upon the following legend: King Arthur, a semi-mythical monarch who created the famous Knights of the Round Table, after being defeated by another local potentate, found a safe refuge for his queen on the coast of what is now Glacorganshire. There she gave birth to their youngest son, who received the name of "Mor-gan—the man born by the sea; whence Glamorgan—the country of the man born by the sea." The Welsh origin of the Morgans is indisputable, and the author of the above-mentioned work reckons himself to be the twenty-seventh generation in descent from the accepted progenitor of the family, Cadivor-fawr, a Welsh chieftain of the eleventh century, who died during the reign of William II (1087-1100). He also cites some evidence to show that the dramatist Shakespeare was re-

lated to the Morgans. The American Morgans are descended from immigrants who came from Bristol, England.

(I) Richard Morgan arrived in New England from Wales in the middle of the seventeenth century, locating first in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and going from there to Dover, where he was residing in 1659. He subsequently settled in Brentwood, near Exeter, where there is a record of him in 1784, and a land conveyance from him to one Peter Coffin shows that he was living there in 1699. The maiden name of his wife is unknown, and according to the records he had but one son, John.

(II) John, son of Richard Morgan, married Mary Powell and had three sons, John, Simeon and another, who was drowned in childhood.

(III) John (2), eldest son of John (1) and Mary (Powell) Morgan, was born in Brentwood and died in 1786. He married Abigail Gove, of Salisbury, Massachusetts, and was the father of Joanna, David, Parker, Judith, Elizabeth and Abigail. The latter became the wife of Benjamin Smith, of Bridgewater, New Hampshire.

(IV) Parker, second son and third child of John (2) and Abigail (Gove) Morgan, was born in Brentwood, December 12, 1757. He learned the trades of a carpenter and cabinet-maker, serving his apprenticeship with Ebenezer Clifford in Kensington. In 1776, prior to his majority, he enlisted as a private for one year in Captain Winborn Adams' company, Colonel Enoch Poore's regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, and joining the continental army saw considerable service in the revolutionary war, participating in the battle of Stillwater, October 7, 1777, which resulted in the total defeat of the British army under General Burgoyne. Having received his discharge from the army he served through one voyage on board the privateer "General Mifflin," Captain Neal, which, while cruising in the Bay of Biscay, captured a British man-of-war, and sailing north as far as Greenland they captured thirteen prizes. The musket which he carried while in the continental army is now in the possession of his grandson, Eustis Parker Morgan, of Saco, and is highly prized as a relic. After his return he followed his trade in Kensington, Exeter, Portsmouth and elsewhere. In 1800 he settled in Gilmanton, New Hampshire, where he resided for more than twenty years, and he died at Meredith Bridge (now Laconia), October 24, 1824. (N. B. The History of Gilmanton states that

Parker Morgan was a son of Simeon Morgan, who was drowned at Hampton Beach, when Parker was seven years old, 1764. This is contrary to the record contained in the Morgan Genealogy and is probably erroneous.) Parker Morgan was married June 7, 1781, to Betsey, daughter of Richard Sanborn, of Kensington, and her death occurred September 30, 1838. She bore him children: 1. John, born June 24, 1782, died September 12, 1795. 2. Jeremiah, April 16, 1784, died September 27, 1856. 3. Betsey, January 18, 1789, died September 26, 1877. 4. Tappan, April 3, 1792, died in infancy. 5. Nancy, April 7, 1796, died April 24, 1824. 6. Charles, see succeeding paragraph. 7. Fanny, August 6, 1801. 8. John Tappan, January 11, 1804, died April 10, 1845.

(V) Charles, fourth son and sixth child of Parker and Betsey (Sanborn) Morgan, was born at Gilmanton Iron Works, April 30, 1799. Having concluded his studies at the Gilmanton Academy he engaged in the manufacture of carriages and sleighs in connection with farming, but subsequently learned the machinist's trade and followed it for some time in Manchester, now Meredith Bridge. Removing to Laconia he and his business associates purchased a water privilege and engaged in the manufacture of machinery, erecting a shop for that purpose and carrying on business for a number of years. The plant was afterward transformed into a cotton mill, which was conducted by the Guilford Manufacturing Company. During the construction of the Boston, Concord & Montreal railroad he acted as assistant engineer, surveying the line from Concord to Wells River, and he was also engaged in laying out public highways, private lands, etc. The latter years of his life were spent in Saco, Maine, and he died in that city, December 16, 1882. In politics he was a Republican, joining that party at its formation and supporting it for the remainder of his life. His fraternal affiliations were with the Masonic order. He was a member of the Congregational church. October 23, 1825, he married Sarah Ann, of Meredith, New Hampshire, daughter of Noah and Nancy Robinson. She was born October, 1806, died in Saco, 1890. Children: 1. Amelia Frances, born May 13, 1826, died in infancy. 2. Eustis Parker, who will be again referred to. 3. Sarah Elizabeth, born February 17, 1830, married H. M. Goodrich, of Nashua, New Hampshire. 4. Charles Carroll, born July 25, 1832, began the practice of law in New York city and removed to Bos-

ton. 5. Helen Frances, born June 11, 1834, married Henry F. Aten, of Tacoma, Michigan; died February 26, 1863.

(VI) Eustis Parker, second child and eldest son of Charles and Sarah Ann (Robinson) Morgan, was born in Amoskeag, New Hampshire, April 12, 1828. He was educated in the public schools of Meredith, the Guilford Academy and at the New Hampton Institute, where he pursued a special course in mathematics under Professor Knight. Through subsequent study and practical experience he became a mechanical engineer. In 1851 he accepted the position of mechanical engineer and draughtsman of the Saco Waterpower Company, of which S. J. Wetherell was then the agent, and in that responsible capacity was connected with this concern and its successors, the Saco and Pettie Machine Company, for fifty-three consecutive years, retiring in 1902 on account of impaired health. As an expert machinist and engineer he is widely and favorably known, and the present flourishing condition of the Saco and Pettie works is mainly the result of his energy and ability, he having devoted the best years of his life to the development of that plant. Politically he acts with the Republican party. He is a member of the Congregational church.

January 11, 1860, Mr. Morgan married (first) Clara Augusta, daughter of Enoch and Eliza Warren Lowell, of Saco; she died January 11, 1860. He married (second), July 28, 1864, Lucy Augusta, daughter of James Madison and Charlotte Elizabeth (Noble) Deering, of Saco. Mrs. Morgan's great-grandfather, William Deering, born December 25, 1748, went from Blue Point, Scarborough, to Waterborough about the year 1770, being the first to make a clearing on Deering Ridge, where he became an extensive farmer. His death occurred December 13, 1829. In 1773 he married Sarah Rumery, probably a daughter of Edward (1) Rumery, of Biddeford. Of this union there were four sons and three daughters. William (2) Deering, Mrs. Morgan's grandfather, was born in Waterborough, March 24, 1776. He was a prominent farmer at Deering Ridge, occupying the homestead, and he died there February 7, 1860. He was married November 1, 1806, to Eunice Harper, and she died June 10, 1865. They were the parents of eight children: Orinda, James Madison, William H., Jonathan R., Eunice, Joseph G., David and Ezekiel. James Madison Deering, Mrs. Morgan's father, was born in Waterborough, July 23, 1809. At the age of nineteen he went to Saco, where he became

a successful merchant, and he retired from business in 1861. His death occurred in 1871. From 1838 to the time of his death he was a director of the York Bank. He served as chairman of both Republican committees; as county commissioner 1857 to 1863; as postmaster from 1861 to 1866; city treasurer in 1867; mayor of Saco in 1868; and United States internal revenue inspector from 1869 to 1871. In 1867 he was appointed to investigate (with others) affairs at the State Insane Asylum at Augusta. In 1832 he married Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth Noble, of Saco. Their children were: Captain John, died April, 1905; he was a shipmaster and lumber dealer in Portland; served twice as mayor of Portland, also collector of the port. Lucy Augusta, who became the second wife of Eustis P. Morgan as previously stated. George, died September, 1892; he was a soldier in the war of the rebellion, captain of a company, was taken prisoner and confined in Libby and Andersonville prisons for several months; he was also paymaster in the navy, which position he held to the time of his death. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan have had two children: Clara Augusta, born June 4, 1870, and Charles, born in 1876, died in infancy.

Robert Vose, immigrant ancestor, VOSE was born in county Lancaster, in Garston, near Liverpool, England, about 1599, and died in Milton, Massachusetts, October 16, 1683. He was son of Thomas and Anna Vose. In July, 1654, he purchased of the heirs of "Worshipful John Glover" one hundred and seventy-four acres of land in Dorchester, afterward Milton, on the easterly and southerly sides of "Cobert Baddocks River." Over this territory in subsequent years the descendants of Robert Vose were scattered along Canton avenue, in the vicinity of School street, on Gun Hill and Pleasant streets. A part of this land has remained in the family for two and a half centuries. Robert Vose was a man of note in his town. He was one of the three petitioners for the incorporation of Milton. He gave to the town in 1664 eight acres of land for church purposes near Vose's lane and Center street, now occupied in part by the house of Mrs. Blanchard. He was active in church affairs. He lived in the old Glover house, near the junction of Canton avenue and Brook road. He married Jane ———, who died in October, 1675. Children: 1. Edward, born 1636, died January 29, 1716. 2. Thomas, born about 1641, mentioned below.

3. Elizabeth, married, December 9, 1657, Thomas Swift; died without issue January 15, 1675. 4. Martha, married Lieutenant John Sharp, of Muddy Brook (Brookline), who was killed by the Indians April 21, 1676, with Captain Wadsworth in the Sudbury fight; married (second) Joseph Buckminster.

(II) Thomas, son of Robert Vose, was born about 1641 and died April 3, 1708. He was a man of more than ordinary standing in the town. For many years he was town clerk, and under his management the town records assumed a systematic and businesslike form. He was an officer in the French and Indian war and went on the expedition to Canada. He was representative to the general court. He married Waitstill Wyatt, who died January 8, 1727, aged eighty-four. Her mother, Mary Wyatt, was ninety-two years of age when she died, and the Dorchester town records say that "she was instrumental for the bringing into the world of one thousand one hundred and odd children." Children: 1. Elizabeth. 2. Henry, born April 9, 1663, mentioned below. 3. Jane. 4. Thomas, married Hannah ———.

(III) Lieutenant Henry, son of Thomas Vose, was born April 9, 1663, died March 26, 1752, aged eighty-nine. He married Elizabeth Babcock, born October 24, 1666, died November 18, 1732. Children: Waitstill, Robert, mentioned below; Mary, Elizabeth, Martha, Abigail, Hepzibah, Beulah, Thomas.

(IV) Lieutenant Robert (2), son of Lieutenant Henry Vose, was born October 25, 1693, died April 20, 1760. He married, September 14, 1721, Abigail Sumner, born January 31, 1699-1700, died December 20, 1769. Her brother, Seth Sumner, was great-grandfather of Hon. Charles Sumner, and of General Edwin Vose Sumner of the United States army. Robert Vose occupied the farm on the corner of Brush Hill road and Atherton street, Milton, which remained in the possession of the family until about 1880. His sons were remarkable for their height. Children: Othniel, Waitstill, Robert, Henry, Samuel, William, James, Elizabeth, Abigail, Thomas, mentioned below; Joshua, Benjamin.

(V) Thomas (2), son of Lieutenant Robert (2) Vose, was born February 8, 1740, in Milton, died March 27, 1775. He married, December 25, 1764, Mary Tucker, born May 22, 1745, died in Boston, March 17, 1831. Children: Thomas, mentioned below; William, Peter Thatcher, Elisha, Joshua.

(VI) Hon. Thomas (3), son of Thomas (2) Vose, was born in Milton, September 27, 1765, died in Robbinston, Maine, November 13,

1848. He removed to Robbinston, Maine, in 1790, with his wife and infant daughter, to take charge of the interests of Lieutenant Governor Edward Robbins, the first proprietor, and from whom the town was named. Governor Robbins was one of the commissioners for building the state house in Boston, and the large timbers for the building were obtained by Mr. Vose from land that Governor Robbins owned in the southwestern part of Calais, Maine. The twelve pillars on the front of the building were made of great pine trees which must have been over three feet in diameter, and were cut between Mount See All and Vose Lake. Mr. E. H. Vose says: "I well remember, when a boy of eight years, of my grandfather charging me to 'go and look at those pillars' when I went to Boston, and to 'remember that my old grandfather got them.'" He built the first vessel in Robbinston in 1792, a schooner called the "First Attempt," and afterward built a number of ships at Robbinston and some at St. Andrews, New Brunswick. For some years he was engaged in the fishing trade, and then in lumbering. He dealt largely with the Indians of the Passamaquoddy tribe who were always the firm friends of him and his descendants. He was a member of the convention which formed the constitution for the state of Maine, when it was set apart from Massachusetts, and was a member of the legislature. He was one of the selectmen of the town and active in town affairs. He kept his interest in politics and town affairs until his death. The day before he died he walked to church, a third of a mile, and back, in the forenoon and afternoon. He was an American of royal descent through his grandmother, Susannah Thacher, a descendant of Rev. Peter Thacher, of England, whose son, Thomas Thacher, was the first minister of the Old South Church of Boston. Thomas was father of Rev. Peter Thacher, pastor of Milton, for forty-six years. His first wife was Theodora (Oxenbridge) Thacher. She was descended from Rev. John Oxenbridge, pastor of the First Church of Boston, and through him of the Throckmortons and Nevills to Edward III of England. Among the ancestors of Mr. Vose were the Franklins, Josslyns, Princes, Governor Thomas Hinckley, Rev. Ralph Partridge, first minister at Duxbury, Richard Leeds, Mathias Puffer, Captain Aaron Cooke and Nicholas Denslow. Hon. Thomas Vose married, March 19, 1789, Mehitable Hayden, born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, February 22, 1769, died in Robbinston, Maine, February 27, 1829, daughter of Major Josiah

Hayden. Her father, born in Braintree, May 15, 1734, died in Winslow, Maine, September 2, 1818, was major of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment of the line in the revolution. He commanded the regiment at the battle of Harlem Heights. He was afterward colonel of militia, while he was living at Winslow, Maine. He was selectman and town clerk, and representative to the general court of Massachusetts. He married Silence Howard, who died August 9, 1803, aged sixty-three years. Children of Thomas and Mehitable Vose: 1. Mary, born in Milton, March 15, 1790, died at Robbinston, September 12, 1880; married Joshua Briggs, born in Pembroke, Massachusetts, January 26, 1785, died at Eastport, Maine, May 24, 1846, who was one of the earliest and most successful shipbuilders of Robbinston, and who built the ship "Sagadahoc" for parties in Boston; for a number of years this was the largest ship which sailed from that port; his second son, now living (1908) at the age of ninety years and nine months, has made ten violins since he was eighty-five, all of them instruments of marked excellence. 2. Thomas, born April 18, 1792, mentioned below. 3. Josiah Hayden, born June 29, 1794, died October 22, 1845; married, April 30, 1827, his cousin, Mary Vose, born at Augusta, Maine, October 15, 1808, died July 10, 1837. 4. Peter Thacher, born May 24, 1796, mentioned below. 5. Mehitable, born January 4, 1800, died April 23, 1889; married, February 18, 1818, Ebenezer Buck, born in Haverhill, November 28, 1794, died November 5, 1836. 6. Myra, born November 19, 1801, died January 23, 1888; married, April 30, 1827, John Young Jones, born April 7, 1806, died December 9, 1865. 7. Elisha, born October 4, 1803, died January 17, 1874; married, November 23, 1837, Olive Johnson, born March 27, 1819, died June 26, 1895. 8. Warren, born November 29, 1806, died December 14, 1887; married (first), October 30, 1828, Mary Ann Loring, born March 30, 1809, died August 7, 1856; married (second), October 23, 1858, Mary Sibley, born February 1, 1820, died February 27, 1906. 9. Julianna, born August 19, 1809, died July 30, 1839; married, January 6, 1831, Deacon Thomas Brewer, born August 1, 1808, died June 18, 1874. 10. Henry Thacher, born June 1, 1813, died August 8, 1841, unmarried.

(VII) Colonel Thomas (4), son of Thomas (3) Vose, was born at Robbinston, Maine, April 18, 1792, and died March, 1856. He was educated in the common schools. He was active in the militia and rose to the rank

of colonel of the Third Massachusetts Regiment before Maine became a separate state. He married Isabella Brooks, of Robbinston, born at St. Andrews. Children: George Clark, mentioned below; Thomas Brooks, Josiah Richardson, Mary Hayden, Edward Robbins, Charles Henry, Abel Brooks, John Wells, Thacher, Prentis Mellen.

(VII) Peter Thacher, son of Thomas (3) Vose, was born in Robbinston, May 24, 1796, died there December 24, 1879. In his younger days he worked with his father at lumbering, and learned the trade of ship carpenter. He became one of the most noted master builders of eastern Maine, and was especially skilful in modelling and "laying down" or drafting and making the model from which a vessel is made. One of the most noted vessels he made was a schooner, afterward sold in New York, her rig being changed to a brig, called the "Rescue," and was one of the two vessels in which Dr. E. R. Kane made his first Arctic exploration. Mr. Vose was a man of great strength, said to have been one of the two strongest men in all the shipyards on the river. He was always good natured, and loved and respected by the workmen under him, as well as by all the townspeople. To every one he was "Uncle Peter." He was one of those who "stood guard" in the war of 1812, and was afterward captain in the Third Regiment of Massachusetts militia, of which his older brother Thomas was colonel.

He married, at Eastport, Maine, February 9, 1820, Lydia Cushing, born at Haverhill, Massachusetts, October 17, 1799, died at Robbinston, January 22, 1865, daughter of Eliphalet and Sarah (Cole) Buck. Children: 1. Peter Ebenezer, born November 20, 1820, mentioned below. 2. Myra Caroline, March 12, 1822, died December 25, 1851. 3. Edwin Buck, September 25, 1823, died January 28, 1836. 4. Henrietta Brewer, November 14, 1825, died November 18, 1892. 5. Sarah Matilda, October 18, 1827, died May 26, 1895. 6. James Barbour, September 30, 1829, died March 17, 1852. 7. Mary Frances, August, 1831, died young. 8. Edwin Howard, mentioned below.

(VIII) George Clark, son of Thomas (4) Vose, was born September 24, 1816, at Robbinston, died March 12, 1906. He was educated there in the public schools and early in life began to follow the sea. He rose to the rank of master mariner. He also built vessels. He married, June 17, 1849, Esther Dunn, born April 10, 1830, of Robbinston. Children: 1. Mary Esther, born March 31, 1850, married Patrick Gillise; children: George E. and Win-

ifred G. Gillise. 2. Anna Isabella, June 18, 1852, died an infant. 3. Bion, August 29, 1854. 4. Thomas Edwin, January 25, 1859, mentioned below. 5. George Barry, June 16, 1862, married Maggie Campbell; children: i. George Gillise, born March 24, 1900; ii. John Thomas, March 13, 1902; iii. Joseph Antony, August 11, 1904. 6. Fannie Alice, November 16, 1867, married Thomas George Stoddard; child: Stanley Marcellus, who died in infancy.

(VIII) Peter Ebenezer, son of Peter Thacher Vose, was born at Robbinston, Maine, November 20, 1820, died September 5, 1899. He was educated in the common schools of his native town, and worked on his father's farm in his younger days. At the age of twenty he commenced teaching and continued four winters at Red Beach, Robbinston and Dennysville. After working a few months in Boston as bookkeeper and cashier in a dry goods store, he came to Dennysville as clerk for Deacon John Kilby, in March, 1845. After eleven years he bought the general store of his employer and continued in business there until the time of his death. He was also interested in lumbering and manufacturing lumber and in shipping. He was prominent in public life, selectman of the town for the remarkably long period of twenty-nine years; assessor thirty-one years; town treasurer and overseer of the poor twenty-four years—an unparalleled record of faithful and efficient public service. He was treasurer of the Washington County Agricultural Society for twenty-three years and of the Washington County Bible Society, every annual meeting of which during that period he attended. He was a justice of the peace for half a century, having had commissions for eight terms. He was one of the most prominent members of the Congregational church, of which he was deacon for twenty-nine years; superintendent of the Sunday school thirty years and a teacher for fifty-eight years. He attended more than forty county conferences of the Congregational church and for some years served as moderator. He often attended the meetings of the various great missionary associations as a delegate and was life member of the American Missionary Association and of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association. He was one of the early members of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, was deeply interested in local history and genealogy and possessed an extensive and thorough knowledge of all the principal families of Washington county. He was always active in the temperance move-

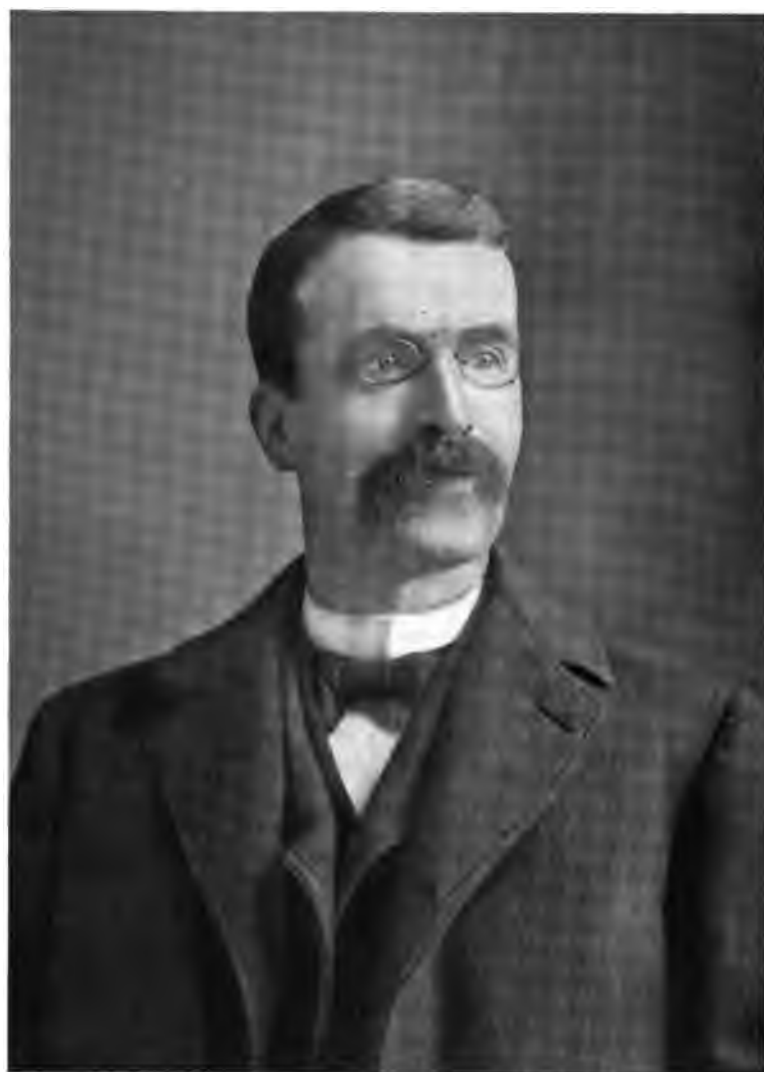
ment, was a total abstainer all his life and never used tobacco in any form. In early life he was a Whig, but he joined the Free Soil party in 1848 and the Republican party when it was organized.

He married, May 24, 1847, at Dennysville, Lydia, born June 22, 1822, died October 3, 1896, daughter of Deacon John and Lydia Cushing (Wilder) Kilby. Children: 1. Mary Matilda, born March 26, 1848, married Edmund Burke Sheahan. 2. John Thacher, May 21, 1851, married Lizzie Esther Mack. 3. Ida Sumner, December 14, 1854, married Clinton Aaron Woodbury. 4. Lydia Caroline, May 10, 1860, married William Benjamin Johnson.

(VIII) Dr. Edwin Howard, son of Peter Thacher Vose, was born in Robbinston, August 20, 1838. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and at Calais Academy. He taught school in the winters from 1858 to 1860, and after ten months' service as clerk in the lumber concern of Rolfe & Peabody at Princeton, began the study of medicine in September, 1861, with Drs. Job Holmes and Charles E. Swan, of Calais. He attended the medical lectures at the Maine Medical School in 1862, Harvard in 1863 and Maine in 1864, graduating from the Maine school August 3, 1864. After practicing in Gorham, Maine, from March, 1865, to February, 1869, he returned to Calais, where he has continued in practice up to the present time. He is a member of the Maine Medical Association, Washington County Medical Society and New Brunswick Medical Society. In 1872 and from 1876 to 1892 he was city physician of Calais, and a member of the board of health from 1885 to 1891. He has served as United States examining surgeon for pensions since October, 1873. He was acting assistant surgeon in the United States navy from December, 1863, to April, 1864, resigning on account of sickness. Dr. Vose has been examining surgeon for the Equitable Life, New York Life, Connecticut Mutual, Union Mutual, Pennsylvania and other life insurance companies for many years. He has been a Free Mason since June, 1864, and has been presiding officer of the lodge, chapter, council and commandery; also is past worthy patron of the Orion Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star; district deputy grand master; district deputy high priest; junior grand warden of the Grand Lodge of Maine and served for fourteen years as grand prelate of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar of Maine. He is past commander of Joel A. Haycock Post, No. 34, Grand Army of the Republic, and a member and medical examiner of



Edwin Howard Tose



Thos. E. Vose
" "

Borden Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen. In politics he has been a Republican since the foundation of the party; in religion a member of the Congregational church since 1858 and has held the office of deacon for more than fifteen years. Of late years he has been much interested in genealogy and heraldry.

He married, September 15, 1866, at Calais, Maine, Eliza Maria, daughter of Calvin R. and Sarah E. (Arnold) Goodnow. Children: 1. Kate Gage, born in Gorham, Maine, October 22, 1867, married, September 5, 1895, Rev. George Sherman Mills, now pastor of the Second Congregational Church of Bennington, Vermont. 2. Alice Howard, August 28, 1872, died March 1, 1876. 3. Henry Goodnow, June 7, 1875, married, at Hyde Park, May 29, 1901, Lillian Louise Lewis. 4. Winifred, September 15, 1879. The last three were born at Calais, Maine. Through his paternal grandmother, Mehitable Hayden, Dr. Vose is descended from the Faxons, the Howards and Haywards and Rev. James Keith, of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, and through Richard Williams, of Taunton, from Howell Williams, Lord of Rabor, in Glamorganshire, Wales, the family to which Oliver Cromwell belonged; also from the Dightons (Frances was the wife of Richard Williams) and the Bassetts of England and the Hazeltines.

(IX) Thomas Edwin, son of George Clark Vose, was born at Robbinston, January 25, 1859. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and afterward learned the trade of harness maker at Boston. He then entered the employ of Patrick Gillise, of Lubec, Maine, as clerk in his general store and shipping business. He engaged in business as partner in the firm of Vose & Thayer, dealers in clothing and men's furnishings at Lubec. Since 1907 he has been manager of the Lubec branch store of F. A. Holmes, of Eastport. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and of the Knights of Columbus. He is a Republican in politics. He is secretary of Lubec Grange, No. 434, was town treasurer 1904, selectman 1907. He married, November 17, 1883, Mary S., born January 21, 1863, daughter of Patrick and Jane Catherine (Martin) McBride. Children: 1. Winifred Esther, born September 24, 1884. 2. Emma Agatha, January 26, 1886. 3. Vincent D., November 5, 1888, deceased. 4. Eugene Martin, February 9, 1890. 5. Mary M., April 30, 1894. 6. George Aubrey, October 9, 1897. 7. Jane Catherine, July 20, 1900, died next year.

The following individuals of the Vose family of Milton have settled in Maine: Seth Vose, son of Jonathan and grandson of Thomas and Hannah Vose, went to Thomaston. Jesse Vose, brother of Seth, settled at Sandy River; died at Kingfield. Thomas Vose, another brother of Seth, married Sarah George; went to Thomaston with General Knox in whose artillery regiment he was a captain in the revolution; he built the mansion occupied by General Knox. Solomon Vose, son of Joseph, and grandson of Elijah and Sarah Vose, settled at Augusta. William Vose, son of William and grandson of William and Abigail Vose, settled in Portland. Thomas Vose, son of Thomas and grandson of Robert and Abigail Vose, went to Robbinston, as stated above. Peter Thacher Vose, brother of Thomas, went to Augusta, but returned to Massachusetts. Spencer Vose, son of Jonathan and Mary Vose, settled at Thomaston. David Vose, son of David, grandson of David and Mehitable Vose, went to Concord, Massachusetts, and thence to Hampden and Thomaston, Maine. Charles (or Robert Charles) Vose, son of Samuel and grandson of Robert and Miriam Vose, went to Augusta and died there. Josiah Vose, son of Joseph, and grandson of Elijah and Sarah Vose, went to Augusta; died at New Orleans a soldier in the regular army, while on parade.

The following interesting list of descendants of Robert Vose (1) has been collected by Dr. Vose: Captain Thomas Vose who served in the French and Indian war; Rev. Dr. Joseph Buckminster; Governor Increase Sumner; General William H. Sumner; General Edwin Vose Sumner; Hon. Henry Vose, justice of the supreme court of Massachusetts; Hon. Timothy Fuller; S. Margaret Fuller, Countess d'Ossoli; Captain Nathaniel Vose, born 1672; Colonel Elijah Vose; Hon. Elijah Vose; Daniel Vose, Esq., at whose house the famous Suffolk resolutions were passed; Edmund J. Baker; Governor Henry J. Gardner; Colonel Josiah Howe Vose; Rev. James Gardner Vose, D. D.; Hon. Solomon Vose; Hon. Richard H. Vose; Joshua Vose, benefactor of Boston charities; Hon. Roger Vose; Captain Thomas Vose of General Knox's artillery regiment; Hon. Edward Lillie Pierce; Hon. Henry Lillie Pierce; Hon. John Vose; Judge Thomas Vose; Hon. Rufus Chandler Vose; Colonel Thomas Vose; Colonel Joseph Buckminster; Rev. Joseph S. Buckminster; Hon. Rodney Vose; Hon. Thomas Vose, of Robbinston; Mrs. Lydia Vose (Buck) Snow, missionary to Micronesia; James Whiting Vose, manufacturer of

the Vose piano; Captain Joshua Vose of the civil war; Captain Jeremiah Vose of the civil war; Lieutenant James P. Vose of the civil war; Professor Vose of Bowdoin College; Dr. Edward Faxon Vose of Portland; Mrs. Mary A. Livermore.

The surname Bragdon or BRAGDON Bragden has been in use for several centuries in England, and a lineage of the family appears in a visitation of London as early as 1568. The coat-of-arms of the Bragdon family is: Argent a lion passant azure between three fleurs de lis gules. Crest: A boar issuant out of a rock proper.

(I) Arthur Bragdon, immigrant ancestor, was born in England, in 1598, and died in York, Maine, about 1678. He settled in York as early as 1642, and was a citizen of prominence, having large grants of land and holding much property on the south side of the York river. All of this name are his descendants, unless possibly some families of recent immigration. The Bragdons were leading spirits in some of the coast towns of Maine for many generations, filling various positions of trust and honor. Arthur Bragdon and George Puddington deposed July 3, 1647, to the effect that Richard Vines made a grant of land to John Wadlon and Edmund Littlefield in Wells, York county, by deed dated November 20, 1645, in behalf of Sir Ferdinando Georges, patentee of Maine province. (See York Deeds.) In a deposition made in York in 1665 his age is stated as "about sixty-seven years." He filled many offices and served on important committees in the old town of York. Just before his death he deeded to his son Thomas, May 20, 1678, all his estate on condition that Thomas "provide all necessary things as long as he and his wife live." His administrator filed an inventory October 2, 1678 (Part I, fol. 36, vol. v, York Deeds). Among the articles mentioned was: "One hatt 5s, too ould coats & one peyre of briches, 30s." Evidently the wardrobe of the progenitor was simple enough. The spelling is that of the conveyances, not of Bragdon, because he signed his deed with a large capital "A," the ends of the cross-bar and the terminals of each leg of the letter being divided like a forked stick. His son Thomas signed with a mark—plain capital letters, "T. B." We do not find the name of Arthur's wife. Children: 1. Arthur, mentioned below. 2. Thomas, mentioned below. Perhaps daughters.

(II) Thomas, son of Arthur Bragdon, was born about 1625. He was treasurer of York county in 1667. He received the homestead and other property from his father as stated above, but there is no record of his disposal of the property. Evidently his son Samuel came into possession of the land, however, and we know of no other children, except Arthur, who married Sarah, mentioned in Arthur (3) and Samuel (3), below.

(II) Sergeant Arthur (2), son of Arthur (1) Bragdon, was born about 1620, in England. He died in 1711, or shortly before, as we know from a deed in which Arthur Bragdon states that he is the son of Arthur Bragdon, lately deceased. This same Arthur (3) mentions his grandfather Arthur in another deed. Arthur (2) was deacon of the church and a large owner of property in York county. He married Sarah ———. He bought of his son, Arthur Bragdon Jr., half the tract granted originally to him, Ensign Arthur Bragdon Sr., deed dated February 20, 1694-95. (There was another Arthur Sr., son of Thomas.) He owned a sawmill at York, in partnership with Abraham Preble and Peter Nowell, built soon after November 14, 1700, when the partnership was formed. Children: 1. Arthur, mentioned below. No other sons known, but may have had daughters.

(III) Arthur (3), son of Arthur (2) Bragdon, was born about 1650. Arthur Bragdon, farmer, son of Arthur Bragdon, lately deceased, sold land near the sawmill to Nathaniel Ramsdell June 21, 1711 (York Deeds, vii, fol. 226). He bought and sold many lots of land from 1710-25. He married Mehitabel ———. He was called "Jr." long after the death of his father, Arthur, proving that Arthur Sr. of that time must have been a cousin, doubtless son of Thomas. This Arthur died in 1736 at York, bequeathing to wife Sarah, only son Thomas, and daughters Sarah Johnson, Martha Lord, Tabitha Linscott, Bethia Leavitt, Love Sayer and Mary Bragdon, unmarried. Arthur (3) was a man of property and distinction, removing to Scarborough in 1725, and spent there "the remainder of a long and useful life." He was one of the few to whom the title "gentleman" was applied in legal documents of his time. Captain Solomon and Gideon Bragdon, probably his sons, settled in Scarborough, and their descendants have been numerous in Buxton, Limington and other adjacent towns.

(III) Samuel, son of Thomas Bragdon, inherited the homestead in York, and his descendants have been numerous in that town

and vicinity. Although but about sixty years old and having minor children, he follows the usual cheerful phraseology in making his will, May 10, 1709, and describes himself as "aged and crazy of body." He bequeaths to his wife, then living, sons Samuel and Joseph, "under age," and daughters Magdalin, Patience, Sarah and Ruth, to each of whom he gives five and twenty shillings. He called Deacon (Arthur) Bragdon his "dear cousin," and appointed him sole executor of his estate. He died in 1712. The inventory was returned January 16, 1712-13, amounting to 296 pounds eight shillings. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas Moulton. Children, born in York: 1. Samuel, born July 31, 1673; mentioned below. 2. Mary, born November 24, 1675. 3. Patience, born April 17, 1678. 4. Sarah, born March 20, 1680. 5. Jeremiah, born March 17, 1683, died young. 6. Ruth, born April 9, 1691. 7. Joseph, born September 19, 1694, bought land at York, in 1714, of Daniel Weare.

(IV) Samuel (2), son of Samuel (1) Bragdon, was born in York, July 31, 1673. He married Isabella Marston. From his uncle, Arthur Bragdon Sr., and wife Sarah, he bought forty-five acres of land December 25, 1701. This land was "laid out to the grandfather of Arthur Bragdon Sr., grantor, on the southwest side of the York river, "opposite the house of Samuel Sr.'s house, where Samuel Jr. lives," bounded on the northwest by a lot granted to Job Alcock, later owned by Abraham Park; bounded also by Thomas Donnell's land and Rogers' Brook. This Arthur could sign his name, but his wife made a mark like a capital O. It should be said that many of these pioneers could read and write, but from choice used these marks, which in many cases were tantamount to a seal or coat-of-arms in the way they were used and in the care with which they were designed. He and his second wife, Lydia, deeded this land to his son, Samuel Jr., January 3, 1725-6. He deeded land that he bought of Henry Wright to the same son January 5, 1724, and also a twenty-acre town grant on the southwest side of the York river, probably for a house lot, January 31, 1721-2. Children of Samuel and Isabella Bragdon: 1. Dorcas, born September 7, 1695. 2. Mary, born April 7, 1698. 3. Samuel, born April 6, 1700; mentioned below. 4. Isabella, born August 13, 1702. 5. Jeremiah, March 30, 1704-5. 6. Daniel, January 7, 1707. 7. Joseph, March 7, 1709-10. 8. Mehitabel, September 19, 1712.

(V) Samuel (3), son of Samuel (2) Brag-

don, was born in York, April 6, 1700. He received the homestead from his father, and was the only one of the family to remain in York and perpetuate the name. He married Tabitha, daughter of Lieutenant Joseph Banks, of York. He married, second, Mercy, daughter of Josiah Main, of York. Children of Samuel and Tabitha Bragdon: 1. Tabitha, born December 1, 1723. 2. Betty, September 10, 1725. 3. Lydia, November 12, 1727. 4. Isabella, April 8, 1731. 5. Samuel, born November 9, 1736; married Miriam Milberry, daughter of John; she died November 27, 1829, aged ninety-two, and he died January 26, 1806; children born in York. Children of Samuel and second wife, Mercy: 6. Josiah, born August 19, 1747; mentioned below. 7. Matthias, June 15, 1749. 8. Mercy, October 13, 1751. 9. Oliver, October 22, 1754.

(VI) Lieutenant Josiah, son of Samuel (3) Bragdon, was born at York, August 19, 1747. He fought in the French and Indian war, and in the revolution, holding the rank of lieutenant. He met his death at Ticonderoga, in the service. He married Mary Swett, daughter of Joseph Swett, of York. Children: 1. Josiah, mentioned below.

(VII) Josiah (2), son of Lieutenant Josiah (1) Bragdon, was born in York, Maine, December 12, 1775, and died there March 20, 1860. He married, first, Nancy Harmon, and, second, Lydia Harmon, born 1786, died September 2, 1879, at the age of ninety-three. He was a mariner. Child of first wife: 1. Julia Ann, born April 10, 1810, died September 25, 1877; children of second wife: 2. Charles, born September 27, 1815. 3. Josiah D., born January 4, 1821. 4. Edward Albert, mentioned below.

(VIII) Edward Albert, son of Josiah (2) Bragdon, was born in York, April 27, 1830, and died there December 28, 1877. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts. He was clerk in a general store for a time, and in 1858 he began business on his own account, buying the stock and goodwill of Joseph P. Junkins, at York, and conducting a general store at York Village from 1858 to 1865. He then purchased the farm known as the Captain Tom Clark farm, where he resided until his death, filling meantime the office of collector of customs at the Port of York. He was an excellent business man and a useful citizen. In politics he was a Republican. He married, in 1855, Matilda McIntire, born in York, October 6, 1835, daughter of Edgar McIntire, of York, descendant

of Micom McIntyre, an early and celebrated pioneer of York. Children: 1. Mary A., born July 4, 1856; married Samuel T. Blaisdell, of York. 2. Charles, born September 10, 1859. 3. Julia D., born April 9, 1862. 4. Albert McIntire, born July 23, 1864; mentioned below. 5. Dummer, born August 19, 1867, died June 10, 1894. 6. Kate E., born May 1, 1873, died October 15, 1875. 7. Arthur E., born November 22, 1876.

(IX) Albert McIntire, son of Edward Albert Bragdon, was born in York Village, July 23, 1864. He was educated in the public schools of York and at Hampton Seminary, at New Hampton, New Hampshire. He embarked in the meat and provision business in York in 1885, and continued for three years, selling at the end of that time to Perley Putnam. In 1888 he opened a retail grocery-store in York and conducted it for five years, selling out in 1893. Mr. Bragdon helped to organize the York County National Bank in 1893, and was chosen cashier, a position he has filled with credit to the present time. Mr. Bragdon is a Republican in politics, and was town treasurer of York in 1890-91-92. He was elected again in 1901 and 1902, but declined to serve. He is a member of St. Aspinquid Lodge of Free Masons, of York, No. 198; of Unity Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, No. 32, of South Berwick; of Maine Council, Royal and Select Masters, of Saco; and of Bradford Commandery, Knights Templar, of Biddeford. He married first, October 3, 1893, Emeline D. Baxter, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, daughter of Captain Benjamin D. Baxter. She died February 14, 1900, at Phoenix, Arizona, where she had gone in search of health. He married second, July 2, 1903, Ruth E. Putnam, born April 14, 1872, daughter of G. W. S. Putnam, of York. Children of first wife: 1. Elizabeth M., born March 9, 1895. 2. Edward Albert, born March 24, 1896. Child of second wife: 3. Kingsbury Putnam, born July 25, 1904.

The Tobie family of England is TOBIE a reputable one, and its records go back into the past for centuries. The scripture name Tobias is probably the source whence comes this name. Whether the early immigrants of this name were in any manner related is impossible to determine. Four Tobies were in New England in the early days of the colonies. Francis was a transient resident of Boston in 1635; Henry was a resident of Exeter, New Hampshire, "5th day, 4th month, 1639"; James, mentioned

below, lived in Kittery, Maine; Thomas was at Sandwich, Massachusetts, 1644.

(I) James Tobie was in Kittery, in the district of Maine, at a very early day, probably in the year 1665. The earliest date when a grant of land was made to him from the town (in its regular distribution to settlers) is June 24, 1687. But there is mention in the records of the county court for the year 1669 of a witness in the case of Mary Green, named "Katherine Tobee." It has been suggested that this may have been the first wife of James Tobie. He was the father of a considerable family, some of which were of age in 1688, indicating that James was adult as early as 1665 certainly; this would designate his birth date at about 1640; but there is no means of fixing his age. He seems to have been a farmer, and in deeds describes himself as "yeoman." There appears to be no doubt that he was an Englishman, since if he were otherwise the town and county records would have had mention of it, as the fact of the nationality of immigrants not of English birth was mentioned with great particularity. The property he left at his death indicates that he was a man of energy and industry, as he possessed more than the average amount for that community at that day. The Northern Indians often made raids on the settlers along the coast, killing, scalping, burying and taking prisoners. "On one of the most savage of these raids, the diary of Pike tells that 'Old James Tobie of Kittery and his son James were killed,' along with others." September 2, 1695, Mr. Tobie by deed conveyed the greater part of his estate to his sons. After his death the remainder of the estate was administered upon by his son Stephen. James Tobie married, before 1659, a wife who was the mother of his children, and her name is supposed, on the strength of the evidence above given, to have been Katherine. After her death James Tobie married Ann Hanscomb, widow of Thomas Hanscomb, a former citizen of Kittery. She survived Mr. Tobie and was living in 1720, when the Hanscomb estate was finally divided. The children of James Tobie, birth dates unknown, were: Stephen, James, John, William, Richard, Isaac, Margaret and Mary.

(II) Richard, son of James Tobie, born about 1676, cordwainer, removed to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where his record shows him to have been an energetic and provident man, a person of substance and a useful citizen. He was elected constable in 1720,

but preferred to pay the stated fine rather than perform the duties of the office. He was tythingman in 1721-22, which shows that he was a church member. He had property of various kinds and owned land in the new plantation of Barrington, which he sold in 1739. He was in the military service in the time of the Indian wars. "Richard Tobey" is on the list of Portsmouth men who served from August 30 to September 10, 1708, in "A list of Souldiers Names, and Time they Served att her Majesties ffourt Wm. and Mary: at New Castle in the province of New Hampshire, New England, 1708." "Richd Tobey" is enrolled as "from Coll. Vaughans," in "A Muster Roll of the Souldiers under My Command in A Scout 1712," filed by Captain James Davis. He died probably about 1746. He married Martha, daughter of Samuel Heard, of Dover, New Hampshire. She was "received into ye Covenant and baptized" in the Portsmouth church, July 14, 1708, and was among the members of the church at the ordination of Rev. Samuel Langdon, in 1747. Children of Richard and Martha were: Samuel, Martha, William, Isaac, Catherine, Experience, Lydia, Sarah, Abigail and Mary.

(III) Isaac, third son of Richard and Martha (Heard) Tobie, was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and baptized January 31, 1714. His father gave him half his house in Portsmouth, January 10, 1735. This he sold in 1741. He, like his father, was a shoemaker. He settled in Hampton Falls. He was a soldier in the French and Indian war, as is evident from the following petition, dated January 15, 1760. "Isaac Tobey of Hampton Falls" stated "That Your petitioner was a soldier in the service of the Province, the summer Past, That while he was in the Service at Saratoga he had his gun stolen." He asked for an allowance for the same. The petition was marked "dismissed," but was filed without any controverting of the statement it contained. Only the Province could not see the way clear to recompense the man for the lost piece. He claimed that his grandfather (James) came from England and spelled his name Tobie, though it was frequently spelled Tobee, Tobey or Toby. He married, at Hampton, January 13, 1737, Elizabeth Page. Their children were: Richard, William, Samuel Brooks and Page.

(IV) Richard (2), eldest child of Isaac and Elizabeth (Page) Tobie, was born June 26, 1740, in Portsmouth, and died in New Gloucester, Maine, October 8, 1827, aged eighty-seven years. He lived for a time at Seabrook, where

the records show he served as a member of the county grand jury in 1778-80; was elected member of the board of selectmen in 1778 and continued in the office several years, and was chosen one of the assessors in 1788. He was at New Gloucester, Maine, as early as March 20, 1766, but "Richard Tobie of Seabrook, N. H., yeoman, and Jemima, his wife" sold for \$200 to Jemima, wife of Edward Melcher, of Kensington, New Hampshire, land on the highway to Kensington, November 4, 1788. Soon afterward he removed to New Gloucester, Maine, where he had been previously. September 18, 1789, Richard Tobie, of New Gloucester, Massachusetts Bay, gentleman, sold to Willard Emery, of Hampton Town, New Hampshire, gentleman, for £6, four acres in Mossey swamp, in Hampton Town, it being the land that was Anthony Emery, Esquire's." Following is a copy of his obituary: "Died in New Gloucester (Me.), October 8, 1827, Mr. Richard Tobie. At the commencement of the Revolutionary War the deceased was appointed an officer under the Continental Congress, which office he sustained until a short time before the close of the War, when he relinquished it, and was chosen a lieutenant in a volunteer company. Shortly after this the news of peace came, and they did not leave the town of Hampton Falls, New Hampshire. In 1789 he removed to New Gloucester, Me., where by industry and frugality he acquired a valuable property; in 1799 he was baptized and joined the Baptist church in that town, of which he was a worthy and exemplary member till the time of his death. He was kind and affectionate in his family and beloved by all who knew him; he retained his reason till the last, and would discourse upon events which took place sixty or seventy years ago with surprising accuracy. His memory was strong and retentive. His descendants were thirteen children, sixty-nine grandchildren, and twenty-four great-grandchildren, in all one hundred and six, ninety-one of whom were living at the time of his death." He married, at Seabrook, New Hampshire, April 28, 1768, Jemima Haskell. They had thirteen children: Richard, Jonathan L., Sarah, Mercy, Elizabeth, Dolley, Marthey, William, Abigail, Jemima, Thomas Haskell, Ezra and Levi.

(V) Jonathan L., second son of Richard (2) and Jemima (Haskell) Tobie, was born in Seabrook, New Hampshire, October 6, 1770, died in New Gloucester, Maine, April 20, 1814. He removed with his parents to Maine, where he engaged in agriculture. He married, February 13, 1800, Lydia, daughter

of Edward Parsons, by whom he had six children: Edward Parsons, Samuel, Jonathan, Elbridge, Lydia Parsons and Elisha M.; of these Edward Parsons and Elbridge were the only ones to have male descendants, and are therefore mentioned elsewhere.

(VI) Edward Parsons, eldest child of Jonathan L. and Lydia (Parsons) Tobie, was born in New Gloucester, October 13, 1800, died in Lewiston, March 29, 1875. He served an apprenticeship at carding wool and dressing cloth, and in 1823 went to Lewiston, where he engaged in the same business. Except for a residence of ten years at Keith's Mills in Chesterville, he spent his life in Lewiston. Disabled by an accident, receiving injuries which finally caused his death, he was chosen town clerk, filling the office thirty-five years, and then being chosen the first clerk of the city under the charter. He was a teacher in the Sunday-school, and active in all the work of the Free Baptist church, of which he was a deacon; the first citizen in the town to cast a vote in opposition to slavery, and a strong advocate of abolition; helped on fugitive slaves escaping to Canada; stood up staunchly against the use of and traffic in strong drink, and was always on the side of conscience and faith. His upright character and pleasant demeanor made him many friends. His tenderness toward the poor and needy made him especially their friend, and among children, whom he greatly loved, he was regarded as a father. Great sorrow was felt at his death, his memory is fragrant. He married first, January 15, 1829, Caroline, daughter of Dean Frye, of Lewiston. She died in 1838. He married second, February 19, 1840, Jane E., daughter of John Harmon, who survived him. The children by the first wife were: Sarah Frye, Mary Frye and Edward Parsons. By the second wife, Le Roy Harmon.

(VII) Le Roy Harmon, only son of Edward Parsons and Jane E. (Harmon) Tobie, was born in Lewiston, January 18, 1843. After learning the trade of machinist with the Androscoggin Mills, he worked at it in various places. October 4, 1861, following the outbreak of the civil war, he enlisted in Company K, Tenth Maine Volunteer Infantry, and served till he was mustered out with the regiment, May 7, 1863. In August, 1864, he re-enlisted in Company G., First Maine Cavalry, was wounded in the battle of Dinwiddie Court House, March 31, 1865, and was discharged on account of disability from wounds, July 27, 1865. He has held the offices of commander of Bosworth Post, No. 2, Grand Army of the

Republic, and member of the staff of the department commander and commander-in-chief. He has been president of the Maine Charitable Mechanics Association, and is a member of Ancient Landmark Lodge and other Masonic bodies; past grand of Ancient Brothers Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and treasurer of Machigonne Encampment, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. May 2, 1883, he was appointed to a place in the United States custom house at Portland, where he is clerk and acting deputy collector. He married, January 26, 1867, Belle Pollard Hodges, born at Hallowell, October 13, 1843, daughter of Daniel and Abigail Soule (Porter) Hodges. To them have been born three children: 1. Grace Eveleth, born January 20, 1868, married, October 14, 1894, Thomas West Wilson Atwood, of Portland, who was born in Barrington, Nova Scotia, a son of John and Lydia Ann (Wilson) Atwood. They have two children: Marjorie Tobie Atwood, born December 22, 1895, and Edward Wilson Atwood, June 27, 1897. 2. Walter Eaton, see forward. 3. Le Roy Fessenden, see forward.

(VIII) Walter Eaton, elder son of Le Roy Harmon and Belle Pollard (Hodges) Tobie, was born in Lewiston, December 12, 1869. He was educated in the public schools of Portland, became a registered pharmacist in 1890, and prepared for the Medical School of Maine, to which he was admitted in January, 1897, and from which he graduated in 1899. He spent a year as interne in the Maine General Hospital, and then started in the general practice of medicine for himself in Portland, where he has since resided and is building up a flourishing practice. He is professor of anatomy in the Medical School of Maine, associate surgeon of the Maine General Hospital, chairman of the Portland Board of Health, chairman of the Maine Anatomical Board, member of the Association of American Anatomists, secretary of the Maine Medical Association and member of the Cumberland County Medical Association. In politics he is a Republican, like his forebears before him. He is an Episcopalian in religious faith, and a vestryman of St. Stephen's Church. He was made a Mason in 1893, and is a member of Ancient Landmark Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Greenleaf Royal Arch Chapter, Portland Council, Royal and Select Masters; and Portland Commandery, Knights Templar.

Dr. Tobie married, November 5, 1902, Mabel Cary, born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, October 24, 1872, daughter of George How-

ard and Mary Gardner (Folger) Cary. They have three children: 1. Walter Cary, born November 5, 1903. 2. Alice Cary, May 1, 1905. 3. George Cary, December 22, 1906.

(VIII) Le Roy Fessenden, youngest son of Le Roy Harmon and Belle Pollard (Hodges) Tobie, was born in Portland, Maine, July 26, 1873. He is unmarried and lives with his parents in Portland. He is auditor of passenger accounts of the Maine Central railroad, and has worked since he was a boy, usually in the railroad business. For several years he was assistant general passenger and freight agent of the Washington County railway, with headquarters at Calais, Maine, and had charge of the local traffic of that road. He is a Republican, and a former member of the Portland city government. Mr. Tobie has held many offices in the Masonic bodies of Portland, and belongs to Ancient Landmark Lodge and other Masonic organizations. He is a director of the Cherryfield Fair, a trustee of the Machias Fair, and is a member of a number of organizations in eastern Maine. He has many friends throughout the state.

(VI) Elbridge Tobie, son of Jonathan L. and Lydia (Parsons) Tobie, was born in New Gloucester, Maine, December 6, 1806. When a young man he located in Portland, where he lived until his death, February 4, 1884. He was a tanner, and spent almost all his business life in the Green street tannery, Portland, but for a time was interested in the tannery near Elm street. For a few years he held a position in the custom house at Portland. He was at one time a member of the city government, and for years warden of his ward. As early as 1837 he was a trustee of the Maine Charitable Mechanics Association. He attended the Baptist church. He was a quiet, unassuming man, of good ability and inflexible integrity, and in his death Portland lost a model citizen of the old school. He married Sophia Stevens, born in Westbrook, Maine, February 6, 1807, died in Portland, April 22, 1881. Children: A daughter, died in infancy; and Charles M. Tobie.

(VII) Charles M., only son of Elbridge and Sophia (Stevens) Tobie, was born in Portland, March 27, 1833, and died there in February, 1896. Like his father, he was a tanner, and his entire business life was spent in the tannery on Green street. He was partner of J. S. Ricker, and later the firm was reorganized as a stock company known as the Casco Tanning Company, Mr. Tobie being treasurer until his death. Mr. Tobie was a singularly quiet and unassertive man, engrossed in his

business and home life. Yet he was known as a man of sterling worth, and his counsel was much sought. From a modest beginning he developed an extensive and remunerative business, and enjoyed a competency. He never engaged in politics, and never was prominently identified with any fraternal organizations. He attended the First Free Baptist Church. He married Delia C. Atkins, of Portland, who survived him. Children: Son, died in infancy; and Charles F. Tobie.

(VIII) Charles Frederick, son of Charles M. and Delia C. (Atkins) Tobie, was born in Portland, March 22, 1860, and died there January 3, 1907—one of the best-known and most highly respected citizens of that place. He was educated in the public schools, graduating from the high school, and as a young man was an active member of the Portland Cadets. On attaining his majority he was elected treasurer of the Portland Kerosene Oil Company, and soon after its merger with the Standard Oil Company he entered the employ of the Berlin (New Hampshire) Mills, in the capacity of bookkeeper. On account of impaired health he returned to Portland, and in 1893 was elected city auditor, a position he held into the fourth year, when he resigned, in 1896, to succeed his father as treasurer of the Casco Tanning Company, and continued in that capacity until his death. He was active in public and community affairs, and was for several years a member of the city government. He was deeply interested in religious and educational matters. He was a member and one of the strongest supporters of the First Free Baptist Church, prominent in all its good works, and served as treasurer of the parish. He was a member of the board of overseers of Bates College, and shortly before his death was elected a director of the Portland Young Men's Christian Association. He was affiliated with Masonic bodies up to the Scottish Rite, and held many stations therein, being a past master of Ancient Landmark Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; past master of Portland Council, Royal Select Masters; and officer in Greenleaf Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and of several superior bodies; and at the time of his death was serving his second year as commander of Portland Commandery, Knights Templar, and was military inspector of the Grand Commandery of Maine. As an Odd Fellow his services and assistance were of inestimable value to one of the strongest bodies of the order in the state, at a time when certain financial irregularities threatened its very existence. In politics he was a staunch Re-

publican. He married, in 1882, Annie Lewis, daughter of Russell Lewis, of Portland, who survives him. Mr. Tobie was taken very ill quite suddenly, in Boston, January 2, 1907, with edema of the lungs, and died at his residence on State street, Portland, the following day. He was highly regarded for his many excellences of character, and his death was a distinct loss to the community.

William Cullen Bryant, who BRYANT was of this family, cast an undying halo over the name. The Bryants were a vigorous, strong-constitutioned, hard-working, hard-headed, long-lived race. They were inclined to be retiring, not seeking for public honors or political preferment, but loved the quiet of their own firesides. They were warm in amity, strong in enmity, quick to resent a wrong or insult. They were naturally given to the peaceful pursuits, but arose like men to the defence of the Union when it was imperiled.

(I) Stephen Bryant was, it is claimed, in Plymouth colony as early as 1632, and purchased land there in 1643. He was propounded as a freeman in 1653, and admitted June 6, 1654. He was constable of Duxbury in 1654, surveyor of highways in Plymouth 1658, and a juryman in 1660. He married Abigail, daughter of John Shaw, of Plymouth, and had: Abigail, John, Mary, Stephen, Sarah, Lydia and Elizabeth.

(II) John, eldest son of Stephen and Abigail (Shaw) Bryant, was born in Plymouth, April 7, 1650. The given name of his wife was Sarah; children: John, James, Ruth, Sarah, Joanna and George.

(III) John (2), eldest son of John (1) and Sarah Bryant, was born in Plymouth, September 1, 1678, and was undoubtedly that John Bryant who was in Scarborough, Maine, called by the Indians Owascoag, a place of green grass. The evacuation of Scarborough in 1690 was owing to the Indian and French troubles, and the rehabilitation took place in about 1702, from Lynn, Massachusetts. Others followed as peace was restored. In the lot were this John Bryant and his cousin David, from Plymouth. John made his will in Scarborough, October 12, 1759, and says therein: "Being sensible that I cannot continue long in this life by reason of the hurt I have this day received in my body." He lived a year beyond this, his will being probated July 7, 1760, and the estate inventoried three hundred and thirty-four pounds. The baptismal name of his wife was Mary. Children: Mary, Su-

san, Temperance, Eleanor and John, from whom the male line descends.

(IV) John (3), only son of John (2) and Mary Bryant, was of feeble constitution, for he made his will in August, 1757, and died in the following October, preceding his father, whom he appointed executor of his will. His wife, whose Christian name was Elizabeth, predeceased her husband. Children: Samuel D. and Bartholomew.

(V) Bartholomew, youngest son of John (3) and Elizabeth Bryant, was born in Scarborough, July 11, 1737. He received forty acres of land by his father's will. A great drought occurred in Scarborough in 1761, destroying the crops, and the inhabitants became uneasy, a great depletion in the population ensuing. Bartholomew was among those who helped found the town of Machias, in Washington county, Maine. His name was on the petition to the general court for the incorporation of the town. The inhabitants had previously petitioned Nova Scotia for a charter without avail. He married Ellen Brookins, of Scarborough. Children: Joseph, Thomas, Samuel, Stephen, Patience, Martha, Hannah, Rebecca, Lydia and Sarah.

(VI) Joseph, eldest son of Bartholomew and Ellen (Brookins) Bryant, was born in Machias, Maine; married (first) Lydia Beal, (second) a Miss Plummer. Lydia was the mother of: Sarah, Otis, Olive, Laura, Elmira and Asa.

(VII) Otis, eldest son of Joseph and Lydia (Beal) Bryant, was born in Machias, and was a ship-builder. He married Sarah Kilton, of Jonesborough, Maine, and was the father of George R.

(VIII) George R., son of Otis and Sarah (Kilton) Bryant, was born in Machias, and was a mill man. He married Lois M. Davis. Children: John R. J., who was in the civil war; Eldridge H., Franklin, George W., who was in the civil war; Edwin R., Elmira, Freeman R. and Rilda C. John R. J. Bryant was in the United States navy in the civil war. In 1863 he was a sailor on a merchant ship which was captured by the rebel privateer "Calhoun." The prisoners were given their choice of going to a rebel prison or joining the rebel navy. They accepted the latter alternative, and were stationed on the Mississippi river. At the capture of Fort Jackson by Farragut he, with others of the Union prisoners, took the opportunity to mutiny. They ran up a white flag. The captain of the privateer shot the Union man who pulled down the rebel flag and hoisted the flag of truce.

The rebel captain was shot by the Union prisoners.

(IX) Hon. Eldridge Heman, eldest son of George R. and Lois M. (Davis) Bryant, was born at Machias, August 17, 1843. He received a limited education, and when seventeen years old enlisted in Company H, Ninth Maine Regiment, as corporal. They were sent to Washington, D. C., thence to Hilton Head, Port Royal, and Charleston, South Carolina. They took part in the siege of Fort Sumter, and Corporal Bryant was awarded one of the United States medals "For gallant and meritorious service in the siege of Sumter in August, 1863," presented by Major-General Gilmore in command. In the spring of 1863 the regiment came back to Hilton Head, and was in the brigade formed by General George C. Strong, taking part in the siege of Morris Island. They were also in the army of the James, under General B. F. Butler, at the storming of Petersburg, and at the capture of Fort Fisher. Corporal Bryant's time having expired, he enlisted at Block Island, and was at Drury's Bluff, where he was wounded in the side, having previously been shot in the foot before Petersburg. Corporal Bryant was with his regiment at the capture of Wilmington, North Carolina, was stationed at Magnolia, that state, and was at Raleigh, North Carolina, at its occupation by General Sherman. He was mustered out with his regiment in July, 1865, at Raleigh, as lieutenant, having been commissioned lieutenant in spring of 1864. After the war he went to Chicago, and was employed as a journeyman carpenter. Returning to Machias, about 1867, he bought out the sash and blind factory of G. Harris Foster. In 1883 he was appointed special deputy in the custom house at Machias, and was made collector of the port of Machias by President Harrison. In 1901 he was appointed postmaster of Machias by President McKinley, receiving a reappointment at the hands of President Roosevelt, which position he still fills to the general satisfaction of the public. Lieutenant Bryant is a member of Harwood Lodge, No. 91, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is past master; of Washington Chapter, No. 16, of which he is past high priest; of St. Elmo Commandery, Knights Templar, No. 18, of which he is past eminent commander, and also a member of Delta Lodge of Perfection. He was one of the charter members of Bradbury Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he is past commander, and has been one of the council of administration of the Department of

Maine, Grand Army of the Republic. He is a Republican, and has filled all the important town offices. He and his family attend the Methodist church, and he is treasurer of the society. Mr. Bryant was married to Nettie, daughter of Jepheneh and Catherine (Waso) Allen, of Addison, Maine. Children: Carl Harris, Mildred Eva, Myron Eldridge, Leonard and Richard Fanker. They are all pupils in the public schools of Machias.

(I) Thomas Perkins, immigrant ancestor, born in England about 1600, died in York county, Maine, 1661. He lived either at Scarborough or Cape Porpoise. His inventory amounted to thirty pounds. He bought a lot of land at Blue Point, of Captain Bonington.

(II) Thomas (2) son of Thomas (1) Perkins, was born in 1628, probably in England. He was living in Dover, New Hampshire, in 1665; took the oath of fidelity and allegiance in 1660. He gave land to his son Nathaniel by deed dated April 25, 1693. In 1681 he had a grant of land at Cape Porpoise, Maine. Children: 1. Captain Thomas, mentioned below. 2. Nathaniel. Perhaps others.

(III) Captain Thomas (3), son of Thomas (2) Perkins, was born about 1660. The land granted to his father in 1681 was later confirmed to him. He lived in Portsmouth and was allotted a seat in the meeting-house there in 1693. He removed from Portsmouth, or the adjacent town of Greenland, and settled in Kennebunkport in 1720. He bought of the heirs of William Reynolds all the land between Kennebunk river and a line running from Bass Cove through the great pond to the sea. He had to pay extra for his property on account of a defective title. As an heir of Thomas Perkins, he was a proprietor of the town and had land laid out to him in 1720. He built a garrison house by Butler's rocks, near the site of William Reynolds' house. He is called Captain Thomas Perkins in the records. One difficulty in the genealogy of this family is the fact that another Thomas Perkins came about the same time to Kennebunkport. Each had a son Thomas, a grandson Thomas, and a great-grandson Thomas; each of the pioneers held the same offices in the town. The other Thomas was an ensign, came from Topsfield, Massachusetts, about 1719, was town clerk, tavern-keeper many years; married Mary Wildes, of Topsfield, who died April 1, 1742, aged fifty-seven. Children of Captain Thomas Perkins, born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, or vicinity.

Children: 1. John, has no descendants in Kennebunk. 2. Thomas Jr., mentioned below. 3. Lemuel, married Hannah Hutchins; no children. 4. Samuel, married Willie Bond and had son Thomas. 5. George, married Hannah Hutchins. 6. Alverson. 7. Zachery. 8. Mary, married George Murphy. 9. Chasy, married James Deshon.

(IV) Thomas (4), son of Thomas (3) Perkins, was born in Portsmouth, or Greenland, in 1700; married Lydia Harding. He died February 22, 1852, aged fifty-two. He was in the French and Indian war with his company at Louisburg in 1745; was wrecked going to Annapolis in 1747. He erected his house at Kennebunkport about 1730. The place is now owned by Tristram J. Perkins, or his heirs. Tradition tells us that he was a king's surveyor. Children: 1. Eliphalet, died 1776; married Mary Perkins, daughter of Ensign Thomas Perkins. 2. Abner, married Sally Robinson; children: i. Daniel, married Hannah Stone and Eunice Thompson; ii. Abner Jr., married Mary Stone; iii. Jotham, married Olive Hill; iv. Stephen, married Alice Stone; v. Jacob, married Elizabeth Hill; vi. Anna, married Benjamin Stone; vii. Sally, married James D. Hill—all married from the two families Hill and Stone. 3. John, married Mehitable Goodwin, only child, Hitty, married General John Lord. 4. Thomas, mentioned below. 5. George, married Mary Lord, removed to Wells; had a large family. 6. James, married (first) Sally Hovey, (second) Hannah Cort; children: James, Ruth, Thomas, John, Joshua, died at sea; Ebenezer, Lydia, Lucy; children of second wife: Joshua, Tristram J., Mary. 7. Mary, married Samuel Robinson.

(V) Thomas (5), son of Thomas (4) Perkins, was born in 1732 and died at Kennebunkport, November 8, 1820, aged eighty-eight. He married Sarah Baxter, who died December 26, 1811, aged seventy years. Children: 1. Esther, married Thomas Perkins, of the other Perkins family. 2. Lydia, married John Blunt. 3. Thomas, mentioned below. 4. Sarah, married Benjamin Perkins and John Blunt. 5. Mary. 6. Samuel Bourne. 7. John, married Sally Low.

(VI) Thomas (6), son of Thomas (5) Perkins, was born in Kennebunkport about 1770. In 1798 the ship "Sally," of Kennebunkport, was owned by Thomas Perkins, of Kennebunkport, and Thomas Perkins Jr. The brig "Fanny" in the same year was owned by Joseph Perkins, Thomas Perkins and others. Thomas Perkins, one of the several mentioned,

was a representative to the general court in 1768 and later. He married Olive Perkins. Children: Abner Francis, and Thomas Simon, mentioned below.

(VII) Thomas Simon, son of Thomas (6) Perkins, was born in Kennebunkport, died there in 1855. He was educated in the public schools of Kennebunkport, but early in life began to follow the sea. He conducted a small farm for a time, but again returned to the life of a mariner, and died at New Orleans while on a voyage. In politics he was a Democrat. He married (second) Mary Mann, born at Dayton, Maine, 1816, died 1883. Child of first wife: 1. Edward, died in 1847. Children of second wife: 2. Francis Abner, enlisted in the Fourteenth Regiment of Maine Volunteers in the civil war. 3. Thomas Jefferson, enlisted in the Fifteenth Maine Volunteer Regiment and died in the service during the civil war, in South Carolina. 4. Susan, mentioned below.

(VIII) Susan, daughter of Thomas Simon Perkins, was born in Kennebunkport, Maine, 1849, and was reared in Dayton, Maine, where she attended the public schools. She married, October, 1882, Warren Bryant, who was born in Biddeford, Maine, 1831, died in 1896. He was educated in the public schools of Biddeford and at Thornton Academy, of Saco, Maine. He was a dealer in paints and oils at Saco, Maine, spending his later years in attending to his real estate, in which he invested heavily. He was a Democrat in politics and served on the board of aldermen for some years. The only child of Warren and Susan (Perkins) Bryant is Ethel Myra Bryant, born December, 1890, attended Thornton Academy for two years, and is now a student in St. Gabriel's school, Peekskill, New York.

The surname Randall is a shortened form of the personal name Randolph, which was in general use before the time of the Norman Conquest, and is found in the Domesday Book belonging to no less than thirty-three different men. From 1120 to 1232 the name belonged to three famous Earls of Chester, England. We find a St. Radulphus, Bishop of Bourges, as early as 888, and among the Northmen the personal name Rondolfr (a house-wolf) from the earliest times. The name is spelled Ralph, Ranulph, Ranulf, Radulphus, Roff and Rauffe.

(I) Richard Randall, immigrant ancestor, was born in England and was an early settler of Dover, New Hampshire. He served under

Captain Moseley in King Philip's war. He received from his brother-in-law, Richard Tozer, the portion of his wife, Elizabeth (Tozer) Randall. He was residing at Cape Porpoise in 1698 and was doubtless a fisherman. Children: 1. Richard, born 1659, mentioned below. 2. Sarah, born 1661.

(II) Richard (2), only son known of Richard (1) Randall, was born in 1659 at Dover, or vicinity, in Maine. His first wife died April 16, 1703-04. He married (second), April 10, 1705 (by Rev. John Pike), Elizabeth Blanchard. He lived at Dover, and in 1707 and 1711 was highway surveyor there. (Possibly his son Richard, though no Jr. was used in the record.) Children: 1. Richard, married, September 4, 1718, Sarah Brown; joined the Dover church October 18, 1719; children: i. Richard, born November 8, 1719, died January 11, 1719-20; ii. Sarah, born September 7, 1721. 2. Nathaniel, died at Dover, March 9, 1748-49, in his fifty-fourth year; married Mary Hodgden, who died January 3, 1775, in her sixty-sixth year. 3. Samuel, mentioned below. 4. William, married Hannah Mason, daughter of Peter Mason, February 2, 1724-25.

(III) Samuel, son of Richard (2) Randall, was born in Dover, or vicinity, about 1695; married, at Dover, December 30, 1720, Elizabeth Mayfield. (Also given Maxfield.) He resided in that part of the town set off as Somersworth and was one of the original petitioners for incorporation, in April, 1729. He was corporal in the company of Captain Thomas Wallingford, in the old French and Indian war, in 1746. Their three eldest children were baptized in the Dover church, April 7, 1728: 1. Mary. 2. Samuel, settled in Somersworth, married, 1752, Martha Roberts. 3. Eliphalet, mentioned below. 4. Elizabeth, baptized February 23, 1729.

(IV) Eliphalet, son of Samuel Randall, was born in Dover, New Hampshire, about 1727, and was baptized with his brother and sister in the Dover church, April 7, 1728. He married Lydia Rollins, of Somersworth, where his father also lived. He settled in the adjacent town of Berwick, Maine. Children, born in Berwick: John, Lydia, Sarah, Jeremiah, Elizabeth, James, mentioned below; Stephen, Deborah, Martha, Mary, Hulda, Richard, Jotham.

(V) James, son of Eliphalet Randall, was born in Berwick, October 27, 1758, died May 15, 1821. He was a soldier in the revolution, a private in Captain Silas Wild's company, Colonel Edmund Phinney's regiment, at the

garrison at St. George, in 1776. He married, December 16, 1779, Mary Shorey, of Berwick, born August 17, 1763. He lived in Berwick and Limington. Children, born in Berwick: 1. Nancy, married Isaac Jones, February 9, 1803, had six children. 2. John, born September 4, 1783, married Sarah Hanson, had six children. 3. Mary, born November 8, 1785, married Caleb Cole, had four children. 4. Huldah, born April 22, 1788, married Silas Hanson, had nine children. 5. Jacob, born June 20, 1790, married Mary Pierce, had four children. 6. Eliphalet, born May 28, 1794, married Eunice Stuart, had two children. 7. Isaiah, born August 20, 1797, married Eunice Bean, had four children. 8. Noah, born September 17, 1800, mentioned below. 9. Hannah, born October 28, 1802, died March 23, 1887. 10. Edward Burroughs, born September 26, 1808, died February 2, 1889; married (first) Ellen M. Powers, one child; married (second), December 14, 1834, Rebecca Sawyer, born October 15, 1807; died March 12, 1891; had six children.

(VI) Noah, son of James Randall, born in Limington, September 17, 1800, died April 26, 1867. He married, October 5, 1819, Ruth Haley, born September 1, 1800, died March 9, 1879, daughter of William Haley. He lived in Limington; by occupation was a farmer. Children: 1. Cynthia, born February 21, 1821, died November 26, 1893. 2. Nancy, born December 13, 1822, died November 19, 1891. 3. Noah, born December 1, 1825, mentioned below. 4. James H., born January 22, 1829, died August 9, 1846. 5. Mary Jane, born July 22, 1831. 6. Charles E., born May 30, 1834. 7. Daniel Haley, born October 10, 1839.

(VII) Noah Jr. (2), son of Noah (1) Randall, born at Limington, December 1, 1825, died May 29, 1905. He married, December, 1844, Susan Huntress, born in Hiram, Maine, November 22, 1826, died November 8, 1887, daughter of Temple C. and Eunice (Goodwin) Huntress, of Hiram. Noah Randall was educated in the public schools of his native town, and became a school-teacher. His main occupation in life was farming, however. He occupied the old homestead on which he was born most of his active life. He spent one year in Saco, Maine, and in that time helped to build the first dam constructed there. In politics he was a Republican and was interested in public affairs. He was selectman of Limington for several years. He was a prominent member of the Free Will Baptist church, at South Limington. Children, born

at Limington: 1. John James, born October 15, 1849, engaged in the business of manufacturing carriages at Amesbury, Massachusetts; married Sarah E. Lane, of Amesbury; children: i. Mabel, married Charles Wardroupe; ii. George Edward, married Lillian McNutt; iii. Lena, married Charles Howe, of Brockton, Massachusetts; iv. Sarah Louise. 2. Emily Jane, born December 10, 1850, married Alvin Moulton; children: Hattie C. Moulton, Hardy Alvin Moulton, Olive Keats Moulton. 3. Benjamin F., married Emma Scammon; children: i. Susia M., teacher at Dayton; ii. Albert. 4. Eunice A., born January 20, 1855, married Charles E. Scammon, of Hollis, Maine; two sons and two daughters. 5. Simeon, resides on the old homestead at Limington; children of first wife: Addie, Grace, Lizzie, child died in infancy; by second marriage: Marion, George Fred. 6. Dr. Charles L., married Sophia Tuckfield, of New York; Dr. Randall resides and practices at Waldoborough, Maine. 7. Jesse A., mentioned below.

(VIII) Dr. Jesse A., son of Noah (2) Randall Jr., was born in Limington, December 6, 1863. He was educated there in the public schools, at Limington Academy and at the Maine Medical School of Bowdoin College, graduating with the degree of M. D. in the class of 1888. After being six months on the staff of the Boston City Hospital, he located at West Newfield, Maine, where he practiced his profession two years. He then removed to Waterborough, Maine. After about two years there he removed to Old Orchard, Maine, where he has had his office since. Dr. Randall is a Republican in politics. He has been a member of the school committee three years and health officer ten years. He is a member of Mystic Tie Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Saco, Maine; of Atlantic Lodge of Odd Fellows, Old Orchard. He is a Methodist in religion. He married, February 27, 1892, Lillian Libby Small, daughter of Butler Libby, of Waterborough. They have one child, Forrest Brooks, born July 12, 1897.

The name Randall appears early and often in the records of New England towns. Philip Randall was a pioneer settler of Dorchester, Massachusetts, before May 14, 1634, for he was made a freeman on that day. Richard Randall was in Saco, Maine, as early as 1659. The names of a score of other Randalls are recorded in the annals of New England, who were heads of families before 1700.

The Randalls of this article may be descended from Richard, of Saco.

(I) Isaac Randall resided in Freeport, in which city his death occurred. He married Elizabeth Cummings, who died in Portland, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Cummings, of Freeport, the former of whom was born May 15, 1774. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Randall: Amanda, Ascenath, Malleville, Mary, Clara E., Joseph Perley, John Freeman and Albert Isaac.

(II) John Freeman, seventh child and second son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Cummings) Randall, was born in Freeport, May 20, 1839, and died in Portland, Maine, November 7, 1894. He attended the public schools of Freeport, and after completing his studies went to Portland, to learn the trade of ship-carpenter with his uncle, John Cummings. After completing his apprenticeship he shipped on board a vessel and made a voyage to Mobile, Alabama, and was there employed on the city water-works, of which he had charge during the winter of 1859-60. Returning to Portland, he worked at his trade until the outbreak of the slave-holders' rebellion. He was then about twenty-two years old, strong, brave and patriotic, and offered his services for the defence of the Union. He became a private in the Portland Rifle Guards, which organization became Company E of the First Maine Volunteer Infantry, which was mustered into service for a period of three months, May 3, 1861, and was stationed at Meridian Hill; he was mustered out the same year. He soon formed a partnership with Henry McAllister, under the firm name of Randall & McAllister, and engaged in the coal trade. Subsequently Edward H. Sargent took an interest for a short time, but in 1884 Mr. Randall became sole proprietor of the business, which has always been conducted under the old name of Randall & McAllister. The management and development of what probably was and is the largest business of the kind in New England, illustrated the splendid ability of Mr. Randall as a merchant. Beginning with a very limited capital, he built up a business that gave employment to a number of vessels, varying from eight hundred to one thousand, requiring from eight thousand to ten thousand men to navigate them, and gave him the well-merited title of the "coal king of New England." When he began business the coal trade was in its infancy—a small and insignificant trade—which he fostered and developed until it became one of the leading industries of the New England country. The coal he dealt in em-

braced both anthracite and bituminous, and was shipped from Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York to Portland and other parts of Maine, and to a limited extent to St. John, New Brunswick. The cargoes received at Portland were deposited in two great pockets, one on his own wharf and the other, built and owned by him, on the wharf of the New York and Boston steamers. From these pockets he not only supplied the local trade, but sent large quantities by rail into the interior towns of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. About one-half Mr. Randall's shipments was bituminous coal, and among his largest customers in that line were the Maine Central and Grand Trunk railways and the various steamers sailing from Portland.

The building up of this great business in thirty-three years proved conclusively that Mr. Randall, though not born to riches nor trained in mercantile pursuits, was a person of self-confidence, resolution, energy, tenacity of purpose, tact, sagacity, unsullied integrity and superior business ability, which secured and retained the entire confidence of the business world. Besides his private business, he was associated with some other enterprises. He was a director in the Casco National Bank, the Eastern Forge, and the Portland Company, a corporation engaged in the manufacture of machinery, and was a trustee of the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary. In the last-named institution he was much interested, and to it he left a legacy at his death, which he intended to be of lasting benefit. He was a Republican in political sentiment, but confined himself chiefly to his special field of activity, though he did fill a place in the city council in 1872 and 1873. He took more interest in the fraternal orders, and was a member of Portland Lodge, No. 1, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Mt. Vernon Royal Arch Chapter; Portland Commandery, Knights Templar; Beacon Lodge, No. 67, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Michigonne Encampment.

Mr. Randall married, January 1, 1862, Elvira Small, born in Portland, February 19, 1839, daughter of Eli and Elmira K. (Hood) Sargent, of Anisquam, formerly Cape Ann, Massachusetts (see Sargent). Children: 1. Mabel Ascenath, born May 9, 1863, married Henry F. Merrill (see Merrill). 2. Clifford Stowers, born May 8, 1865, mentioned below. 3. John Howard, born in Portland, June 12, 1867, mentioned below. 4. Maude Havens, born March 1, 1870, married William L. Taylor (see Taylor III). 5. Grace Ethel, born January 3, 1874, unmarried. 6. Ernest Ar-

thur, born January 3, 1876, mentioned below. 7. Marion Stanwood, born October 3, 1879, married John D. Baile of Montreal, Canada; two children: Marion and Elizabeth. 8. Claire Elizabeth, born November 24, 1881, married Harry W. Lothrop (see Lothrop).

(III) Clifford Stowers, second child and eldest son of John Freeman and Elvira Small (Sargent) Randall, was born in Portland, May 8, 1865. He obtained his primary education in the public schools of Portland, and at an early age went west on account of ill health, spending some years there and continuing his studies in private schools. On his return to his native city he took a position in his father's business, which he filled until the incorporation of the business of Randall & McAllister. He was then elected vice-president of the Randall-McAllister Coal Company, and has since performed the duties of that position. He is a Republican, but has no political ambition. In religious belief he is a Congregationalist. He takes an active interest in athletic sports and outdoor events, and is a member of the Country, Portland Athletic and the Portland Yacht clubs, and the Portland Power Boat and the Great Pond associations. He married Rena Foster Merrill, daughter of Clinton Merrill. They have one child, John Freeman, born March 25, 1905.

(III) John Howard, second son and third child of John Freeman and Elvira Small (Sargent) Randall, was born in Portland, June 12, 1867. Attended the public schools of Portland, and is living on a farm at Harrison, Maine, of five hundred acres of land, and gives his time to its management. He has an interest in the Randall-McAllister Coal Company, of Portland. He married Lida A. Traf-ton, in 1897.

(III) Ernest Arthur, sixth child and third son of John Freeman and Elvira Small (Sargent) Randall, was born in Portland, January 3, 1876. He attended the Portland public schools and later the Phillips Exeter Academy, graduating from the latter institution in 1896. Immediately after completing his literary training, he entered the service of his father in the coal business, in which he has ever since been employed. When the firm was incorporated, Ernest A. Randall became president of the concern. He shares the religious and political predilections of the family, votes the Republican ticket and worships with the Congregationalists. He has no affiliation with secret societies, but is a member of the following named clubs: Country, Portland Athletic, Portland Gun, Portland Canoe, Portland

Power Boat, Portland Yacht, and the Boston Athletic Association, of Boston. He married Edna M. Mills, born 1878, daughter of William G. and Georgiana Mills. Children: 1. Elizabeth Mills, born November 27, 1903. 2. Eleanor M., November 17, 1906.

The family
MAC DONALD or McDonald of Mac-Donald or McDonald is descended from one of the oldest and most important clans in Scotland, the chiefs of the clan being descended from Somerled, Thane of Argyle, sometimes called "King of the Isles." He flourished in the twelfth century. The McDonnell family come from the same progenitor, and are also descended from Donald, "Lord of the Isles," and were living in County Clare, Ireland, more than two hundred years. The name is often spelled also McDonald and McDaniels. The progenitors of the MacDonald family of America came from Glencoe, Scotland, and landed on Cape Cod.

(I) John McDonald, ancestor of the American family, probably went to Wells, Maine, in 1726. He was in the war against the Indians, and finally went to Gorham, Maine, where he settled on a farm in the western part of the town, on a farm adjoining that of the late William Warren. He died there May 9, 1768. He married Susanna ———. Children, the three eldest probably born in York, Maine: 1. John Jr., married, February 25, 1762, Joanna Rounds, of Buxton. 2. Charles, born about 1742, mentioned below. 3. Robert, January 8, 1744, married, July 1, 1770, Mary Kendrick. 4. Mary, May 10, 1746. 5. Joseph, September 3, 1748, married (published November 16 1776) Sarah Towle. 6. Peletiah, May 2, 1754, married (first) Elizabeth ———; (second) Dorcas Stuart. 7. Abner, married Polly Wiswell, of Falmouth (published July 21, 1781).

(II) Charles, son of John McDonald, was born in York, Maine, about 1742. He owned the thirty-acre lot numbered fifty-three which he exchanged with John Cressey for a farm west of Little River, near where David Warren lived. Deacon Allen, in his diary, records the marriage of "Charles McDaniels." He was a private in Captain McLellan's company, Colonel Mitchell's regiment, and took part in the Bagaduce expedition in the revolution. He married, in Gorham, January 21, 1762, Priscilla Davis, of Gorham, probably daughter of Captain Simon and Priscilla (Hamblen) Davis, of Barnstable, and sister of the first

wife of Zephaniah Harding. Children: 1. Meribah, born November 21, 1763, married, February 28, 1788, Cornelius Bramhall. 2. Susanna, July 21, 1766. 3. Nancy, August 10, 1769, married, October 11, 1792, William Dyer. 4. Simon Davis, August 19, 1773, mentioned below. 5. Jacob, November 14, 1775, married (intention published) September 17, 1799, Betsey Morse, of Gray, Maine. 6. Charles, May 16, 1777. 7. Joseph, November 23, 1779. 8. Mary, January 26, 1782. 9. Elizabeth, November 24, 1785.

(III) Simon Davis, son of Charles McDonald, was born August 19, 1773. He was a mariner. He owned a part of the hundred-acre lot 64, on the Flaggy Meadow road, where he probably lived. This he sold July 8, 1802, to Joseph Cressey, and removed to Madison, Maine, after his second marriage, where he died. He married (first) July 16, 1800, Betty Sarah (?) Brown, probably daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Brown. He married (second) Mrs. Veazey. Children of first wife: 1. Joseph, born September 19, 1801. 2. George, December 29, 1802, mentioned below. 3. Charles, died young. 4. Benjamin. 5. Fannie. 6. Mary. 7. Hannah. 8. Nancy. Child of second wife: 9. Charles.

(IV) George, son of Simon Davis McDonald, was born in Belfast, December 29, 1802, died February 14, 1885. He had a common school education, and followed farming and shoemaking for an occupation. He worked at shoemaking for forty years, and died on the place in Belfast where he lived all his life. He was originally a Democrat in politics, but later a Republican. He had been a member of the board of aldermen of Belfast. He was a member of the Free Masons, at Belfast. He married, in 1826, Sarah Wardwell Hutchins, born in Penobscot, Maine, April 6, 1806, died in Belfast, February 14, 1890. She was daughter of Captain William Hutchins, who fought under Washington in the revolution. Mr. Hutchins was a man of remarkable strength of mind and body. He crossed the bay of Belfast in an open boat, rowing for a part of the way, when he was eighty-two years old. He was in the second year of his second century when he died, and was probably the last surviving soldier of the revolution. Children of George and Sarah W. McDonald: 1. Sarah B., married (first) James Emerson; (second) Sherburne Sleeper; resides at Belfast. 2. George A., married Hannah Rider; died 1904. 3. Charles D., married Julia Jordan; died 1906. 4. Fannie H., married Samuel W. Ripley. 5. Henry H.,

married Sarah Ellen Dyer; resides at Belfast. 6. Lucius Franklin, mentioned below. 7. William O., married Annie Austin; died 1893; served in the civil war, Twenty-sixth Maine Regiment. 8. Horace E., mentioned below. 9. Simon Edgar, married Jane Pater-son; resides in Belfast; was captain in the navy during the civil war. 10. Anna Arde-lia, died 1902, unmarried.

(V) Lucius Franklin, son of George Mc-Donald, was born in Belfast, September 14, 1837. He attended the public schools there, and at the age of thirteen became clerk in his father's and brother's shoe-store at Ellsworth, Maine, remaining for four years. He then went to Augusta, Maine, to learn the trade of harnessmaker. A year later he removed to Boston and completed his time as apprentice there. In 1860 he returned to Belfast and engaged in the harness business on his own account. The business prospered and after a time he purchased the business of his brothers, Henry H. and Horace E. McDonald. In 1893 he purchased his present store, and has car-ried on a successful business up to the pres-ent time. He is a Republican in politics and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln for president. He was alderman of Belfast for two years; was elected mayor in 1890, and had a very creditable administration. He is a member of the Timothy Chase Lodge of Free Masons, Belfast. He and his wife were mem-bers of the Unitarian church. He married, December 25, 1871, Emma F., of Belfast, born 1842, died March 7, 1901, daughter of Nehe-miah Abbott, a distinguished attorney and congressman, who was born in Sidney, Maine, March 29, 1804, died in Belfast, July 26, 1877; married, June 28, 1836, Caroline Williams Belcher, born October 18, 1812, at Farming-ton, died June 17, 1883; they settled at Calais, Maine, but removed to Belfast in 1840, where Mr. Abbott built a large brick residence; children: Caroline B. Abbott, born 1837, died 1883; Howard Abbott, died at the age of twenty; Clifford B. Abbott; Annie Gill Abbott, married Walter H. West, and died October 8, 1884; Emma F. Abbott, married Lucius F. McDonald; Henry Abbott, died at the age of six. Mr. Abbott was a tall man, six feet and two inches, and quite thin; he was a very popular lawyer, and seriously impaired his health by overwork. He was son of Asa and Hepsibah (Brooks) Abbott, grandson of Jo-seph and Sarah (White) Abbott. Joseph Ab-bott was a lineal descendant of George Abbott, of Andover, Massachusetts, through his son Nehemiah and grandson Nehemiah Abbott.

Lucius L. McDonald resides in the home at 2 Congress street, which was his wife's home in her youth, having been given to her at the death of her parents. He has no children.

(V) Colonel Horace E., son of George Mc-Donald, was born in Belfast, October 21, 1842. He received his education in the public schools, and when only ten years of age began to work at shoemaking, pegging shoes with his father. At the age of eighteen he learned the trade of harnessmaker, working at that business for a year. He then sold out his business, and at the age of twenty-one entered the employ of Calvin Hervey, a jeweler, with whom he re-mained nine years. The following two years he spent in the same business at Rockland, Maine. In 1873 he bought out H. J. Locke, a jeweler, of Belfast, and opened a store in the Masonic block there, where he carried on a successful business for sixteen years. In 1880 he entered into a partnership with William H. Brown in the ship-building business, and in 1893 he sold his jeweler's store, to give his whole attention to the ship-building business. He was an officer of the staff of Governor Burleigh four years, and is a Republican in politics. He was city marshal eight years, chief engineer four years. He is a member of Timothy Chase Royal Arch Chapter, the R. S. M., and Palestine Commandery, Knights Templar, No. 14. His residence at 14 Church street was purchased by him in 1884. He mar-ried (first) November 6, 1871, Dasie, daugh-ter of William H. and Mary F. (Field) Brown. She was a clever oil and crayon por-trait artist, and died June 22, 1892, aged thirty-nine years. He married (second) No-vember 6, 1895, Lillian Treat, daughter of Myrick M. and Caroline A. (Walker) Bil-lings, of Deer Isle. Her father was a ship-car-penter.

The significance of this name is not far to seek. It undoubtedly belongs to that large class derived from natural objects; and was probably ap-plied in primitive times to dwellers on a peak or mountain-top. The English form of the patronymic is Peake, and among the present representatives of the name are Major Mal-colm Peake, of the British army, Colonel Wal-ter Ancell Peake, a landowner, and Dr. Ar-thur S. Peake, professor of Biblical Exegesis at Victoria University, Manchester. In Amer-ica Elmore Elliott Peake, of Illinois, is well known among the younger authors and maga-zine contributors. Among the early settlers of this country was Benjamin Peake, who was

at Stratford, Connecticut, in 1669; Christopher Peake, who was at Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1635; and William Peaks, who was at Scituate, Massachusetts, in 1643. He was the ancestor of the following line, which seems to be the only one in America which has always spelled the name with an *s*.

(I) William Peaks, first American ancestor, bore arms at Scituate, Massachusetts, in 1643. He bought lands of "Goody Woodfield," widow of John Woodfield. His house was at Hoop-pole Neck, on the east of the "stepping stones" way, where his descendants lived for many subsequent generations. In 1650 he married Mrs. Judith Litchfield, widow of Lawrence Litchfield, who had previously been the widow of John Allen (1). To William and Judith (Allen) (Litchfield) Peaks were born three children: Israel, 1655; Eleazer, 1657; and William (2), whose sketch follows.

(II) William (2), son of William (1) and Judith (Allen) (Litchfield) Peaks, was born at Scituate, Massachusetts, in 1662, and died in 1717. By his father's will he received lands in Showamet, probably in the neighborhood of Scituate. According to his will, his wife was named Jean, and, besides his sons, he remembers his daughter, Thankful Daman, and also Hannah, Judith, Sarah, Penelope and Susanna, who were presumably unmarried. The records are somewhat confused in regard to his sons; but according to one statement he had three: Philip, Israel and William (3), who is mentioned below. In his will William (2) speaks of Eleazer; and it is quite probable that this might have been a fourth son, as Eleazer, son of Israel and grandson of William (2) Peaks, was not born till 1736.

(III) William (3), son of William (2) and Jean Peaks, was born about 1790, probably at Scituate, Massachusetts. The only information we have concerning him is that he was the father of William (4).

(IV) William (4), son of William (3) Peaks, was born in 1719, probably at Scituate, Massachusetts.

(V) Israel, probably a son of William (4) Peaks, was born in Massachusetts in 1768, and died at Dedham, Maine, in 1865. He probably lived at various places along the coast, as some of his children were born at Gloucester, Massachusetts. He married — Coombs, and their children were, Benjamin, Samuel, Joshua, F. William, whose sketch follows, Deborah, Annie, Sally and Serena.

(VI) F. William, fourth son of Israel and — (Coombs) Peaks, was born at Gloucester, Massachusetts, in 1801, died at Dedham,

Maine, December 2, 1844. He obtained a common school education, and afterwards went into the mill business, having charge of lumber and saw mills. He was a Democrat in politics. In 1818 F. William Peaks married Betsy Billington, who was born in 1801, and died in 1871. They had children: Josiah F., John B., Lucinda H., Almira S., William G., Thomas J., Joseph B.

(VII) William Greenleaf, son of William (2) and Betsy (Billington) Peaks, was born at Dedham, Maine, January 14, 1829. He was engaged in the mill business most of his life, and operated sawmills both at West Oldtown and Hudson, Maine. When the war broke out he was living at West Old Town, and he enlisted from there in the First Maine Cavalry, October 21, 1861, being discharged for disability, August 5, 1862. He was drafted March 6, 1865, and discharged May 13, 1865, on account of close of war. He married, May 1, 1850, Alice Chitman, daughter of James and Mary (Turner) Porter; she was born at Milton, now Greenville, Maine, December 27, 1832, died January 5, 1868. Children: 1. Amanda Ella, born in Kirkland, now Hudson, February 11, 1852, married Fred Hanson. 2. William Melville, mentioned below. 3. Helen Frances, born in Kirkland, February 27, 1855, married Augustus MacMahon.

(VIII) William Melville, only son of William Greenleaf and Alice C. (Porter) Peaks, was born at Hudson, formerly Kirkland, Maine, July 31, 1853. He received a common school education, and when a boy began working on the railroad. He worked with the construction gang, building the Bangor and Piscataquis Railway, 1868 to 1870, and also as fireman on construction train during the building of the Belfast branch. When eighteen years of age he was fireman on the Pullman train between Bangor and Portland, from 1876 to 1882 he was engaged in business, steam and gas fitting. Beginning in 1882 he was continuously in the employ of the Maine Central railroad, serving as locomotive engineer from 1885 to 1905, when he was injured by an accident at Dexter, Maine, which incapacitated him from further railroad work. Since that time he has been living on a farm at Foxcraft. Mr. Peaks is a Republican in politics, and belongs to Oriental Lodge, No. 60, Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Bangor, and also to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. On December 31, 1876, William Melville Peaks married Julia Etta, daughter of Alfred and Julia E. Hunter, of Burnham, Maine. She was born February 18, 1854, died December 8,

1893. Children: Alfred R., whose sketch follows; and Alice Mabel, born May 26, 1884, married Soranus S. Bradford, 1907. Mr. Bradford is a hotel-keeper at East Millinocket, Maine.

(IX) Alfred Rio, only son of William Melville and Julia E. (Hunter) Peaks, was born at Bangor, Maine, July 13, 1878, and attended Foxcroft Academy and the University of Maine for one year. He read law in the office of Willis E. Parsons, of Foxcroft, and was admitted to the bar at the February term, 1900. During that year he was elected register of probate for Piscataquis county, and is now serving his second term in that office. Mr. Peaks is a Republican in politics, and belongs to the Congregational church. He is also a member of the Royal Arcanum.

(VII) Thomas Jefferson, son of F. William and Betsy (Billington) Peaks, was born at Dedham, Maine, March 30, 1834. He was educated in the common schools, and afterward went into the lumber business. When a young man he worked for seven years in the mills of the Norcross Lumber Company at Lowell, Massachusetts. About 1859 he went to Charleston, Maine, and began keeping a country store. In 1862 he enlisted from Charleston in the Twenty-second Regiment of Maine Volunteers, Company E, and was at the siege of Port Hudson and at the battle of Irish Bend. He was mustered out in August, 1863, and returned to his business at Charleston, Maine. He sold out to his son in 1906 after forty-six years of continuous service as a country merchant. Mr. Peaks is a Republican in politics, and has served as selectman, town clerk, representative to the legislature in 1872-73, state senator in 1876-77, and as county commissioner from 1882 to 1888. When in the legislature he served on the committee on military affairs in the house and senate, and also on the committee on temperance. He was appointed postmaster at Charleston on October 17, 1871, and has served in that position ever since (1908) with the exception of the interim of Cleveland's administration. He is a member of the Olive Branch Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Charleston, is past master, and for seven years was district deputy. He is a member of Eli Parkman Post, No. 119, Grand Army of the Republic, at Corinth, Maine. On November 7, 1856, at Lowell, Massachusetts, Thomas Jefferson Peaks was united in marriage to Rebecca L., daughter of Ahijah Ring, of Deerfield, New Hampshire. She was born December 29, 1833, died August 30, 1888. Her father served in

the war of 1812. Thomas J. and Rebecca L. (Ring) Peaks had one child, Henry W., whose sketch follows.

(VIII) Henry W., only child of Thomas Jefferson and Rebecca L. (Ring) Peaks, was born at Lowell, Massachusetts, September 17, 1858, and when an infant was taken by his parents to Charleston, Maine. He was educated in the schools of that town, at Kent's Hill Seminary and at the University of Maine. He was graduated from the latter institution in 1879. For two years he was a commercial traveler for a dry goods house, and then came to Charleston to assist his father in the store. In 1906 he bought out his father's interest, and has since conducted the business alone. He is a Republican in politics, and has been town clerk for fifteen years, and has also served on the county committee. He is past master of Olive Branch Lodge of Free Masons at Charleston; is a member of Corinthian Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at East Corinth, Maine; and a member of Bangor Lodge, No. 7, Ancient Order of United Workmen. On February 22, 1888, Henry W. Peaks married Mary E., daughter of Enoch D. Chapman, of Exeter, Maine. They have two children: Sarah R., born December 2, 1889, died from an accident at the age of six years. Blanche M., January 1, 1892, a member of the class of 1909, Higgins Classical Institute at Charleston.

(For early generations see preceding sketch.)

(VII) Joseph Bradford, youngest
PEAKS son of F. William (6) and Betsey (Billington) Peaks, was born at Charleston, Maine, September 21, 1839, and was educated in the common schools of his native town, and at the academies of Charleston and East Corinth. When a young man he went to Lowell, Massachusetts, with his elder brother, Thomas J. Peaks, and upon the breaking out of the civil war, Joseph B. Peaks enlisted in the Sixth Massachusetts regiment for three months. On receiving his discharge he re-enlisted in the First Maine Cavalry. He served till 1864, was wounded at Aldie, and taken prisoner, but escaped. At the close of the war Joseph B. Peaks returned to Maine, and read law at Dover, where he was admitted to the bar in 1870. He began the practice of law at Pittsfield and Hartland, Maine, but removed to Dover in 1872, and has made his permanent home in that place. Mr. Peaks is a Republican in politics, and occupies a high place in the councils of his party. He was a member of Governor Connor's staff

in 1876-77-78 with the rank of colonel; representative to the legislature in 1889-91; state senator in 1893; insurance commissioner from 1881 to 1884; and is now (1908) chairman of the board of railroad commissioners. In 1904 Mr. Peaks was elector on presidential ticket. He is a member of Mosaic Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and of Piscataquis Royal Arch Chapter of Dover. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias, Dover, and to C. S. Drouty Post, No. 28, Grand Army of the Republic. On April 25, 1871, Joseph Bradford Peaks married Eliza, daughter of Dr. F. W. Chadbourne, who was born at Kennebunk, Maine, December 22, 1846. Three children have been born of this union: Annie Hamblen, married William S. Kenny, of Chicago. A babe that died in infancy. Francis C., whose sketch follows.

(VIII) Francis Chadbourne, youngest child of Joseph Bradford and Eliza (Chadbourne) Peaks, was born at Dover, Maine, February 26, 1874, and obtained his preliminary education in the schools of his native town, and at Foxcroft Academy. He fitted for college at Coburn Classical Institute and was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1896, spent two years at Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Maine bar in 1900. For the next three years he served as clerk in the office of the railroad commissioners at Augusta, resigned, and in 1903 entered the law office of his father at Dover, with whom he is associated in the practice of his profession. Mr. Peaks is a Republican in politics, attends the Congregational church, and was a member of several college fraternities.

The family of Morgan are of
MORGAN Welsh origin and trace back through many generations to the great Cadwallader and other British and Welsh kings of the seventh century. The American ancestors, it is said, are descended from Sir William Morgan, of Tredegar, Wales, at whose home Charles I was entertained for two days in 1645. The lineage of Captain Miles Morgan who settled at Springfield, Massachusetts, is clearly traced in the recent admirable work, "The Family of Morgan by Dr. Appleton Morgan," but no relationship between Captain Miles and the other emigrants, James, John and William, is noted. That Captain Miles and James Morgan, of New London, were not brothers seems to be about proven. The Morgans of Maine were probably descendants of Miles through his son.

(I) Samuel Morgan was born in Gloucester,

Massachusetts, June 10, 1764, and died in Guilford, Maine, May 26, 1843. His occupation was that of sailor in early life, and in later years he engaged in farming. He married Jemima Morehead, who was born in Gloucester, Massachusetts, September 9, 1766. They had eight children, four of whom were born in Gloucester and the four younger ones in North Yarmouth, Maine, where the family removed about 1800. In 1814 they removed to Guilford, Maine. The birth records of their children are as follows: Mina; Lydia, May 13, 1795; May; Susan, February 10, 1798; Samuel, May 3, 1800; John, December 3, 1802; William, September 11, 1805; Amanda, December 19, 1809.

(II) John, second son of Samuel and Jemima (Morehead) Morgan, was born in North Yarmouth, Maine, December 3, 1802. In 1814 he removed with his father to Guilford, Maine, where he built the first dam on the river and the first mill. He also built a sawmill in the northern part of the town and operated both for a time. He then sold out and carried on a large farm. He was a very successful speculator and held the office of town treasurer from 1850 to 1855. Mr. Morgan was a Republican in politics, and his church relations were with the Universalist society. He married, at Guilford, Maine, May 5, 1832, Eliza, daughter of Isaac and Betsey (Foster) Herring, of Gloucester, Massachusetts, who was born in Guilford, August 21, 1811. Isaac was son of Robert Herring, and grandson of Benjamin Herring, born 1727, who served in the revolutionary war in Captain Isaac Parson's company, Colonel Joseph Prince's Massachusetts regiment, and who afterward as a privateer was lost at sea. Benjamin Herring was son of Robert Herring, of Gloucester. Children of John and Eliza (Herring) Morgan were: 1. Ann M., born in Guilford, June 25, 1833, died February 16, 1892; married Sewall Grover, of Guilford, who died April 18, 1894; they left a daughter Addie, now Mrs. Hartwell Appleby. 2. John, born January 11, 1835, died young. 3. Amanda S., born April 27, 1840, died October 29, 1881; married Seth N. Davis, who died April 7, 1881; children: Harry W., Nellie and Raymond C. Davis. 4. Charles Averill, born July 15, 1842, died in 1887; was a farmer of Sangerville; he served in the civil war, Company M, First Maine Cavalry; he married Lydia Briggs, of Parkman, Maine, and had children: Fred A., Mary, died young; Grace. 5. Mary E., born April 30, 1845, died September, 1864; married G. M. Straw and had one child, died

an infant. 6. George William, born August 28, 1847, married (first) Flora More and had daughter, Annie, who married L. J. Coburn, of Mystic, Connecticut; and son John, who died in childhood; married (second) Mary A. Hazeltine and had three sons: Harry H., Edward and Donald W. Morgan. 7. Manley Richards, born November 1, 1850, see forward. 8. Emma A., born March 16, 1854, married Albion W. Ellis, of Guilford, vice-president of Guilford Trust Company; had two children: Myra A., married Clarence M. Drew and has two children: Ellice A. and Stephen A. Drew; J. Stephen, died in infancy.

(III) Manley Richards, fourth son of John and Eliza (Herring) Morgan, was born in Guilford, Maine, November 1, 1850, died September 18, 1908. He was educated in the town schools and the Bangor Commercial College. He was employed by Daniel P. Wood in the shoe business at Bangor for eight years. In 1875 he went to Colorado and engaged in sheep raising with T. H. Orcutt, which business he followed for about eight years. In 1882 he removed to Hillsboro, North Dakota, and engaged in general merchandise business under the firm name of Morgan, Anderson & Company. He was appointed assistant postmaster and later filled the office of postmaster until 1887, when he sold out his business interests and resigned the postmastership. In company with H. W. Davis, present treasurer of Guilford Trust Company, Mr. Morgan then formed a banking business at Church Ferry, North Dakota, and also carried on an extensive lumber business. He was president of the bank, but in 1893 he sold out his North Dakota interest and returned to Guilford, Maine, where he was identified with the First National Bank as director and president. In 1906 the bank was changed from the First National to the Guilford Trust Company, M. R. Morgan, president; A. W. Ellis, vice-president; H. W. Davis, treasurer. Mr. Morgan was also largely interested in the mills of his town and in the wild lands. He held large farming interests and raised blooded horses and thoroughbred sheep. Mr. Morgan was a Mason, member of Mt. Kineo Lodge, Guilford; Piscataquis, R. A. M., Dover; and Saint John's Commandery, Knights Templar, Bangor. In politics he was a Republican, and was connected with the Hammond Street Congregational Church of Bangor. "The sudden death of Manley R. Morgan, September 18, 1908, caused deep and general sorrow and all felt that the town had lost a useful, valuable and benevolent citizen and they a genial and

well-beloved friend. For years Mr. Morgan had been a leader in every movement touching the uplift of his village and town. He was one of the most generous supporters of all the public institutions, and a liberal subscription in behalf of the public library, now being erected, honors his memory. He was a generous patron of the church and all its benevolences." Mr. Morgan married, July 3, 1889, Lillian, daughter of John T. Cole, of Kenduskeag, Maine (see Cole, VII). One child was born to them, Ruth, May 22, 1893.

There were numerous early immigrants in New England bearing this cognomen and their descendants have spread throughout the United States, and have borne their part in the general development and progress of the nation. They have occupied conspicuous positions upon the bench, in the medical profession, in the pulpit and in the various lines of industry practiced by the American people.

(I) William Cole was born about 1580 and was past middle life when he arrived in America. He was probably a follower of Rev. Wheelwright and very likely accompanied him on the journey to this continent. He is found of record as early as January 23, 1627, where he had a grant of a house lot of two acres at Mount Wollaston, near Boston. He was in Exeter, New Hampshire, in 1639, and the next year in Hampton, New Hampshire. In June of that year he was granted forty acres in the last-named town and had one share of the commons there in 1646. He seems to have removed to Wells, Maine, while still retaining his ownership in Hampton. He appears to have been constable in Wells in 1645 and subscribed to the oath of allegiance to the Massachusetts Colony in 1653. He returned to Hampton in his old age and died there May 16, 1662, in his eighty-second year. His first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Doughty, of England. No record shows her death. He had a second wife, Eunice, who was a reputed witch and who survived him until October, 1680. His children included: John, Nicholas, William and undoubtedly several others.

(II) Nicholas, son of William and Elizabeth (Doughty) Cole, was born 1636, as shown by a statement of his age thirty years later. He resided in Wells and Kittery, Maine, and signed a petition to Cromwell in 1656, and was constable at Kittery in 1658. In 1664 he was appointed to operate a ferry for Cape Porpoise. A record of three of his children is

found, namely Nicholas, Jane and Ann. Doubtless there were several others, but the destruction of early dates in the section where he lived and the general confusion of authorities in that early period makes it impossible to identify them.

(III) Thomas Cole, born about 1668 and resided in Kittery, was without much doubt a son of Nicholas Cole. He married Martha, daughter of Christian and Hannah Remick, who was born February 20, 1669. The date of her death does not appear, but Thomas Cole had for a second wife Lydia who administered his estate in 1725. His children were: Daniel, Hannah, Abner, Asahel, Remick, Jerusha, Charity, Abel and Robert.

(IV) Abner, second son of Thomas and Martha (Remick) Cole, was probably born in 1700. He was married October 13, 1731, to Patience, daughter of John and Margaret (Shepherd) Spinney. She was born December 3, 1713, and was therefore a little past eighteen years old at the time of their marriage. Both died in 1791 in Kittery. Their children were: Abner, Mary, Samuel, Timothy, Josiah, Joseph, Obadiah, Susannah and Eleanor.

(V) Obadiah, sixth son of Abner and Patience (Spinney) Cole, was born January 12, 1749, in Kittery, and settled in Cornish, Maine, where he was a taxpayer in 1794. All the town records succeeding that year were destroyed by fire in 1865 and this makes it impossible to learn anything of the wife and children of Obadiah Cole.

(VI) Robert Cole, who was undoubtedly a son of Obadiah Cole above mentioned, was born May 15, 1785, in Cornish, Maine, where he passed most of his active life, and died April 15, 1831, in Levant, Maine. His wife, Nancy (Thompson) Cole, was born November 13, 1790, died October 7, 1864, in Cornish. Their children were: Augustus, Benjamin T., James, Robert, Nancy, Elizabeth, Sarah, John Thompson, Isaac T., Olive, Harriet and Caroline.

(VII) John Thompson, fifth son of Robert and Nancy (Thompson) Cole, was born August 8, 1822, in Cornish, Maine, and died in Kenduskeag, same state, December 13, 1890. When he was but two years old the family moved to Levant and afterward Kenduskeag, where the remainder of his life was spent. He was educated in the public schools and at Charlestown Academy, and learned the trade of carpenter. He was the owner of a small farm which he cultivated in connection with building operations. He was a Congregationalist in religion and a Republican in politics.

During the civil war he enlisted as a soldier, but was rejected because of some physical imperfection. He was married in 1846 to Abby Given Simpson, and they were the parents of eleven children, eight of whom survived. Lucy Robinson, the eldest, is the wife of Walter Berry, of Bangor, Maine. Annie and Ada were twins, the latter dying in infancy. The former is now deceased and was the wife of Charles Gilman, of Brownville. Junius Melvin resides in Bangor. Lewis Simpson died in childhood. Lillian receives further mention below. Isena is Mrs. Willis Goodwin, of Charlestown, Maine. Fred Lincoln and John Butler reside in Kenduskeag. Ernest Luville is a citizen of Everett, Massachusetts, and Ethel May has her home in Kenduskeag.

(VIII) Lillian, fourth daughter of John T. and Abby G. (Simpson) Cole, was born October 31, 1854, in Kenduskeag, and received a liberal education. She was married July 3, 1889, to Manley R. Morgan, of Guilford, Maine (see Morgan III), and has a daughter, Ruth Morgan, born May 22, 1893, who is a student at the Guilford high school. For thirteen years previous to her marriage Mrs. Morgan was a teacher in the public schools of Bangor.

The Thompsons have long been considered one of the most sturdy, honest, witty, patriotic, and talented families of the old Pine Tree State. They have always wanted "to have and to hold some spot of God's green earth," and the study of hundreds of these acquisitions fail to show the slightest trace of any of them using unfair means in their eager quest. They made grand records as farmers, scholars, soldiers, writers, lawyers, &c., &c. Many of the family are widely scattered over the West, and often bear the happy praise, "Transplanted Pines of Maine!" Alonzo Thompson of Denver, Colorado, has well written:

"The guidance of Hope is the star on our way.
A beacon of light which points to the day
Whose curtain ne'er falls in the gloom of the night.
We follow it still, and the pathway is Right!"

(I) William Thompson is said to have come from England in 1633, and had lands granted to him at Dover, New Hampshire, in 1656, and also at Kittery, Maine, where he made his home for twenty happy years, and was highly respected for his energetic work on his farm and in every cause of righteousness and truth. He is said to have married a daughter of John White, a woman of noble and helpful character. Children: 1. John, who married Sarah

Woodman. 2. William, who married Mary Lovering. 3. Robert. 4. James. 5. Alexander, who married Anna Curtis, of York, Maine. 6. Judith, a child of two years when her father died in 1676.

(II) James, son of William Thompson, was born in Kittery, Maine, in 1666, died in advanced age at New Meadows, near Brunswick, Maine. He was "lame and impotent" in his early years, but grew to a sturdy manhood. He married, at Dover, New Hampshire, March 3, 1700, Elizabeth Frye, daughter of Adrian Frye, one of the earliest and most prominent settlers at Frye's Point, Kittery, Maine. She was a woman of great strength and ability. Children: 1. Judith, who married John Smith, of York. 2. Alexander, who married Mary Grover, of York. 3. Captain James, who married Reliance Hinkley, Mrs. Lydia (Brown) Harris and Mary Higgins. 4. Cornelius, who married Hannah Smith. 5. Sarah, who died in infancy. 6. Mercy, who married Mr. Austin and Mr. Judkins. 7. Joseph, who married Mary Hinkley. 8. Dinah, who married Jonathan Thompson. 9. Benjamin, who married Abigail Philbrick. 10. Sarah, who married a Mr. Scammon. 11. Mary, who was called Marcial in some of the older records. 12. Richard, who left a large family of sons and daughters at Kennebunk, Maine. 13. Elizabeth, who died in infancy.

(III) Cornelius, son of James and Elizabeth (Frye) Thompson, was born in York, Maine, October 14, 1709, died at New Meadows, near Brunswick, about 1792. He was a very hardy, honest and industrious man, and of great help in the community where he lived. He served in the Indian wars, 1757, in Captain John Getchell's company, with Alexander, James and Samuel Thompson. In 1741 he owned some two hundred acres of land at New Meadows, and his large house there was famous for its kindly hospitality. He married Hannah Smith, of York, Maine. Children: 1. Thomas, who moved to Plattsburg, New York, and died at Norway, Maine. 2. Olive, who married Joseph Allen, of York. 3. Eunice, who married Abijah Richardson, and had a very large family at Litchfield, Maine. 4. Amos, who settled in Bowdoin. 5. Martha, who married her cousin, Jonathan Thompson. 6. Colonel Joel, an ardent soldier in the revolutionary army, and a representative to the state legislature for many years; married Martha Cotton, daughter of Rev. Thomas Cotton, and had a large and very influential line of descendants. 7. Richard, a revolutionary soldier residing at Wells; married Elizabeth

Ricker. 8. Robert, "a sterling man with sterling descendants," who married Ruth Thompson. 9. Phineas, who was a brave soldier on a United States man-of-war.

(IV) Amos, son of Cornelius and Hannah (Smith) Thompson, was born at Brunswick, September 2, 1749, and died in Bowdoin, January 6, 1835. He made a fine farm in the midst of the heavy forests, and was a man of untiring zeal and of the sturdiest uprightness. Some of his letters which are still preserved show him to have been a very scholarly man for the times in which he lived. He was a faithful soldier in the revolutionary war, and marched with General Arnold from Maine to Quebec for the purpose of capturing that city. "When he was eighty years old he was as straight and active as a man of thirty." He married, October 15, 1774, Hannah Wooster, born at Falmouth, Maine, died in Bowdoin, January 25, 1835, aged eighty-four years, her death occurring shortly after that of her husband, with whom she had lived for sixty years. Children: 1. Betsy, who died in infancy. 2. Abel, who settled near Belleville, Illinois. 3. Annah, who married David Haynes. 4. Eunice, who married Abizer Purinton, of one of the strong old Maine families. 5. Phineas, a very successful farmer at Bowdoin. 6. Esther, who married Caleb Barker and removed to Illinois. 7. Abijah, who married Rachel Woodward and lived in Bowdoin. 8. Beulah, who married William Moseley. 9. Lois, who married Levi H. Pratt. 10. Sybil, who lived in Brunswick, with her husband, Unight Mariner.

(V) Abel, son of Amos and Hannah (Wooster) Thompson, was born in Lincoln county, Maine, died in Randolph, Illinois, September 17, 1818. He joined the Methodist church when he was a young man, and was ever a steadfast Christian. He was highly respected by all who knew him. He removed from Maine to Illinois, in the autumn of 1816. His noble wife, Mary (Haynes) Thompson, was descended from the two strong old Massachusetts families of Haynes and Howland. The long line of descendants bear the fine characteristics of these parents. Children: 1. Betsy, who married Ezekiel Allen. 2. Hannah, who married Ezekiel Grover and always resided in Bowdoin. 3. Mehetable, who married Samuel Phillips. 4. Amos, who lived to be nearly ninety-four years of age. 5. Eleanor, who married John Alexander. 6. David Haynes, who was unmarried. 7. Abel, a very energetic farmer and carpenter.

(VI) Amos (2), son of Abel and Mary (Haynes) Thompson, was born in Bowdoin,

April 26, 1807, died in Portland, Oregon, at the home of his son, Charles H. Thompson, April 13, 1901. He was one of the most noble and upright men of his generation, his long life being filled with successes and generous words and gifts which were almost innumerable. He was a patriot of the truest type, and was three times elected to the legislature of Illinois. The *Oregonian* of Portland, Oregon, well said, "Probably no voter who cast his ballot for McKinley and Roosevelt in Oregon, November 6, 1900, has a longer or more interesting record than Amos Thompson, who went to the polls with his sons Charles H. and Cyrus. Thus assisted, he was able to walk most of the way. He first voted for Jackson in 1828, and has thus cast nineteen ballots for presidents. He was well acquainted with Stephen A. Douglas and Lincoln." The Honorable L. D. Turner, of Belleville, Illinois, in his masterly oration at the funeral of Amos Thompson, gave this sketch of one portion of his wonderful career: "At the early age of ten years we find him an orphan boy in a new country, among strangers, homeless, friendless, and penniless. Twenty years thereafter we find him in possession of a home and family, friends in numbers, and pennies in goodly quantity. And yet another twenty years and we find him comfortably located and pleasantly situated, but 'still achieving, still pursuing,' his name extending, his influence widening, his friends increasing, public confidence placed in him, and his voice is heard advocating the cause of the people in the legislative halls in this great and growing state. And in yet another twenty years we find him deprived of his wife, but he is not homeless now, for to him sons and daughters were born, and the unspeakable love with which he loved his wife was not buried in the cold earth with his lifeless body, but it lived on, and passed over into and strengthened his lasting, living love for his children, and, though there was one vacant chair, the home circle was not broken and he was not homeless, for his erstwhile home was their home, and their future homes were his home. And in this same twenty years not a friend that he had made was lost, not a friendship was broken—but each one became a better friend—and to this circle numberless others were added. And in this same twenty years not a penny earned in youth was lost in wild speculation or gambling adventures, but the penny once earned was judiciously invested and its increments added thereto. And yet, with all these things accomplished, he is not yet fifty years old and he lives yet nigh an-

other fifty years before he passes into another life; and he goes on making new friends, and never losing an old one, does public service in many official ways, helps the needy. From his lofty mountain height of success he could take a retrospective view of the past, and could readily see and learn whom to help, when to give, and where to give. His charity was great, and it was not heralded in the public press. Of the poor of our city of Belleville he was ever mindful, and was always willing to give liberally. With the Woman's Relief Corps he was prodigal. To them he would give fifty dollars, then the same sum, and then double his gift."

The Belleville, Illinois, *Weekly Advocate* said, among many glowing tributes: "On the death of his parents, Amos Thompson found a home with a neighbor named Fowler. He then became an apprentice to John Stuntz, tanner and furrier, who sent him to school, and with whom he remained until he was twenty-one years old. He then learned the carpenter's trade with Mr. Fowler and worked at it for about twenty years. In 1829 he assisted Mr. Fowler in building the Belleville Court House. In the early thirties he began purchasing real estate and soon became the owner of large landed interests in Saint Clair county, Illinois, and in Missouri. After his marriage he was a farmer until 1852. In 1863 he sold his farm, and retired from active labors, making his home with his children. He was one of nature's noblemen, gracious and generous to all, and possessed of a high and noble character. He was a Democrat at first, but became a Republican when that party came into power." The *Saint Louis Post Dispatch* well said: "Amos Thompson did not like death-bed bequests or post-mortem settlements of estates. When he amassed any considerable amount of money he would divide it among his sons and daughters, only reserving enough for his own needs. It was a pleasure to see them enjoy the benefits of his labors and good management."

Amos Thompson was a great reader, and all his letters and writings were marked with great literary strength and interest. He wrote an account of the removal of his father to Illinois which has been very widely copied and admired. He married, in May, 1831, Irene Moore Charles, born in North Carolina, September 14, 1809, died at Belleville, Illinois, January 15, 1852, being a woman of many superior qualities, and was a descendant of several of the strongest and most patriotic families of the south. Children: 1. Alonzo.

2. Mary Eleanor, who married Hon. Theophilus Harrison, of Belleville, Illinois, a very extensive manufacturer of agricultural machinery, and he and his wife are people of rare kindness and generosity, as are the two daughters. 3. Josephine Bonaparte, who became the wife of John D. Truett. 4. Cyrus, who for many years has been treasurer of the Harrison Machine Works, at Belleville, Illinois, and who was for some time accounting and warrant clerk in the state auditor's office, Jefferson county, Missouri. He has made extensive travels abroad, has always been a sturdy Republican and has for some time been postmaster at Belleville. He married (first) Anna Sophronia Dolph, and (second) Louisa Cornelia Boone, a descendant of the famous Daniel Boone. Children, William A., Theophilus Charles and Lucy Alice. 5. Eugene, who died in infancy. 6. Charles Haynes, a very successful real estate, loan, investment and ticket broker in Portland, Oregon; married Anna B. Holbert.

(VII) Alonzo, son of Amos and Irene Moore (Charles) Thompson, was born in Belleville, Illinois, February 22, 1832, and has for some time been a very highly respected citizen of Denver, Colorado. He also resided at Maryville and Saint Louis, Missouri, and he was state auditor of Missouri from January 1, 1865, to January 1, 1869, and he also held several other offices of honor and trust. He has always been a true patriot and Republican, and took a very active part in the civil war, helping to raise a strong regiment in northwestern Missouri, and serving as a scout at various points in that state. He represented Nodaway county in the state legislature for a term of two years. For several years he has been a very large and successful real estate broker. He graduated from McKendree College, Illinois, where he was a student of marked ability, and was one of the founders of the Platonian Society there. Since then he has read and traveled extensively, and is a very scholarly man, having written some verse of helpful tone and good quality. In his uprightness of character, his clear views of life, his great generosity, as well as in many other strong points, he greatly resembles his father. He always has taken a deep interest in historical matters pertaining to the old Pine Tree State. He married (first), December 6, 1857, Mary Visonhaler, born at Maryville, Missouri, September 21, 1836, died March 1, 1877, a woman of fine qualities. He married (second), April 12, 1880, Mary F. Adams, born in Racine, Wisconsin, February 26, 1847, died

April 13, 1881. There were no children of this marriage. He married (third), October 30, 1881, Mrs. Annie Elizabeth (Heard) Jones, born in Mississippi, January 13, 1851, and studied in the Crawford Female Institute and in the Chester Female Institute; she was the daughter of Christopher Columbus Heard. Children of first marriage were: 1. Hattie Irene, born November 5, 1858, resides at Nevada, Vernon county, Missouri; she was a fine student in several important schools, the last one being Brooker Hall, Media, Pennsylvania; she married, October 27, 1881, at Maryville, Missouri, Edward P. Lindley, born at Monticello, Missouri, April 25, 1851 and is a very successful lawyer having studied in several schools and colleges, and graduated from the Saint Louis Law School in 1877. Children: i. Mabel, who studied in Saint Louis College; James Johnson, a very successful student in the Indiana Military Academy and in Missouri State University, and is now second lieutenant in the Second Regiment Infantry, Missouri National Guards; ii. Eleanor; iii. Mary Catherine. 2. Fannie, born August 31, 1860, died December 10, 1860. 3. Elmer Ellsworth, born December 6, 1861, died August 10, 1887, a successful real estate dealer, who studied in Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, and in Yale College; resided in Saint Louis, Missouri, and married, June 4, 1887, Adele Picot, of Saint Louis; no children. Child of third wife: 4. Alonzo Heard, born January 6, 1883, who is a very faithful helper with his father in the real estate business at Denver, a young man of sterling qualities, and a graduate of the Northwestern Military Academy of Illinois.

The McDonalds and the McDONALD MacDonalds are both ancient Scotch families, although many who bore these names came to New England from Ireland, where their ancestors had taken refuge about the beginning of the seventeenth century. The names appear in New Hampshire between the years 1720 and 1750, and from that province in later years their representatives became scattered throughout that and the neighboring province of Maine. The immigrant ancestor of the particular family sought to be treated in this place is not definitely known, and so near as can be determined at this time the first of its representatives of whom there appears to be any published record are found in the towns of Penobscot, Buckport and Belfast, in Maine. There is a belief, however, on the part of some

of the McDonalds that Laughlin McDonald was progenitor of the family here treated, but while there are accounts of him as a soldier of the French wars and also of his appearance in Bucksport, there does not appear to be any record of his marriage or the names of his children. He was a Scotchman by birth and ancestry, and is said to have lived to attain the remarkable age of one hundred and ten years. When a boy he entered the British army and came to America with a Scotch regiment to fight against the French. He was at the siege and capture of Louisburg in 1757, and two years afterward was with Wolfe at Quebec. Soon after the erection of Fort Pownall in Maine, he came to Bucksport, later went to Belfast, where according to the records he was admitted townsman in 1803, and where he died in July, 1825. Granting accuracy to the statements regarding his age at the time of his death, he must have been born in 1715. The suggestion has been made that he probably was grandfather of the earliest known ancestor of the family here treated, but there is no positive evidence by which that fact can be established.

(I) George McDonald, of Belfast, Maine, is the earliest known ancestor of the family here considered. He is supposed to have been born in Penobscot, probably somewhere about 1785 to 1795. He afterward went to Belfast, where he was a farmer and held some town offices, but accounts concerning him are quite meager and unsatisfactory. He married Sarah Hutchins, of Penobscot; children: Charles, Lucius F., George Augustus, Eugene H., Edgar S. (a soldier of the civil war, and now a seafaring man), William Oliver, Sarah, Fanny and Ardella.

(II) Captain George Augustus, son of George and Sarah (Hutchins) McDonald, was a seafaring man and for some time master of one of the Sanford line of steamers plying between Bangor and Boston. He was a Republican in politics and a Baptist in religious preference. Captain McDonald married Luella Veazie, and among their children was a son Herbert R.

(III) Herbert Russell, son of Captain George Augustus and Luella (Veazie) McDonald, was born in Belfast, Maine, May 17, 1858, and for more than twenty years has been one of the leading business men of Nashua, New Hampshire. He received his education in the public schools of his native town and afterward learned the trade of a tinsmith. In 1887 he removed to Nashua and worked at his trade, and also for eleven years had charge of the Nashua branch business of the C. H. Av-

ery Company. In 1897 he went into business for himself, and since that year has been proprietor of a general plumbing and heating business in that city, and is known as an expert master plumber. He is a member of the National Association of Master Plumbers, and for the past two years has been vice-president of the New Hampshire branch of that organization. He also is a member of the board of trade of Nashua, the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. On December 24, 1892, Mr. McDonald married Mary Helen, of Islesborough, Maine, daughter of Captain Stephen Knowlton, of Islesborough. Besides Mrs. McDonald, Captain Knowlton's children are Emma G., Abbie L., Minetta J. and Ida F. Knowlton. Captain Knowlton has followed the sea for many years. Captain Knowlton married a second time and had children: Ethel Inez, Agnes B., Annie L., Stephen D., Rose E.

The family of Pike was very early established in Massachusetts, and had numerous distinguished representatives there and in New Hampshire. Among the most noted early representatives probably was the Rev. John Pike, whose diary of events has afforded very much of value to the historian and genealogist.

(I) John Pike, immigrant ancestor, came from Landford, England, in the ship "James" in 1635 and probably resided for a time at Ipswich, Massachusetts. He soon settled in Newbury and afterward resided in Salisbury, where he died May 26, 1654. His will was made two days before his death and proved October 3 of the same year. Children: John, Robert, mentioned below; Dorothy, Israel, Ann.

(II) Robert, son of John Pike, was born about 1615 and settled with his father in Salisbury. He married there, April 3, 1641, Sarah Sanders, born about 1622, died November 1, 1679, probably daughter of John Sanders, of Weeks, Downton parish, England, and a sister of John Sanders, of Salisbury and Newbury, Massachusetts. It is supposed that her mother was Alice Cole, a sister of John Cole, of Salisbury. Robert Pike married second, in Salisbury, October 30, 1684, Martha (Moyce) Goldwyer, widow of George Goldwyer. He received land in the first division of Salisbury, and in 1640-41-42-54. He was of Newbury from 1635 to 1638. A deposition on record shows that he visited England in 1650 or 1651. In 1650 his name succeeds the ministers at the head of the list of commoners. He paid the



J. C. Pike

largest taxes in 1652. His name and that of his wife appear first on the list of members of the Salisbury church in 1687, and he was the most prominent citizen in that town during the last half of the seventeenth century. He died December 12, 1706, and his wife survived him, dying February 26, 1713. He was called major in all the records. He was admitted a freeman May 17, 1637; was deputy to the general court in 1648 and for several years following; assistant to the governor from 1682 to 1692; member of the council for many years down to 1696, and justice of the peace the greater part of his active life. He was liberal in thought, much in advance of his times, and was very decided in his opinions. He naturally had difficulties with other members of the Salisbury church because of this fact, and this condition extended over at least a quarter of a century. He has been styled by writers "The morally fearless hero of New England," "the first and strongest representative of the right of petition," and the "power which squelched the witchcraft delusion." Because of his insistence on the right of petition, he was fined and disfranchised, and many of his neighbors were called before the general court for reprimand, because they had petitioned for the remission of his fine. This was paid and his disfranchisement was removed in 1657. In the following year he was again elected to the general court. Children: Sarah, Mary, died young; Dorothy, Mary, Elizabeth, John, Robert, Moses, mentioned below.

(III) Moses, son of Major Robert Pike, was born March 15, 1658, in Salisbury, and resided there, where he was still living in 1714. He took the oath of allegiance and fidelity in 1677 and was one of the signers of a petition in 1680. He married Susanna, born December 29, 1671, daughter of Timothy and Susanna Worcester. She was admitted to the Salisbury church February 5, 1690. Children: Moses, Elias, Mary, Sarah, Timothy, John, Joseph, mentioned below; Dorothy.

(IV) Joseph, son of Moses Pike, was born September 1, 1707, in Salisbury, and was baptized October 12 following. He died January 22, 1764, in Kensington, New Hampshire, where he resided many years. His will was dated August 17, 1763, and proved February 23 following. He married Sarah Thompson. Children: Joseph, Moses, mentioned below; Sarah, Judith, married — Fitts; Lois, Eunice, Hope, Keturah, Robert.

(V) Moses (2), son of Joseph Pike, married Naomi Harrison and settled in Plaistow, New Hampshire. Children: Hannah, died

young; Mehitabel, Susanna, Moses, John, Hannah, Sarah.

(VI) Moses (3), son or nephew of Moses (2) Pike, was born February 21, 1782. He married, at Salisbury, Massachusetts, 1805, Sophia Dearfield, daughter of Captain Simon Marston and granddaughter of Major Daniel Marston. (See Marston family.) He settled in Lubec, Maine. Children: 1. Sarah, born March 11, 1806. 2. Jacob, January 15, 1809, was master of the ship "Columbia" of Boston and died in Calcutta in 1852. 3. Mary F., December 21, 1812, died in San Francisco, California, about 1896, widow of Captain John Brasner. 4. David Wedgewood, December 1, 1814, died September 17, 1890. 5. Asa, December, 1818. 6. Sophia, December 19, 1819, married Captain John Brown. 7. Frederick, February 14, 1822. 8. Jabez M., August 15, 1824, mentioned below. 9. Elias, April 16, 1828, died in San Francisco, California, 1893.

(VII) Jabez M., son of Moses (3) Pike, was born at Lubec, Maine, August 15, 1824, died April 24, 1905. He was educated in the public schools. His early occupation was fishing and farming; latterly butcher and proprietor of a meat market, having for many years the only meat market in Lubec. In religion he was connected with First Christian Church. In politics Republican, filled some of the local offices. He married first, Persis Ann Rice, who bore him two children, Emily S. and Olivia, deceased. Married second, Dianna, daughter of Joseph and Susannah (Swett) Clark; she was born at North Lubec, January 9, 1822, died January 22, 1895. Children: 1. Jacob C., of Lubec, collector of customs. 2. Bion M., mentioned below. 3. Mary F. 4. Susie F., wife of A. W. French, of San Jose, California. 5. Jabez M., of Lubec, grocer. 6. Chester E., Lubec, sardine merchant and farmer. 7. Child, died in infancy.

(VIII) The Hon. Jacob Clark Pike, eldest son of Captain Jabez M. and Diana (Clark) Pike, was born in Lubec, January 11, 1854, and educated in schools there. At fourteen years of age he went to sea before the mast, as second mate, and finally rose to be captain. After seventeen years' service Captain Pike retired from the sea and became one of the pioneers in the canning business, the sardine that made Lubec famous, or, as it is sometimes called, "the Passamaquoddy chicken." His first company was known as Parker & Pike, which was merged into the Seacoast Packing Company; after two years he became one of the organizers of the Lubec Sardine Company, of which he is at present one of the stockholders. Cap-

tain Pike was a member of the Maine legislature in 1901 and 1903. He served on the committee on shore fisheries, of which he was made chairman in 1903. As a legislator he was very active, carefully safeguarding the interests of the people whom he was chosen to represent. Captain Pike was appointed on the joint select committee on the part of the house to count the votes for governor. He reported the bill in reference to migratory fish. He believed in lightening the burdens of taxation when consistent with progress, and when the bill was introduced to build a reformatory prison for women he opposed it on economic grounds. Another measure he reported was in the interest of sanitation, forbidding the dumping of fish offal in public waters. In the bill carrying a large appropriation for the St. Louis Purchase Exposition he was on the side of the farmers and reform, and with thirty-seven others voted against it. It passed the house, however, but the senate refused to concur, and Captain Pike was one of the conferees on the part of the house. Captain Pike was chairman of the board of selectmen of Lubec, and was appointed collector of the port of Eastport and Lubec by President Roosevelt, which office he now holds. He has been a leading and active Republican politician, serving as chairman of the Lubec Republican town committee for eighteen years. He is liberal in his religious views. His fraternal affiliations include membership in Lubec Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and he is a member of the Lubec board of trade. Captain Pike married Mary Susan, daughter of Davenport and Emily (Davis) Tucker, of Lubec, November 12, 1890. Children: 1. Sumner Tucker, born August 30, 1891. 2. Julius Wolff, February 10, 1893, died September 7, 1895. 3. Marjory Davis, October 31, 1895. 4. Moses Bernard, September 16, 1897. 5. Alger Wayland, August 1, 1899. 6. Radcliffe Barnes, October 1, 1903.

Apropos of the McNeil line with which Captain Pike is connected, this may be said: John McNeil and wife and one child Jane, who was fifteen, came to the United States from Londonderry, Ireland, and settled in Machias, Maine. He served on the "Falmouth" and was the first man killed in the sea fight between that ship and the "Margaretta" in 1775 by the first shot fired by the enemy. His daughter married Captain Daniel Swett from Gilmanton, New Hampshire, who followed the sea and after retirement kept the Swett Tavern in Perry, Maine, a half-way house between Eastport and St. Andrews, New Brunswick.

Among his children were Susannah, who married Captain Joseph Clark, of North Lubec, at that time called Seward's Neck. Among their children was Diana, who married Captain Jabez M. Pike, and became the mother of Hon. Jacob Clark Pike.

(VIII) Hon. Bion Moses Pike, son of Jabez M. Pike, was born in Lubec, March 8, 1856. He attended the public schools of his native town and Westbrook Seminary, near Portland, Maine. He went to sea and in four years rose to the rank of mate, making a number of foreign voyages. He returned to Lubec and operated a ferry boat, sailing from Lubec to Eastport, Maine. In 1881 he engaged in the sardine canning industry in partnership with Julius Wolff and H. P. Gillise, under the firm name of the New England Sardine Company, continuing in this relation until 1899, when the business was bought by the Seacoast Packing Company, a corporation of which he was on the board of management in the manufacturing department, however, until 1901. In the meantime he engaged in the fish business in partnership with his father-in-law, Captain John Albion Davis, dealing in a general fish business at wholesale. He established himself in the business in 1891 and in 1894 admitted Captain Davis. After retiring from the above-named company in 1901, he with others organized the Lubec Sardine Company, which is now the second largest company in this business—the output for a single year amounting to three hundred and fifty thousand cases, with an average in recent years of two hundred and fifty thousand cases a year, employing one thousand two hundred hands. Mr. Pike is president of this concern. In 1882 a steamboat service owned by Mr. Pike, in partnership with Mr. Wolff and Mr. Gillise, took the place of his sailing vessels on the ferry line between Lubec and Eastport, and since 1890 he has been the sole owner. He is a director of the new bank—the Lubec Trust and Banking Company, and director of the Ellsworth Union Trust Company of Ellsworth. He is a member of Lubec Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of Lubec. Mr. Pike has been prominent in public life. A Republican in politics, he has held many offices of honor and trust. He was first selectman of Lubec for two years, often delegate to the state and other nominating conventions of his party and active and influential in its councils. He was a state senator in 1903-05. He has taken part in every movement for the betterment and advantage of his native town, and is counted among the most public-spirited citizens. He gave the lot



Bion M Pike

upon one of the most sightly spots upon a beautiful eminence for the soldiers' monument recently erected, besides contributing liberally to the building fund. He was largely instrumental in erecting the wharf and buildings and securing the service of the International Steamship Company in bringing the telegraph, telephone and express companies to Lubec, in procuring an adequate water supply for the town, and was one of seven to erect the new bank building which graces the town of Lubec. He and his family attend the Christian church in Lubec. Mr. Pike's great success in business has been merited by his industry, enterprise and ability.

He married, September 23, 1884, Lizzie Comstock, born February 6, 1862, daughter of Captain John Albion Davis, of Lubec. (See Davis family.) Children, born in Lubec: 1. Albion Davis, June 17, 1886. 2. Evelyn Clark, July 30, 1892. 3. Carlton Maxwell, October 9, 1894.

Captain William Marston, MARSTON immigrant ancestor, was of ancient English family whose various branches bore coats-of-arms and achieved distinction. He is the ancestor of all the Hampton Marstons, though another immigrant of the name, one Robert Marston, presumably his brother, settled also in the town of Hampton, New Hampshire. Robert Marston's dwelling house was between the common and the meeting house green, on the place at present known as the Jeremiah Marston place. He died in 1643, leaving a son Simon who disappears from the records, leaving no issue. The Robert Marston place was sold to William Moulton by Simon. Moulton sold it to Richard Knight, who, on October 5, 1653, sold it to the present owner, Jeremiah Marston.

Captain William Marston was born in England in 1592; married and had several children before he came to America. Land was granted to him in Hampton as early as June 30, 1640, and it is probable that a house lot was assigned to him earlier. He lived near the present site of the town house on the farm now owned by Frank Green. His wife seems to have been living as late as 1651. He died June 30, 1672, leaving a widow named Sabina, who was executrix of his will. She married (second) John Redman. Children of first wife: 1. Thomas, born about 1615, mentioned below. 2. William, born about 1621, married Rebecca Page and Ann Philbrick; died January 22, 1704-05. 3. John, born about 1625,

died 1708. 4. Prudence, married William Swain and Moses Coxe. Child of second wife. 5. Tryphena, born December 28, 1663, married Joseph Philbrick.

(II) Thomas, son of William Marston, was born in England about 1615, and married Mary, daughter of William Eastow. He settled on what is now known as the Jeremiah Marston place, which he bought October 5, 1653, as related above. He was a farmer. Children, born in Hampton: 1. Isaac, married Elizabeth Brown and Jane Haines. 2. John, born 1650, married Mary Wall. 3. Bethia, June 2, 1651. 4. Ephraim, October 8, 1655, mentioned below. 5. James, November 19, 1656, died September, 1693; married Dinah Sanborn. 6. Caleb, April 23, 1659, died October 31, 1671. 7. Mary, September 9, 1661, married William Sanborn; died October 11, 1686. 8. Sarah, November 20, 1665, married Simon Dow; died March 8, 1698.

(III) Ephraim, son of Thomas Marston, was born in Hampton, October 8, 1655, died October 10, 1742, of a cancer. He settled on the homestead in Hampton, which he received by will from his father. He was a farmer and brewer, and owned a large orchard with a variety of fruits for that day. He was deputy to the general court several years; was a government contractor and took a prominent part in public affairs. He deeded to each of sons a farm, and gave to Jeremiah the homestead and brewery. He married, February 19, 1677, Abial, born February 25, 1653, died January 3, 1743, daughter of Lieutenant John and Mary (Tuck) Sanborn. Children: 1. Abial, married John Green and died soon. 2. Mary, married Joseph Taylor. 3. John. 4. Simon, mentioned below. 5. Phebe, born 1685, died September 5, 1699. 6. Thomas, July 14, 1687. 7. Jeremiah, November 5, 1691. 8. Ephraim, July 5, 1697, married ——— Sanborn.

(IV) Simon, son of Ephraim Marston, was born October 10, 1683, died May 4, 1735. He resided in Hampton. He married, January 26, 1705, Hannah, daughter of James and Mary (Sears) Carr, of Newbury. Children: 1. Jonathan, born October 12, 1706 (twin). 2. Sarah (twin), October 12, 1706, married Simon Dearborn. 3. Daniel, September 13, 1708, mentioned below. 4. Deborah, March 31, 1711, married Thomas Nudd. 5. Simon, November 28, 1714, died young.

(V) Daniel, son of Simon Marston, was born in Hampton, September 13, 1708. Married (first), January 1, 1732, Anna, daughter of Colonel Joshua and Mary Wingate, of Hampton. He married (second), December

31, 1735, Sarah, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Clough, of Salisbury. He resided at North Hampton on a farm given him by his father. He was captain in the English colonial army in the French war, and served in Connecticut and Nova Scotia, with General Loudon. Children: 1. Anna, born July 7, 1734, died young. 2. Simon, February 3, 1737, mentioned below. 3. Samuel, January 17, 1739, died young. 4. Daniel, July 18, 1741. 5. Samuel, March 10, 1743. 6. Anna, April 28, 1745, married Josiah Page. 7. Robey, 1747. 8. Meriam, July, 174—, married John Towle. 9. Sarah, August 15, 1752. 10. Theodore, September 28, 1755. 11. David, September 24, 1757.

(VI) Captain Simon (2), son of Daniel Marston, was born in North Hampton, February 3, 1737, died December, 1810, while on a visit to his daughter in Salisbury, Massachusetts. He resided in North Hampton until about 1767, when he removed to Deerfield. He was moderator and selectman many years. He was a captain in the revolution, and after the war major in the state militia. He married, 1757, Hannah, daughter of John and Mary Wedgwood. Children: 1. Asa, born March 16, 1758. 2. Catherine, August 11, 1759, married, November 18, 1784, Jonathan Prescott. 3. Simon, 1761. 4. Jonathan, 1763. 5. Hannah, 1765, married, 1784, Samuel Ballou. 6. Sarah, November 14, 1767, died March 19, 1858. 7. Mary, 1770, married Asa Clough. 8. Mehitable, 1772, married, 1805, Samuel Dearborn. 9. Daniel. 10. David, 1778, died July 8, 1819. 11. Sophia D., February 21, 1782, married, 1805, Moses Pike. (See Pike family.) Captain Simon Marston was in Colonel Waldron's regiment in 1776; also in Colonel Joseph Senter's regiment in the Rhode Island campaign in 1777; also in Lieutenant Colonel Stephen Peabody's regiment in the Continental service in 1778. He and others petition for a change in the rate of pay of soldiers on account of the rise in prices (depreciation of the currency) in 1778.

The Bragdon family in New England has long been known as one of scholarly attainments, and of great devotion to all religious work which has been committed to its members for completion. No forest has ever been deep enough to overshadow their hopes of guiding men and women to the truth, and no gray fields or dreary stretches of shore have had the least influence in retarding their faithful labors. New fields of work in the

most chaotic condition have held fine rewards for the unfaltering trust and words of cheer, while old towns with the aggregation of difficulties from each passing year has found them winning precious results out of the midst of long-held discouragements and corroding neighborhood strifes and misunderstandings. Such achievements as these have made the Bragdon name very precious to many men and women, and their words and deeds are often quoted with deeply inspiring results on the broad prairies that they never saw, and on far-away shores whose gray cliffs have never risen before them. And the results of the work of the Bragdons in schools in the neighborhoods where they have lived, or with which they have been officially connected, has been of the same uplifting and enduring character. Many a successful man and woman in various parts of our country can say with deepest gratitude: "My pathway to whatever I may have achieved that is worthy was entered on the day when Mr. Bragdon, our minister, visited our school and spoke his few but earnest words of cheer," or "I should never have been in the position where I am to-day if my teacher, Mr. Bragdon, had not seen so clearly just what help I needed to arouse me to better and more faithful work." Tributes like these are truly worth many times their weight in gold, and give a charm to the name of these strong old families which have borne it.

(I) Rev. Frederick A. Bragdon was born in Bangor, Maine, in October, 1846, and was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church in many towns of Maine, giving the most faithful service in each field where he was sent, and everywhere seeing hearts led to a better life, many of these going out to labor for other lives and towns in the most faithful manner through a long course of years. Methodism in the old Pine Tree State was then winning great triumphs, and the work of Mr. Bragdon was ever counted as the best done in that section. He married Sarah Dorinda Bowden, born at Monroe, Maine, but spent most of her life in Brewer. She was a woman of deep piety and a great help to her husband in all his work. Children: Frederick E., and Abner O., born April 17, 1874.

(II) Frederick Elias, son of Rev. Frederick A. and Sarah Dorinda (Bowden) Bragdon, was born in Brewer, Maine, June 29, 1870, and is now the very efficient president of the East Maine Conference Seminary, at Bucksport, Maine. He was a faithful student in

the public schools of several Maine towns. He graduated from the Gorham high school in 1887, studied in Bowdoin College for two years, and graduated from Wesleyan University in 1891, A. B. He took a postgraduate at Brown University, and in 1905 received the degree of A. M. Mr. Bragdon has been a teacher all his life, beginning this highly successful work before he had completed his studies. He was superintendent of the public schools at Lincoln, Rhode Island, from 1900 to 1905. In 1905 he was elected by the trustees of the East Maine Conference Seminary as president of that institution, and promptly and cheerfully accepted this position, though to some observers the work there seemed hedged in with strong and chronic difficulties. All his work has been characterized by great energy, wisdom and hopefulness. His wife, Sarah Evelina (Smith) Bragdon, of Brunswick, Maine, is a woman of fine culture and helpfulness. Their children are: Eleanor May, born May 1, 1898; Clara Dora, May 31, 1900; Alice Elizabeth, January 23, 1908.

The East Maine Conference Seminary, of which Mr. Frederick E. Bragdon is the very efficient president, was opened in Bucksport, August 20, 1851, with an attendance of twenty-seven pupils. Bishop W. F. Mallalieu has well said: "The location of Bucksport Seminary is most delightful, healthful and inspiring. Those were wise and far-seeing who chose this magnificent site. The Rhine and the Hudson are famous for their scenery, but the Penobscot from Monhegan Head to Bangor will not suffer by comparison. Who that has ever stood upon the campus at Bucksport and gazed upon the surrounding country, and followed the course of the noble river as it makes its way to the sea, but has been thrilled by the glorious view? Young people are largely influenced by their environment. Where can there be found a place where earth and sky more completely join to exalt the thoughts and stimulate the souls and purify the hearts of students than at Bucksport Seminary? Thousands of young people within the territory of the East Maine Conference Seminary would have had their lives enriched and their success assured if they could only enjoy the esthetic, physical, intellectual and spiritual culture that the seminary offers." The village of Bucksport has ever taken a deep interest in this school, and there are thousands of far-away places where its students have gone as the best and truest workers for humanity, which daily think of the "grand school upon the hill." It was founded with most earnest

prayers that it long might be a beacon light of hope for the whole earth. Its broad and deep foundations have never been shaken by the countless storms which have rushed upon it. After a terrible thunder tempest which swept down the Penobscot, hurling great trees to the earth and leaving marks of destruction everywhere, an old lady quietly looked out from the window of her home and said: "I knew that the Seminary would be there. It looks just as if the storm had only put strength into it." The records of this noble school are enriched with the names and attainments of scores and scores of the best men and women, and its teachers, as well as the pastors of the Methodist and Congregational churches of this town, have been of the highest types of scholarship and helpfulness. The rest and cheer of a Sabbath in Bucksport reaches its hands of blessing into the long years that may follow.

Rev. L. L. Knox, the first principal of the East Maine Conference Seminary, was one of the early graduates of Wesleyan University, of Middletown, Connecticut, and after his graduation was elected tutor in the university. After teaching for a time he joined the itinerant ranks and was an earnest and helpful preacher in New York state. He came to Bucksport in 1851 and remained until 1856, doing noble work for the school. He then went west and spent the remainder of his active life in pastoral work in the state of Illinois, dying at Evanston, January 18, 1901, aged ninety years.

Robert P. Bucknam was principal of the seminary from 1859 to 1863. He took the charge of the school after it had been closed for some time on account of financial embarrassment, and he did a grand work, having much help in the energetic and able work of Rev. Ammi Prince. Mr. Bucknam was born at Columbia Falls, Maine, was a graduate of Wesleyan University, a man of scholarly attainments, and died in Bangor, where he had been a very efficient principal of the high school. He married Jane Johnston, the first preceptress of the seminary.

Rev. James B. Crawford was principal of the seminary from 1863 to 1869, having been teacher of mathematics there for several years. He was born at Durham, Maine, a graduate of the famous Kent's Hill school, and he died at Bucksport during his term of service, March 29, 1869, aged forty years. He was of one of the strongest old families of Maine, a man of noble spirit, and a teacher and principal of marked ability.

Melvin F. Arey was principal of the seminary from 1869 to 1872. He was born at Hampden, Maine, and has been one of the ablest teachers wherever his work has led him. He entered Bowdoin College in 1862, but immediately enlisted in the Twenty-second Maine Infantry, from which he was honorably discharged in 1863, after a brave service. He graduated from Bowdoin College in 1867. After leaving Bucksport he taught at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and subsequently was superintendent of schools at Cedar Falls and Fort Dodge. He has been professor of natural science at Cedar Falls in the Iowa State Normal school since 1890. He is president of the Iowa Academy of Science, member of the State Board of Geological Survey, and secretary of the Iowa Educational Council.

Rev. George Forsyth, a native of Gateshead, England, a graduate of Wesleyan University in 1864, took the principalship of the Bucksport Seminary in 1872, after having had several very successful years of service in the Wyoming Conference, and retained this position, in which his influence was so strong and helpful, until 1881. In 1887 he returned to the Wyoming Conference, where he has held various pastorates with marked success, and has served as presiding elder.

From 1881 to 1884 the seminary was under the excellent care of Rev. Morris W. Prince, who was born at East Boothbay, Maine, and received his degree of S. T. D. from Wesleyan University in 1890. He joined the New Hampshire Conference in 1871, and in 1884 was transferred to the New York East Conference. In 1896, while pastor of Trinity Church, New Haven, Connecticut, he was elected to the Chair of History and Political Science in Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, a position which he still occupies.

The next principal of the seminary was Rev. Alden F. Chase, who was born at Woodstock, Maine, a student at Kent's Hill, and a graduate of Wesleyan University in 1869. He received his degree of Ph. D. from Colby University, and in 1872 became a member of the Maine Conference, being transferred to the East Maine Conference in 1884. He was a delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1892, representing the first district of the book committee from 1892 to 1896. He taught with great success in several important places, and resigned his position in Bucksport to become president of the Kent's Hill Seminary, dying at that place October 22, 1898, at the age of fifty-six years.

The next principal of the seminary, Rev. W. A. Hutchinson, though not of Pine Tree State birth, but a native of Delaware, did grand work from 1897 to 1898. He was a graduate of Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, and took postgraduate work at Chicago University and Harvard. He is now principal of the college preparatory school, Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

Rev. J. Frank Haley, who is now the able pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, at Brunswick, Maine, was principal at Bucksport from 1898 to 1900. His birthplace was Kennebunk, Maine, and he graduated from Wesleyan University in 1876, and spent the next four years in teaching in Bucksport Seminary. He afterwards joined the East Maine Conference, was for five years the presiding elder of the Bucksport district, and was a delegate to the General Conference in 1896. He is a man who has had marked success in all his lines of Christian work.

Rev. Simpson P. Bender was principal of the seminary from 1900 to 1905, giving to it work of an excellent character. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and a graduate of Dickinson College and of Drew Theological Seminary. He joined the East Maine Conference in 1892 and was stationed at Calais when he was called to the presidency of the seminary. He is now pastor at Elroy, Wisconsin.

The Hanson family is traced to
HANSON an ancient English origin.

Watson's History of Halifax, England, gives a full account of the early history of this family and the origin of the name itself. According to this authority, the earliest known progenitor was Roger de Rastrick, who lived before and about 1251, and was a person of considerable importance. He owned land in various places in Yorkshire, England, Rastrick being one of his estates. John de Rastrick had a son Henry, who in turn had a son John. In those days, when only Christian names were in use, the two Johns of Rastrick were doubtless confused, and in order to distinguish them, the younger John became Henry's son, shortened to Hen's son, and Henson, or Hanson, as it was spelled later. As early as 1337 the name is found spelled Henson, at Halifax. John Hanson, of this line, went to London, and it is thought that his son Thomas was the American emigrant.

Thomas Hanson was born in England and was among the early settlers at Dover, New

Hampshire, in the vicinity of which his descendants have been numerous. He had a grant of land January 11, 1658-59, near Salmon Falls, one hundred acres, bounded by land of Joseph Austin, Nathaniel Twombly, Job Clements and Jeremy Tibbets. He was admitted a freeman June 5, 1661, and resided at Cocheco. His will was proved June 27, 1666, his wife Mary being executrix. He provided dowries for his daughters when they should reach the age of eighteen. His widow was killed by Indians June 28, 1689. Their children: 1. Thomas, born about 1643. 2. Tobias, born about 1640. 3. Isaac, born at Dover, taxed at Cocheco. 4. Timothy. Two daughters.

The Hansons of the family here considered are descendants of Thomas Hanson, of Dover, through one of his four sons whose names are mentioned in the preceding paragraph, probably through his second son Tobias, although there is no certain proof to support this assumption.

(I) Nicholas Hanson was born in Dover, New Hampshire, November 6, 1789, died at South Berwick, October 31, 1865. He was a farmer, tanner and also interested in ship-building at South Berwick. He made his tannery his main enterprise, carrying this on very extensively. He was a Friend in his religious belief. He married, at Newburyport, Massachusetts, February 27, 1825, Lydia, born November 24, 1794, died at South Berwick, February 5, 1873, daughter of Ebenezer Sargent, of Newburyport. Children: 1. Ebenezer S., see forward. 2. Lynthia Ann, born April 9, 1827, died March 5, 1843. 3. Sarah S., June 1, 1829, died January 23, 1846. 4. Nicholas, December 21, 1831, married, 1863, Lucy J. Wentworth; he was a druggist; died at Somerville, 1904. 5. Miriam P., married Captain John M. Richardson, of South Berwick; she died at Portland, July 23, 1880.

(II) Ebenezer S., son of Nicholas Hanson, was born in South Berwick, Maine, November 25, 1825. He was for many years agent for the "Old Conway" division railroad, but at the beginning of the civil war he left that company and enlisted in the regiment commanded by General Joshua L. Chamberlain. At the end of the war he returned home and resumed his former duties. He married, July 2, 1849, Hannah Hilliard Wentworth. Children: 1. Charles Frederick, born May 19, 1850. 2. Henry H., December 1, 1851. 3. Nicholas S., October 2, 1853. 4. William, January 31, 1860. 5. Lynthia. 6. John Malcolm Richardson.

(III) Henry H., second son and child of Ebenezer and Hannah Hilliard (Wentworth) Hanson, was born in South Berwick, Maine, December 1, 1851, and received his education in public schools and Berwick Academy. When fifteen years old he left school and found employment in a dry-goods store in South Berwick, remained there some time, then went to Haverhill, Massachusetts, and worked in the same capacity in that city. In 1870 he went to sea as a sailor before the mast, on board of a clipper ship, "Anna Decature," from Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and during that and the following year visited many of the important seaports of Europe; when he at length returned to this country he was third mate of the ship. After returning from foreign shores Mr. Hanson worked for a time as druggist's clerk in South Berwick, but in 1873 removed to Lewiston, and was employed as clerk in the freight department of the Maine Central railroad. In the following year he was advanced to the position of station-agent at Auburn, and two years later additional duties were given to his charge, with clerks and other employees under his supervision, and for integrity and accuracy he was in a measure responsible. In 1904, just thirty years after he first entered the service of the company, Mr. Hanson was given the agency of the Bates street station, in addition to the stations previously under his charge, and since that time he has directed the work of about seventy-five employees in all departments. These duties have made constant demands upon his time and energies, but he has proved equal to every emergency, and yet has found time to interest himself in municipal affairs and to give service for two terms as member of the city council. He holds a prominent place in Masonic circles and has advanced to the thirty-second degree in that ancient and honorable craft. He also is an Odd Fellow and an Elk. On August 7, 1875, Mr. Hanson married Elizabeth, daughter of Sylvanus and Ursula (Dunton) Brann. They have one daughter, Charlotte M. Hanson, born May 15, 1876, married Ralph E. Files, principal of Haverhill high school, Haverhill, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Files have two children, Elizabeth N. and Thomas Stone Files.

Watson is an ancient English surname, derived from the abbreviated form of Walter—*Wat*—and *son*, as Kitson, Dickson, Hickson, Bilson were derived. Many of the branches

bear arms and have had men of distinction in the United Kingdom and America.

(I) William Watson, the progenitor, was of Yorkshire, England. He married Elizabeth Watson. Children: Alfred, Raphael, William, John, Ellen, Julia, Ann, Mary.

(II) Henry, son of William Watson, was born in Leeds, Yorkshire, England, 1833. He married Matilda Scott, born in Dundee, Scotland, in 1832. He had a common school education, working in a dye-house at the age of eight years. Twenty-eight years later he became superintendent and manager of the same plant. He came to America in 1877 and was superintendent of dyeing and finishing at the Pacific Mills, in Lawrence, for five years. In 1882 he returned to England and embarked in business for himself with a dyeing and finishing establishment. Ten years later he came to America again and was made superintendent of dyeing and finishing at the Goodall Woolen Company, at Sanford, Maine. He held this position until he retired from active life in 1899. He now lives at Lawrence, Massachusetts. Mr. Watson was a Conservative in English politics; a Republican in American. He became a Free Mason at Sowerby, Yorkshire, England, and is a member of the Episcopal church. He married, in 1856, Matilda Scott, born in Dundee, Scotland, in 1833. Children: Lucinda, Annie, Harry, Frank, William, John, mentioned below.

(III) John, son of Henry Watson, was born in Bolton, Lancashire, England, June 8, 1869. He attended the common schools in his native town, and learned the dyer's trade under his father's instruction. He came to America in 1889, and worked first for one year in the dyeing department of the Stevens Mills, at Lawrence. He removed to Sanford, Maine, in 1891, and since then has been in the employ of the Sanford Mills in the dyeing department. He succeeded his father as the head of the dye department, in 1899, and has held the position to the present time. Mr. Watson is a Republican in politics; a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Dover, New Hampshire; Preble Lodge, Free Masons, of Sanford; White Rose Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; St. Armond Commandery, Knights Templar, of which he has been commander; Maine Council, Royal and Select Masters; Kora Temple, Order of the Mystic Shrine, Lewiston; a thirty-second degree Mason, well known throughout the state. He belongs to Clover Chapter, Eastern Star Lodge. In religion he is an Episcopalian. He

married, June 23, 1894, Annie Elizabeth, born October 16, 1869, daughter of Charles Young, of Leeds, England. They have one daughter, Alice Irene, born November 20, 1895, now attending the Sanford public schools.

BRAGDON This family is of English extraction, and many useful and prominent men of the name have been residents of New England. They were leading spirits in some of the coast towns for many years, filling various stations of trust. Arthur Bragdon Sr. was in Kittery as early as 1652. In a deposition given by him in York in 1665 his age was stated to be "about 67 years." He was called to fill many responsible positions in that old town. His son Arthur made his will in York in 1736, in which he states that he was "far advanced in years"; mentions his wife Sarah, an only son Thomas, and daughters named Sarah Johnson, Martha Lord, Tabitha Linscott, Bethia Leavitt, Love Sayer and unmarried Mary; grandchildren named Farnum. The will was probated May 5, 1743. Samuel Bragdon, of York, "aged and crazy of body," made his will May 10, 1709, in which he mentions his wife then living, sons Samuel and Joseph, "under age," and daughters Magdalin, Patience, Sarah and Ruth, to each of whom he gives "five-and-twenty shillings." He called Deacon Bragdon his "dear cousin" and appointed him "sole executor" of his estate. Inventory returned January 6, 1712, two hundred and ninety-six pounds, eight shillings, no pence. Another Arthur Bragdon removed from York to Scarborough about 1725 and spent there "the remainder of a long and useful life." He was one of the few to whom the name "Gentleman" was applied in old legal documents. Captain Solomon and Gideon Bragdon removed to Scarborough soon after, and their descendants have been numerous there and in Buxton, Limington, and other adjacent towns. Thomas Bragdon was treasurer of the county of York in 1667. A Captain Thomas was representative to the general court from York in 1749.

(I) William Bragdon, great-grandfather of Dr. Frederick Augustus Bragdon, was a native of Scarborough and settled early in Limington, becoming the head of the families of that name in the town. His wife's name was Sarah, and their children were: 1. Amy, born February 10, 1781. 2. Elizabeth, June 30, 1783. 3. Sarah, March 1, 1785. 4. Arthur, June 6, 1787. 5. Susanna, April 9, 1789. 6. William, see forward. 7. Edmund, March 20,

1794. 8. Mehitabel, April 28, 1796. 9. Sewall, July 6, 1798.

(II) William (2), second son and sixth child of William (1) and Sarah Bragdon, was born December 30, 1791. He married Hannah Bryant, and they had children: Orrin, Sumner, Sarah, Susan, Louisa, John, James and George.

(III) George, youngest child of William (2) and Hannah (Bryant) Bragdon, born in Raymond, Maine, 1831, died in 1904. He was educated in the schools of Limington and in the Limington Academy, and was engaged in teaching until a short time prior to his death. His time was for the most part spent in the schools of Maine, Bath, Biddeford, Gorham, and other places. He was principal of a number of the schools in which he taught and attained prominence in educational circles. He removed from Raymond to Limington and retained his residence in the latter place until his death. His political affiliations were with the Democratic party, and at various times he filled town offices, among them being those of selectman and supervisor of schools. He married Amanda Sawyer, and had children: 1. Frank A., a flour merchant in Boston. 2. George C., engaged in the baking business in Boston. 3. Lillian Bell, deceased. 4. Frederick Augustus.

(IV) Frederick Augustus, youngest child of George and Amanda (Sawyer) Bragdon, was born in Limington, Maine, October 28, 1858. His education was acquired in the public schools of Limington, the Limington Academy and at Bowdoin Medical College, from which he was graduated in June, 1883. In July of the same year he established himself in the practice of the medical profession, in which he has been successfully engaged since that time. He practiced ten years in Shapleigh, Maine, and in 1893 removed to Springvale, where he has since resided. He is a member of the Maine Medical Society and the Maine Academy of Medicine. He is an attendant at the Baptist church. His fraternal affiliations are with the following organizations: Springvale Lodge, No. 190, Free and Accepted Masons; White Rose Royal Arch Chapter, of Sanford, Maine; St. Armand Commandery, of Kennebunk; Maine Council and Korah Temple, of Lewiston; Ossipee Valley Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Cornish, Maine; Riverside Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Springvale. His earnest support is given to the Republican party. He married, 1884, Nellie, daughter of Aaron Welch, of Sanford, Maine. They have had

children: 1. Blanche A., born January 15, 1886, was graduated from the high school in Springvale and from Bates College; is now assistant principal at the high school in Springvale. 2. Lena B., born September 2, 1887, was graduated from the Springvale high school and the Farmington Normal school; is now teaching in Gilbertville, Massachusetts. 3. Florence E., born September 10, 1892. 4. Frederick Ray, born September 8, 1895. 5. Harry B., born February 5, 1899. The younger children are students in the Springvale schools.

The family whose name is affixed to this sketch is an extensive one, and very old. The sons

have borne worthily the good name set up by the sires in old England and in New England. Tristram Coffin was around Newbury and Haverhill, Massachusetts, in 1642, and is said to have first used the plough in that section. He, with others, bought Nantucket island, then a port of New York, for thirty pounds and two beaver hats, and removed there. From his iron-girded loins have sprung a sturdy yeomanry, and our Coffin is of the Tristram line, though his connection has not been fully established.

(I) Seth A. Coffin was born in Webster, Maine, and was a farmer. He later removed to Bowdoin, Maine, and his wife, Nancy Bowker, was the widow of Charles Sylvester. Their children were: 1. Seth A. Jr., of Lewiston, married Georgie Lane; children: Ray, died in 1906, aged nineteen years; Arthur, resides in Bowdoinham; Ethel, married W. W. Warren, candy manufacturer, of Bowdoinham, Maine; infant son deceased. 2. Laura J., wife of Charles L. Darling, of Lisbon, Maine. 3. John, deceased. 4. Arthur, deceased. 5. William H.

(II) William H., son of Seth A. Coffin, was born in Bowdoin, Maine, November 7, 1867, and was a pupil in the local schools. When twelve years of age the desire to be independent of his parents caused him to seek employment in the woolen mills at Lisbon, Maine. He resolved to make something of himself, and to that end sought to obtain an education, to defray the expenses of which he pursued various occupations. In 1888 he began the study of dentistry with White & Leavitt, of Lewiston, Maine, and in 1890 passed the examination by the state board. In 1899 he purchased the Mason Dental Parlors, at Lewiston, where he has built up an extensive practice. December 25, 1896, he married

Edith, daughter of Samuel and Carrie (Stat-en) Flewelling, of Lewiston, who was born May 21, 1872. Dr. Coffin is an Ancient Free and Accepted Mason, member of the Knights of Pythias uniformed rank, and Grand Lodge, and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In politics he is a Republican, and has served in the city government. The success he has attained in his profession attests his proficiency; the fact that he has been honored by his fellow citizens with official preferment proves his popularity among those with whom he lives.

This family originally settled
PLUMMER at Newbury, Massachusetts, 1635. Francis Plummer, a linen-weaver, came from Woolwich, England, 1633. His wife Ruth died August 18, 1647, leaving two sons, Samuel and Joseph. It is thought that the Plummers of Durham, Maine, are descended from Samuel. Five descendants of Francis Plummer bearing his name have been members of congress. Governor William Plummer, of New Hampshire, was one of them. Samuel Plummer was taxed in Durham, 1798-1805, and a little later Joseph and Arthur Plummer. Luther went West in 1817. Robert Plummer was born at Cape Elizabeth, March 1, 1761. He married, August 29, 1786, Zilpah Farr, who was born in Easton, Massachusetts, November 3, 1768. They settled in Royalsborough soon after marriage, not far from the Stone Mill. Children were: 1. William, born May 26, 1787, settled in Dover, Maine. 2. Lucy, September 1, 1789. 3. John, June 25, 1791. 4. Abigail, February 16, 1792. 5. Zilpah, January 21, 1794. 6. Henry, December 18, 1796. 7. Moses, April, 1798. 8. James, July 17, 1801. 9. John, October, 1807.

Henry Plummer, son of Robert and Zilpah (Farr) Plummer, was born December 18, 1796. He was a prominent farmer and mill man, operating a grist and sawmill which was formerly owned by the Gerrishes prior to 1835. He was a licensed preacher in the Free Will Baptist church, and contributed liberally to the building fund of the new church and its support after its completion. He married (first), February 18, 1819, Wealthy, daughter of Silas and Mary (Sargent) Estes. She was born May 22, 1800, and died January 15, 1830. He married (second) Martha Lancaster, who died November 19, 1894, aged ninety-one years eleven months. He died February 18, 1876, aged seventy-nine. Children of first marriage: 1. Silas, born October 6, 1821. 2. Mary E.,

September 24, 1823. 3. George, April 7, 1826. 4. Charlotte, January 2, 1828. 5. Edward, January 4, 1830. Children of second marriage: 6. Wealthy, April 4, 1832. 7. John W., June 19, 1833. 8. Joseph, September 7, 1834. 9. Charles B., February 3, 1836. 10. Susan, September 9, 1838. 11. Margaret, September 10, 1839.

Edward, son of Henry and Wealthy (Estes) Plummer, was born January 4, 1830, in Durham, Maine. He began his business career at the age of eighteen, in 1849, and purchased a saw and grist-mill just below Lisbon Falls, which he operated until 1862, when he sold out to the Worumbo Company, of which he became agent. He superintended the building of the large woolen-mill at Lisbon Falls. He was a promoter and director of the Androscoggin Water Power Company. He was prime mover in the building of the Rumford Falls railroad, and pulp and paper-mills of Lisbon Falls Fiber Company. He was representative to the legislature in 1870. He married (first) Augusta Taylor, of Lisbon. (Second) Sarah A. Shaw, of Durham. Three children: 1. Walter E. 2. Harry E., married Mary Libby, of Lisbon. 3. Ida F., married W. H. Newall, of Lewiston.

Walter E., son of Edward and Augusta (Taylor) Plummer, was born in Lisbon, Maine, August 8, 1861. He was educated in the common schools and Lisbon Falls high school. At the age of eighteen years he began working with his father in the lumber business, manufacturing, buying and selling, and is still engaged at that business. He has been progressive and prominent in all town affairs, and has been the prime mover in several improvements and enterprises of the place. Politically, Mr. Plummer is an ardent supporter of the Republican party. He was elected to a seat in the Maine legislature in 1897, serving three terms, and that the people recognized his ability is evidenced by the fact that in 1903-05 he was elected to the state senate. Here he was active on several important committees. He is identified with several civic societies, including the Masonic fraternity, in which he has reached the thirty-second degree; is past master of the Blue Lodge, and well posted concerning Masonry. He is also connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is past noble grand, and is a member of the Knights of Pythias order. On January 1, 1890, he married Grace L. Douglas, of West Gardiner, Maine. Children: 1. Mildred D., who prepared for college at National Cathedral School, Washington, Dis-

trict of Columbia, and from there entered Smith College. 2. Doris M. 3. Madelyn A.

This name is an old and prominent one in England, and was early established in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Its representatives have been distinguished in many walks of life throughout the United States, and have contributed much to the development and progress of the commonwealth of Maine.

(I) Thomas Clapp, son of Richard, of England, cousin of Roger and Edward, was born in Dorchester, England, 1597. He came over to America probably in a ship which arrived from Weymouth, England, July 24, 1633. His name appears in 1634 on the town records of Dorchester, and he was made a freeman in 1638. He removed to Weymouth, and Thomas, his eldest son, was born there March 15, 1639, and was the Clapp who removed to Walpole (then part of Dedham), and was the ancestor of the Clapps of that place. Farmer, in his *Genealogical Register*, says Thomas senior went from Weymouth to Hingham, thence to Scituate; while Deane, in his history of the last-named town, says he had grants of land in Hingham, but never resided there. Thomas was a deacon of the church in Scituate in 1647, and warmly engaged in a theological controversy respecting the form of baptism, which began about 1641 with the Rev. Charles Chauncy, then minister of Scituate, but afterwards president of Harvard. Deacon Clapp was one of the committee of three in 1675 to send a letter to the second church informing them that a reconciliation had taken place after a controversy of thirty-three years. He was deputy to the general court in 1649. He was a useful and enterprising man, and died April 20, 1684, greatly respected. Who his wife was has not been ascertained, excepting that her Christian name was Abigail.

(II) Thomas (2), son of Thomas (1) Clapp, born in Weymouth, March 15, 1639, went to Walpole (then part of Dedham), and married Mary Fisher, November 10, 1662. He was a housewright by trade, and died previous to January 29, 1691, when his will was probated.

(III) Samuel, eighth child of Thomas (2) and Mary (Fisher) Clapp, born at Dedham, August 21, 1682, married (first) Elizabeth Fisher, July 13, 1709, and (second) Bethiah, daughter of Deacon Samuel and Sarah Dean, of Taunton, who was born January 7, 1697, died October 12, 1778. Samuel had his father's estate, the barn and six acres, twenty

acres by Joseph Hartshorn's, also four acres, one cow-right, one-fourth cedar swamp, six acres at Ridge Pond, one and one-half acres of meadow at Stop river, which list of lands shows him to have been at least comfortably supplied with real estate. He died July 13, 1772.

(IV) Abiel, son of Samuel and Bethiah (Dean) Clapp, born in Dedham, February 7, 1728, was a farmer in Mansfield, and was a prominent and much respected man in the town. He was a soldier in Major Zephaniah Leonard's troop of horse, and was out in the service in 1749. Later he held the office of justice of the peace and was captain of the military company of the town of Mansfield. His death was occasioned by his being accidentally shot while on parade. He married first, Bathsheba Pratt; had son Asa. His second wife was a daughter of Dr. Caswell, of Norton.

(V) Asa, son of Abiel Clapp, was born in Mansfield, Bristol county, Massachusetts, March 15, 1762. Being deprived of his parents at an early age, he was forced to depend on his own exertions. He was not unmindful of the demands which the future might make upon him, and by energy and perseverance he secured a common school education. This patriotic orphan boy, when only in his sixteenth year, gallantly volunteered to act as a substitute for a young man who had been drafted as a soldier under General Sullivan, for the expulsion of the British from Rhode Island in 1778. Later, on an armed vessel, he displayed such fidelity, intelligence and intrepidity that he was promoted to a first lieutenancy. To him the hour of peril was an incentive to eager and conspicuous activity, and he was found equal to the emergency in many desperate engagements. At one time he adroitly captured a British vessel mounting eight guns, with a complement of men three times the number of the captors. Having acquired distinction by intelligence, enterprise and eminent skill as a navigator, he obtained the command of a ship at the close of the war. He was at Port Au Prince, St. Domingo, when the attack upon whites was made by the negroes. Mr. Clapp, with Joseph Peabody, of Salem, who was then in the merchant service, rendered essential aid to the white population, who were exposed to plunder and slaughter during that horrible convulsion. In 1793 Great Britain, Spain, Russia, Germany and Prussia decided to close their ports against all vessels belonging to France. British armed ships were instructed to bring into port each

vessel of neutral nations, as they believed they were bound to France, or were proceeding from the French colonies to any part of Europe. Numerous American vessels were detained, but that of Mr. Clapp was captured by Sir Sydney Smith, and with himself carried to England. After waiting six months, his ship was released by a decree of the courts of admiralty and his cargo paid for by the British government. So ably and judiciously was the affair adjusted by Mr. Clapp that it resulted in no loss to the owners.

In 1796 he established himself as a merchant of Portland, Maine, becoming largely interested in commerce. He sent vessels to Europe, East and West Indies and to South America, and by the exactitude and perfection of his business habits, he secured a reputation at home and abroad which was probably superior to any other American merchant of that day. In 1811, before the separation of Maine from Massachusetts, Mr. Clapp was a member of the governor's council of Massachusetts. During the war of 1812, notwithstanding the fact that nearly all his ships were driven from the ocean, Mr. Clapp gave the government his warmest support, and when the national finances were embarrassed, making it difficult to negotiate loans, he came forward and voluntarily subscribed more than one-half his property to sustain the national credit, and by his example and influence rendered essential aid in securing subscriptions from others. A corps of many of Portland's best citizens was organized for the protection of the place against the fleets which were committing numberless depredations between the Penobscot river and Eastport. Mr. Clapp attached himself as a soldier; his residence during the war was a place of general resort for the officers of the army and navy, who were the constant objects of a generous hospitality unsurpassed in New England. In 1816 he was appointed one of the commissioners to obtain subscriptions to the capital stock of the United States Bank, to which corporation he was the largest subscriber in Maine. In 1819 he was one of the delegates of the convention for forming the state constitution. For several years he represented Portland in the state legislature. The old Clapp mansion is one of the conspicuous landmarks of the early elegance of Portland, and has been occupied by the family for three generations. Here on July 16, 1817, a reception was given to President Monroe. The *Eastern Argus* of July 22, 1817, gives the following account of the affair: "The President honored by his

presence in the evening a large and elegant party given by the Honorable A. Clapp. About three hundred persons were present. The house was handsomely illuminated in honor of his venerable guest. We feel ourselves incompetent to do justice to the brilliant assemblage of beauty that filled the elegant apartments of our hospitable fellow townsman. It was a source of regret that Mrs. Clapp was absent on a visit to distant friends, but our regret would have been much enhanced had not her accomplished daughters compelled us to forget that anything could be wanting which good taste, ease and gracefulness of manners could supply. A band of music playing through the evening gave a zest to the festivity. At the time the President retired, the younger part of the company had formed a party and were enjoying a dance under the Piazza. When it was announced that the President was retiring, the dancers immediately withdrew from the Piazza and formed a double line from the door to the gate, through which he passed, and when he reached the gate he was received with three hearty cheers from the large concourse of citizens." In view of the warm support Mr. Clapp gave to Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and their Democratic successors, it would be difficult to name all the distinguished people who have been guests at his home. In his eighty-fifth year Mr. Clapp entertained President Polk and James Buchanan.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Jacob Quincy, and a descendant of Edmund Quincy, deputy to the first general court of Massachusetts, May, 1634; of Colonel Edmund Quincy, deputy for six years to the Massachusetts general court and member of the council for safety of the people in 1689; of Judge Edmund Quincy, of the superior court of Massachusetts, who was agent to the court of St. James, in 1737. Among her other distinguished ancestors were: Rev. Henry Flynt, minister at Braintree from 1640 to 1668; Major-General Daniel Gookin, speaker of the Massachusetts general court in 1651; Thomas Willet, first mayor of New York, 1665-67, who was an assistant of Plymouth Colony from 1651 to 1654; Evert Jansen Wendell, magistrate of Fort Orange in 1660; John Wendell, commissioner of Indian affairs in New York, 1690, and Johannes Pieterse Van Brugh, Burgomeister of New Amsterdam, 1673-74. Mrs. Clapp was a niece of Dorothy Quincy, who married John Hancock, and a grandniece of the earlier "Dorothy Q," immortalized by Oliver Wendell Holmes, her great-great-

grandson. Many of Madam Hancock's cherished possessions are now owned by Mrs. Clapp's descendants, among these treasures are John Hancock's chariot, furniture, silver and paintings. Mrs. Clapp died at the Clapp Mansion, November 21, 1853, in the ninetieth year of her age. They had seven children: Charles and Eliza W., died in childhood; Elizabeth, Francis Billings, Charles Quincy, Mary Jane Gray and Asa William Henry Clapp. Mr. Clapp retained the energies of his mind and the moral firmness for which he had been prominently distinguished up to within an hour of his death; and with such system had he managed the details of his vast property that the only demand outstanding against him was for the daily paper, the subscription of which had not yet expired. He died in April, 1848, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. The flags of all the vessels in the harbor and on the signal-staffs of the Observatory were appropriately placed at half-mast.

(VI) From the long line of distinguished ancestry already traced descended Asa William Henry Clapp, youngest child of Asa and Elizabeth Wendell (Quincy) Clapp. He entered the arena of life in Portland, March 6, 1805, at the beginning of the second presidential administration of Thomas Jefferson. From his earliest childhood there were marked indications of the rare qualities of mind and heart which in later years won the unqualified esteem and loving respect of his fellow townsmen. After his graduation from the Norwich Academy, in Vermont, founded by Captain Alden Partridge, partly as a recreation, but chiefly to acquaint himself with the customs, manners and resources of his own country, Mr. Clapp took an extensive journey through the south and west. He visited the Hermitage, General Jackson's home, twelve miles from Nashville, and many other places of interest, which he recorded in a well-kept diary. On his return he entered his father's employ, where he had a strict course of commercial training. In 1833 he took a second journey south, and on this trip became involved in an exciting episode on board the steamer, when an assault was made on General Jackson by an ex-naval officer, Randolph. Mr. Clapp hastened to interrupt the flight of the assailant, who was being hurried ashore by his friends. The party were on their way to attend the ceremonies consequent on laying the cornerstone of the Mary Washington Monument, which was not completed and dedicated until May, 1894. Mr. Clapp was extensively engaged in foreign commerce until 1848, when

he retired to assist his father in his varied interests. In many local enterprises he was associated with his brother, Charles Q. Clapp. Indeed, long after his retirement from active business he was an interested and close student of public affairs in city, state and nation, in all of which he had for many years been an able and earnest worker. The great Hospital Fair, held in Portland City Hall, June 10, 1873, which raised the first money towards the erection of the Maine General Hospital, was largely promoted by Mr. Clapp. The fair for the benefit of the widows and orphans of soldiers and sailors was also planned almost entirely by him. To the hospital he gave five thousand dollars, besides gifts to other charitable and educational institutions, but he always gave secretly, preferring to be an unknown benefactor. He served as director of the hospital until his death; the last meetings of the board were held in his library after he was too feeble to go out. Mr. Clapp was also a director of the Public Library, and one of the charter members of the Merchants' Exchange; and, like his father before him, the friend and patron of every deserving project for benefiting the world individually and collectively. In his political life he acted from the same lofty patriotism that animated the spirit of his honored father. Personal aggrandizement, either in purse or in power, was always subordinate to the public good. Mr. Clapp was intensely interested in the principles of the Democratic party. From his youth he had an ardent admiration for General Jackson, which increased with the development of his personal acquaintance with the old hero, and he did his utmost to sustain his administration. By his energy, executive ability, intelligent and prudent counsels in state politics, Mr. Clapp commanded the respect of the leaders of the Democratic party. With singleness of mind, he sought the success of party principles, and the selection of efficient officers to carry them out. He was effective in campaign struggles, wielding a powerful and trenchant pen. He attended the Baltimore National Democratic Convention in 1848; and in 1852 was a delegate-at-large to the convention in that city which nominated Franklin Pierce for president. Some party exigency made it desirable that Mr. Clapp should be its congressional candidate in 1847; and he yielded to the entreaties of his friends and served the thirtieth congress. The *Daily Argus* of August 28, 1847, contains a copy of the resolutions of the convention: "Resolved that Asa W. H. Clapp, by his integrity, ability and undeviating

devotion to the cause of Democracy merits the confidence of the Republicans of this Congressional District. The unanimous nomination by him received this day in convention is a sufficient guarantee that he will receive at the polls the undivided support of our constituents for the dignified and responsible station, which as their candidate he is expected to fill, September 13, 1847." Mr. Clapp's commercial training made him efficient on committees, and he had the good fortune to secure the passage of several acts of great advantage to his district. His fellow citizens were especially pleased with his success in securing an appropriation for the purchase of the Exchange building for a custom house and post-office. This act for a young man and a new member was considered a great triumph.

"City of Portland, In Common Council,
October 10, 1849.

"Resolved:

"That the Hon. A. W. H. Clapp, late member of Congress from this District, is entitled to the thanks of this City for his services in procuring the passage of the act of Congress for the purchase of the Portland Exchange.

"And therefore Resolved, That the City Council do hereby tender him their thanks for his efficient aid in the premises.

"In Common Council, October 10, 1849.

"Read and passed, and sent up for concurrence.

"Attest: J. H. Williams, Clerk.

"In Board of Aldermen, October 24, 1849.

"Read and passed in concurrence and the City Clerk was directed to furnish a copy hereof to Hon. A. W. H. Clapp.

"Attest: W. Boyd, City Clerk."

His private affairs were too important to admit of his running again; but by his observance of public questions he kept himself in touch with the leading statesmen of all sections, being broadly cognizant of the issues of the day. This interest was unabated at the age of eighty-three, when he came down from Crawford's, New Hampshire, going from the cars to the polls, to vote for Judge Putnam, who was the nominee for governor. Mr. Clapp had a social, genial nature and made friends wherever he went; and no one who has ever been entertained by him will fail to say, with the poet:

"Sweet courtesy has done its most,
For he has made each guest forget,
That he was not the host."

In public life he was always the courtly, dignified gentleman, but in his home life he was the tender, sympathizing husband and

father. In personal appearance Mr. Clapp was tall and slender, with an erect, soldierly bearing. He had a high-bred face, with features as clearly and delicately cut as a cameo, and it was the unmistakable witness of well-ordered life. The grand character of the man was typified by his noble brow. Mr. Clapp had an abiding interest in all reforms, and sought the amelioration of the unfortunate, whether from illness or mismanagement. Many a timely loan has saved the credit of a young and struggling business man. On June 23, 1834, Mr. Clapp married Julia Margaretta, only daughter of General Henry Alexander Scamell Dearborn, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, where, at the ancestral home of the Dearborns, the wedding took place. Mr. and Mrs. Clapp had one daughter, Mary J. E., who inherited the Clapp mansion. The last summer of Mr. Clapp's life was passed at the White Mountains, which he loved so well. Being keenly alive to the beauties of nature, he found a constant delight in the wondrous beauty of the hills. He died March 22, 1891, at the advanced age of eighty-six years, well rounded with high and purposeful activity. A prominent gentleman of Portland said of Mr. Clapp: "For serenity and urbanity, for a true sense of justice, for a thorough submission of himself to the rights and sensibilities of others, Mr. Clapp had no superior, and I might well say no equal among those I know. These traits were illuminated by his absolute conscientiousness and firmness in applying to his own course in life the strictest rules of rectitude. The privilege of enjoying his acquaintance has inevitably raised up an affection for him which now cuts much deeper than mere friendship. All who know him well must long cherish his memory for its example and its lesson for good, while not forgetting to be grateful that through his traits of character, of which I have spoken, his affection for his home and the city of his nativity, and his pleasant surroundings in all respects, his life extending far beyond the period ordinarily allotted has been fortunate and happy to a degree rarely excelled." The following resolutions and letter were received by Miss Clapp soon after her father's decease:

"Maine General Hospital.

"Extract from the record of a meeting of the directors, held April 4, 1891.

"Voted, That the following memorial of our late companion on this Board, the Honorable A. W. H. Clapp, be adopted and entered upon the records of the Hospital, and that a copy of the same be communicated to Miss Clapp.

"Memorial.

"On the 22nd day of March, A. D. 1891, the Honorable A. W. H. Clapp ended a long and useful life. From its organization till his death he was an active, judicious and generous Director and friend of the Maine General Hospital, taking deep interest in its prosperity and contributing to its success by wise council, by frequent and liberal aid of its resources, and by an almost lavish use of his time and influence in its behalf. His associates in the Direction have been cheered by his unstinted sympathy and strengthened by his hearty co-operation. They, better than all others, can appreciate the value of his service to the Hospital. They feel profoundly their own loss and that of the Hospital in his decease. It is appropriate for this Board, speaking officially, to regard him particularly as he was related to the great charity which he so early took into his affection, and so long aided to administer. But they would wrong their own feelings if they passed over in silence the many and striking graces of his character. They hold in reverent remembrance his unfailing kindness, his uniform courtesy, his spotless integrity, and his sense of honor, his sound judgment, his devotion to what he esteemed true and right, his charitable spirit, and his abstinence from censorious speech and unkindly criticism in respect to his fellow men. Living long in all serenity and dignity, even after he had passed within the limits of old age, he seemed in the later years like a tradition of what was noble and fine in private, social and public life at an earlier period of the State. The directors rejoice that so large a measure of life was granted to him, and, while they lamented his decease, are comforted by the recollection of his virtues and by the thought that the example of his life will continue to work for good long after his disappearance from their sight. To all most nearly and keenly touched by this dispensation of Providence the tender sympathy of this Board is afforded.

"True Extract. Attest: F. R. Barrett,
(Signed) Secretary.

"Portland, Maine, April 28, 1891.

"Miss Mary J. E. Clapp,

"Dear Madam: The trustees of the Portland Public Library have received your note of April 8th, announcing the gift of one thousand dollars to the Library, in memory of your father, the late Honorable A. W. H. Clapp. I enclose herewith a copy of a vote of the Board, at the last meeting, accepting the gift upon the conditions prescribed by you.

The trustees direct me to express to you their profound sympathy in the bereavement you have sustained, one in which they, with this whole community, bear a share. Portland indeed has lost one of her first citizens. Be assured that we deeply appreciate the generosity which prompted this gift, and the interest it testifies in the institution which is thus enabled to do so much for the well-being and education of those your father so bountifully helped in his lifetime.

"Such benefactions are a fitting crown of a long career of worth and public spirit, and the "Clapp Fund" will be a memorial in its founder's honor which will perpetuate the fact that he deserves well of his native city. With the respect of the members of the Board for their late distinguished associate and their esteem and regard for his daughter, I am,

"Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) "Thos. L. Talbot, Secretary."

This sum was given to the Public Library at the request of the Hon. A. W. H. Clapp. "Whereas: 'The All Ruling Power' has seen fit to take from our midst our esteemed friend, Asa W. H. Clapp.

"Resolved: That in his death, the Irish-American Relief Association loses a dear and valuable friend; and

"Resolved: That we tender to his daughter, Miss Mary Clapp, our sympathy in this hour of sorrow.

(Signed)

W. H. Dougherty,
Jas. L. Owen,
T. E. Coyne,

Committee on Resolutions.

"April 8, 1891."

DEARBORN This is one of the families which enjoys the distinction of being among the early colonists and founders of the commonwealth of New Hampshire, whence they spread throughout New England and the United States. The Dearborns have always maintained the reputation of being an intelligent, energetic and progressive race, and some of them have been persons of distinction.

(1) Godfrey Dearborn, the patriarch of the Dearborn family of the United States, was born about 1600, in England, and Exeter, in the county of Devon, is said to be the place of his nativity. He came to Massachusetts colony about 1638, and died in Hampton, New Hampshire, February 4, 1686. In 1639 Rev. John Wheelwright, with a company of his friends, removed from the colony in Massa-

chusetts Bay to Exeter, in the province of New Hampshire, and founded a settlement. Supposing themselves to be out of the jurisdiction of any existing company or government, they formed and signed amongst themselves a kind of social compact, which bore the signatures of thirty-five persons, of whom Dearborn was one. He seems to have been a man of considerable standing among the colonists, which is proved by his being elected one of the selectmen both of Exeter and Hampton. His farm is said to have been situated within the present limits of the town of Stratham. He had in 1644 a grant of meadowland "on the second run, beyond Mr. Wheelwright's creek, toward Captain Wiggins." In 1645, in connection with two other persons, he had a grant of meadow "at the head of the Great Cove Creek, about six acres, if it be there to be found." Other land is mentioned as adjoining his "on the east side of the river." In 1648 he was elected one of the "Townsmen" or "Selectmen." Between 1648 and 1650 he removed to Hampton, where he spent the remainder of his life. March 4, 1650, seats in the Hampton meeting-house were assigned to "Goodman and Goodey Dearborn." On his arrival in Hampton, Godfrey Dearborn settled at the "West End," so called, on a farm ever since occupied by his descendants. One house, built between 1650 and 1686, is still standing, and constitutes a part of the present dwelling. On his removal to Hampton, Godfrey became a considerable landholder, and of some importance in the affairs of the town. In 1670 he had a grant of eighty acres, in addition to the extensive farm which he already possessed in the vicinity of his dwelling. His tax in 1653 was 15s. 10d., and he was one of the selectmen in 1655-63-71. He made his will in 1680. He married (first) in England, but the name of his wife is unknown. She died some time between May 4, 1650, and November 25, 1662, at which date he married Dorothy, widow of Philanon Dalton. She died between 1680 and 1696. The children, all by the first wife, were: Henry, Thomas, John, Sarah and two other daughters, whose names are unknown.

(II) Henry, eldest son of Godfrey Dearborn, was born about 1633, in England, and came to this country with his father when about six years old. The record of Hampton states: "Henry Dearborn deceased January ye 18, 1724-5, aged 92 years." He was one of the selectmen of Hampton in 1676 and 1692. He was also a signer of the petition to the king in 1683, usually called "Weare's petition."

He was married January 16, 1666, to Elizabeth Marrian, born about 1644, died July 6, 1716, aged seventy-two years. She was a daughter of John Marrian, one of the first settlers of Hampton. Henry Dearborn's children were: John, Samuel, Elizabeth (died young), Sarah, Abigail, Elizabeth and Henry.

(III) John, eldest child of Henry and Elizabeth (Marrian) Dearborn, born October 10, 1666, in Hampton, settled in the part of the town now North Hampton. He was married November 4, 1689, to Abigail, daughter of Nathaniel and Deborah (Smith) Batchelder, and great-granddaughter of Rev. Stephen Bachiler, a pioneer of Hampton. She was born December 28, 1667, died November 13, 1736. Their children were: Deborah, Jonathan, Elizabeth, Esther, Joseph, Abigail, Lydia, Ruth, Simon and Benjamin.

(IV) Simon, third son of John and Abigail (Batchelder) Dearborn, born July 31, 1706, in North Hampton, passed his life on the paternal homestead. He was married December 5, 1728, to Sarah, daughter of Simon and Hannah Marston, of Hampton. She was a twin of Jonathan Marston, born October 12, 1706, and died June 11, 1775. Their children were: Hannah, Abigail, John (died young), Simon, Sarah, John, Ruth, Deborah, Benjamin, Levi and Henry.

(V) Major-General Henry (2), youngest child of Simon and Sarah (Marston) Dearborn, was born February 23, 1751, at North Hampton, New Hampshire. He received the best education that the schools of New England afforded, and began and finished his medical education under the instruction of Dr. Hall Jackson, of Portsmouth, who was a distinguished surgeon in the army of the revolution, and justly celebrated as one of the most able physicians New England has produced. Dr. Henry Dearborn was settled in the practice of his profession at Nottingham-Square, New Hampshire, three years before the beginning of the revolution, and with several gentlemen of the neighborhood employed his leisure hours in military exercises, being convinced that the time was rapidly approaching when the liberties of this country must be either shamefully surrendered or boldly defended at the point of the sword. This band of associates was determined to be prepared, and equipped themselves for the last resort of freemen. On the morning of the twentieth of April, 1775, notice by an express was received of the affair of the preceding day at Lexington. He, with about sixty of the inhabitants of the town, assembled and made a rapid movement for Cam-

bridge, where they arrived the next morning at sunrise, having marched a distance of fifty-five miles in less than twenty-four hours. After remaining several days, there being no immediate need of their services, they returned to their homes. It being determined to raise a number of regiments for the common defense, Dr. Dearborn was appointed a captain in the first New Hampshire regiment, under the command of Colonel John Stark. Such was his popularity, and the confidence of the public in his bravery and conduct, that in ten days from the time he received his commission he enlisted a full company, and joined the regiment at Bedford on the fifteenth of May. Previous to the battle of Bunker Hill he was engaged in a skirmish on Hog Island, whither he had been sent to prevent the cattle from being carried off by the British, and later took part in an action with an armed vessel near Winnisimit ferry. On the morning of the seventeenth of June information was received that the British were preparing to come out from Boston and storm the works which had been thrown up on Breed's Hill the night before. The regiment to which he was attached was immediately paraded, and marched from Bedford to the scene of the anticipated attack. When it reached Charlestown Neck, two regiments were halted in consequence of a heavy enfilading fire thrown across it, of round, bar and chain-shot from the lively frigate and floating batteries anchored in Charles river, and a floating battery lying in the river Mystic. Captain Dearborn's company being in front, he marched by the side of Colonel Stark, who, moving with a very deliberate pace, Dearborn suggested to him the propriety of quickening the march of the regiment, that it might sooner be relieved from the galling cross-fire of the enemy. With a look peculiar to himself, he fixed his eyes on Dearborn, and observed with perfect composure: "Dearborn, one fresh man in action is worth ten fatigued ones," and continued to advance in the same cool and collected manner. When the regiment arrived at Bunker Hill, the enemy were landing on the shore opposite Copp's Hill. Stark made an animated address to his men, and ordered them to make a rapid movement to the rail fence which ran from the left, and in the rear of the redoubt toward the Mystic river. This redoubt was erected and commanded by Colonel Prescott. Captain Dearborn was posted upon the right of the regiment, which gave him a full and fair view of the whole action, and, being armed with a fusée, fired regularly with his men. In Sep-

tember, 1775, Captain Dearborn volunteered his services and joined the expedition of Arnold, up the Kennebec river, and through the wilderness to Quebec. He was permitted to select a company from the New Hampshire regiment for this arduous service. Thirty-two days were employed in traversing the hideous wilderness between the settlements on the Kennebec and Chaudiere rivers, during the inclement months of November and December, in which every hardship and fatigue of which human nature is capable was endured indiscriminately by the officers and troops, and a considerable portion of them starved to death. The last fragment of food in most of the companies was consumed, and Dearborn was reduced to the extremity of dividing his favorite dog among his suffering men. When he reached the Chaudiere he was too exhausted to march farther, and urging his company to leave him, they did so, and he lay ill of a violent fever for ten days, without medicine and with scarcely the necessaries of life. At last he was able to join his company, and led it at the assault on Quebec, December 31, 1775. All of Arnold's corps were killed or made prisoners of war. In May, 1776, he was permitted to return on parole. In March, 1777, he was exchanged and appointed major of the Third New Hampshire, commanded by Alexander Scammell, and early in May arrived at Ticonderoga, and after the retreat from Ticonderoga he made a circuit of more than one hundred and fifty miles and reached Saratoga in time to take a conspicuous part in the capture of the same army and general which had driven them from Ticonderoga. General Gates, in his official report of the battles of Saratoga, mentioned in a particular manner, and especially praised the bravery and good conduct of Dearborn, who was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel. In December, 1777, he was constantly skirmishing and fighting under the eye of Washington, at Germantown. In the battle of Monmouth, his regiment first acted under orders from General Lee, but when the army was thrown into confusion and began to retreat, Washington in person turned the tide and converted defeat into victory, giving orders to Dearborn verbally. In the general orders of the next day, Washington bestowed the highest commendation upon the brilliant exploits of the New Hampshire regiment, and Colonel Brooks, the adjutant of his division, declared that the gallant conduct of the New Hampshire regiment was the salvation of the army and turned the tide from defeat to victory. In 1779 he was at one time in com-

mand of the forces at New London, and was moving from place to place through Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, being in April in command of a brigade, and then accompanied General Sullivan's expedition against the Six Nations of Indians in western New York, and had an active share in the action of the twenty-ninth of August, with the united forces of Tories and Indians, at Newtown. In 1780 he was with the main army in New Jersey, and in 1781 was appointed deputy quartermaster-general, with the rank of colonel, and served with Washington's army in that capacity in Virginia. He was at the siege of Yorktown, by the combined armies of America and France, and the capture of Lord Cornwallis and his army. In 1782 the New Hampshire line having been reduced to two regiments, were commanded by Colonels George Reid and Henry Dearborn, the latter being stationed at Saratoga. In November Colonel Dearborn joined the main army at Newburgh and remained with it until the peace of 1783. After independence was secured and acknowledged by Great Britain, Colonel Dearborn, with his companions in arms who had survived the fatigues, hardships and dangers of the war, returned to the pursuits of private life, and he could truly say as to property: "I went out full and returned empty." We have seen Colonel Dearborn in more than eight years of war, in sickness and in health, in imprisonment, in victory and defeat, from Bunker Hill to the surrender of Cornwallis, the same ardent patriot and determined soldier. In camp vigilant, circumspect and intelligent; in action determined and always pressing into close action with the bayonet, as at Saratoga and at Monmouth, in camp or action, always receiving the approbation of his commanders, whether Sullivan, Gates or Washington. Charles Coffin, in his sketch of the military services of General Dearborn, says: "All comparisons may be considered in some measure invidious, yet justice requires and truth warrants the assertion that of all the officers of the gallant New Hampshire line in the Revolutionary war, after the deaths of General Poor and Colonel Scammell, Dearborn stood first. The writer is fully aware that Stark, Cilley and Reid were all officers of great merit, but he feels compelled to make the foregoing declaration in favor of Colonel Dearborn." In June, 1784, he removed from New Hampshire to the Kennebec river in Maine. In 1787 he was elected by the field officers of several regiments a brigadier-general of the militia, and soon after appointed major-general by the leg-

islature of the commonwealth of Massachusetts. In 1789 he was appointed by Washington United States marshal for Maine. He was elected as a Democrat to the third congress, re-elected to the fourth, serving from 1793 until 1797. In 1794 Louis Philippe, afterward King of France, and Talleyrand visited General Dearborn at Pittston, remaining several days. In 1801 he was called by President Jefferson to preside over the war department, which office he held until 1809, and in that year he was appointed collector of Boston and served in that capacity until he was made senior major-general and assigned to the command of the Northern Department. In this connection the following letter may be of interest:

"Washington, January 11, 1812.

"Dear Sir: The Congress has just passed an act, adding twenty odd thousand to the military establishment, it provides for two Major-Generals and five Brigadiers. The importance of placing this, and the forces in view, under the best commanders, speaks for itself. Our eyes could not but be turned on such an occasion, to your qualifications and experience, and I wait for your permission only, to name you to the senate for the Senior Major-General. I hope you will so far suspend all other considerations as not to withhold it and that I shall not only be gratified with this information, as quickly as possible but with an authority to look for your arrival here as soon as you can make it practicable. You will be sensible of all the value of your co-operation on the spot in making the arrangements necessary to repair the loss of time which has taken place. All the information we receive urges a vigorous preparation for events. Accept my best respects and most kindly wishes.

"James Madison."

January twenty-eighth, his appointment was confirmed, and he left Roxbury the day after he received this news, and at Washington laid out the plans of an active campaign on the northern and northwestern frontier. In person, at Albany, he directed the establishment of barracks, depots of arms and provisions and the whole material of war. From there he went to Boston and adopted all the measures possible for putting the garrisons and sea-coasts of Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine in the best posture of defence. It is one of the misfortunes incident to our free republican government that when war is forced upon us, it finds us unprepared in training and discipline to cope with the veteran officers and soldiers

of arbitrary governments, which maintain standing armies, and another is that the secretary of war and congress, and the public, through the newspapers, each in turn try to take the direction of the war. In the war of 1812 we commenced with a few old revolutionary soldiers, few of whom had seen service for twenty-five years and then only as colonels. Although Dearborn and his associates had laid out a careful plan, by which Hull was to command independently on the northwestern frontier, and Van Rensselaer on the Niagara frontier, and Dearborn on the northeastern frontier, with headquarters at Albany or Sackett's Harbor, intending to move down the St. Lawrence, and take Montreal and Quebec, repeating the unsuccessful experiment of 1776, no sooner had the fight begun than the secretary of war began to direct the whole machinery at Washington. We had no telegraph system by which organized and co-operative action could at once be secured, and no railroads or steamboats, and relied only upon the man and his horse for carrying orders over a frontier of more than two thousand miles. The surrender of our fort and army at Detroit, the destruction of Fort Dearborn, at Chicago, and the massacre of its garrison and the men, women and children who then dwelt near it are too painful to dwell upon, for none of these was Dearborn responsible. The effect of these disasters was to upset all of his plans, but the casualties of the western departments, though they changed his plans, did not curb his energy, and during the winter of 1812-13 he was employed in recruiting and drilling for the next year, and he trained in military tactics some of the most magnificent young officers our country has ever produced: Scott, Taylor, Wool, Brady, Ripley, Gaines and others. His expeditious movements in 1813 with the regular army preserved Sackett's Harbor when abandoned by the militia, and rescued our fleet from destruction by the British. In April, though so prostrated by illness that he had to be carried from his bed to his horse, he commanded in person at the battle of York, resulting in the first great victory of the war, when we captured the enemy's stores and several gun-boats. Then came the attack upon Niagara, Fort George, and the taking of those strongholds. In the meantime General Lewis, the brother-in-law of John Armstrong, the new secretary of war, was plotting to secure the removal of General Dearborn, and during a severe fit of fever he was relieved by orders of the secretary "until his health should be reinstated." By the time the order was re-

ceived, July 14, 1813, the iron constitution of the general had conquered the disease, and he was rapidly convalescing. The indignation of his brilliant staff of officers was great; they immediately met and addressed a letter to him, which, considering the men who wrote it, was quite remarkable. They declared "that in their judgment the circumstances render his continuance with the army of the first importance, if not indispensable to the good of the service. The knowledge we possess of your numerous services in the ardent struggles of our glorious revolution, not to speak of more recent events, has given us infinitely higher confidence in your ability to command with energy and effect than we can possibly feel in ourselves or in those who will be placed in stations of increased responsibility by your withdrawal from the army. We earnestly entreat you to continue in the command which you have already held, with honor to yourself and country." The following names were signed to the letter: John Parker Boyd, brigadier-general; M. Porter, colonel light artillery; James Burns, colonel Second Regiment Dragoons; H. Brady, colonel Twenty-second Infantry; C. Pearce, colonel Sixteenth Infantry; James Miller, colonel Sixth Infantry; W. Scott, colonel and adjutant-general; E. Beebe, assistant adjutant-general; H. L. Milton, lieutenant-colonel Eighth Infantry; J. Chrystie, colonel Twenty-second Infantry; L. P. Preston, lieutenant-colonel Twelfth Infantry; J. P. Mitchell, lieutenant-colonel Third Artillery; J. L. Smith, lieutenant-colonel Twenty-fourth Infantry; A. Eustis, major Light Artillery; I. A. Posey, major Fifth Infantry; J. H. Huyich, major Thirteenth Infantry; N. Pinkey, major Fifth Regiment; R. Lucas, major Twenty-third Infantry; J. Woodford, major Second Regiment Dragoons; J. Johnson, major Twenty-first Infantry; W. Cumming, major Eighth Infantry; J. E. Wool, major Infantry; W. Morgan, major Twelfth Infantry; B. Forsyth, major Rifle Regiment; A. M. Malcomb, major Thirteenth Infantry. But General Dearborn did not feel at liberty to remain in command longer, and the secretary of war went to the field of operations and undertook the command himself, with great discredit to our arms. General Dearborn demanded a court of inquiry, but when President Madison learned of his restoration to health, he appointed him to command the district of New York, which was the heart of the continent, and was threatened by the British with the fate of Eastport and Washington, and when congress proposed to increase the army by three thousand he deter-

mined to appoint Dearborn general-in-chief of the whole army. General Dearborn did not succeed in securing the court of inquiry he wished, but a general peace was declared in January, a peace which settled the independence of America on a sure footing. General Dearborn immediately retired to the comforts of private life, and resided at the corner of Milk and Hawley streets, Boston, until 1826, with the exception of two years spent in Portugal, where President Monroe had appointed him minister in 1822. In this house he was visited by Lafayette. Daniel Goodwin Junior, in his discourse commemorative of the eightieth anniversary of the occupation of Fort Dearborn and the First Settlement at Chicago, read before the Chicago Historical Society, December 18, 1883, is authority for many of the statements made in this sketch. Hon. John Wentworth said, at a meeting of the Chicago Historical Society: "Having expressed my views elaborately as to the public services of General Dearborn, at the unveiling of the Memorial Tablet, to mark the site of old Fort Dearborn, May 21, 1881, I will say no more of him than that history records no other man who was at the battle of Bunker Hill, the surrenders of Burgoyne and Cornwallis, and took an active part in the war of 1812." After the revolutionary war, and the organization of the federal government, till 1824, General Dearborn received appointments from four presidents of the United States—all Virginians—Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe. In all these important offices, those of marshal of Maine, secretary of war, collector of the port of Boston, commander-in-chief of the army, and foreign minister, he acted with ability, integrity and the most unsullied reputation as a patriot. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. June 6, 1829, at his seat, "Brinley Place," Roxbury, Massachusetts, he died, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

September 22, 1771, he married Mary, daughter of Israel Bartlett, of Nottingham, New Hampshire. She died October 24, 1778, leaving two daughters. He was married (second), March 28, 1780, to Dorcas (Osgood) Marble, who died October 17, 1810, leaving one daughter, Julia Caskaline, and a son, Henry Alexander Scammell Dearborn. General Henry Dearborn married (third) in 1813 Sarah (Bowdoin) Bowdoin, widow of his cousin, James Bowdoin, the munificent patron of Bowdoin College. She died in 1826, without children. Old Fort Dearborn, Dearborn street in Chicago and Dearborn observatory of

the Chicago University were named in honor of General Dearborn.

(VI) Henry Alexander Scammell, only son of Major-General Henry (2) Dearborn, was born March 3, 1783, at Exeter, New Hampshire, and in the following year moved with his father to the town of Pittston, on the Kennebec river in Maine. He spent two years at Williams College, Massachusetts, but graduated at William and Mary College of Virginia, after two years spent at that ancient seat of learning. He was intended for the profession of law and began its study in the office of General Mason, at Georgetown, in the District of Columbia; he finished his legal course with Judge Story, who then lived in Salem, and applied for a diplomatic station abroad. Mr. Jefferson said he should have one, and a good one, but advised him against it, saying that no man ought to go to reside for any time abroad until he was forty years old; for he would lose his American tastes and ideas, become wedded to foreign manners and institutions, and grow incapable of becoming a loyal, useful and contented citizen of the United States. Under this advice, young Dearborn withdrew his request and soon began to practice law in Salem. In 1806 he opened an office in Portland, Maine, but he disliked the profession and very soon relinquished it; he said it obliged him often to take money from people who stood in the greatest need of it themselves, and to whom he felt impelled to give something, rather than exact anything from them; he could not bear to get his living in this way. This reason for a change struck every one who knew him as strongly characteristic of him. He was soon appointed to superintend the erection of the forts in Portland harbor, and subsequently became an officer in the Boston custom house, where his father was collector. On the father's appointment to the command of the northern army in the second war with Great Britain, the son was made collector of the port in his stead. In 1812 he had command of the troops in Boston harbor, and he was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1822. In 1829 he was removed from the position of collector by President Jackson. In the same year he was chosen representative from Roxbury to the legislature of Massachusetts, and was immediately transferred to the executive council. The next year he was senator from Norfolk county, and in 1831 was elected to congress from that district. Having served one term in congress, his constituents acknowledged his usefulness by a public dinner, which he at-

tended, at Roxbury. Soon afterward he became adjutant-general of Massachusetts, in which office he continued until 1843. In 1847 he was elected mayor of Roxbury, and was re-elected every subsequent year until his death, in July, 1851. In 1829 the first movement was made by some gentlemen in the vicinity of Boston for a systematic cultivation and promotion of the arts of horticulture; for this end they formed a society—the first in New England—and General Dearborn became its first president. While holding this office he became intensely interested in the project for a rural cemetery, and Mount Auburn cemetery stands as a monument to his industry and taste. Forest Hills, also, is largely of his erection, and Dr. George Putnam, in his address before the city government of Roxbury, on the Life and Character of General Dearborn, said: "You know well how much our own 'Forest Hills' owes to him; his whole heart was in that pious work; his genius presided over its progress; it was to him a sacred labor of love—strictly that. Fitly and beautifully the laborers there replenish daily the marble vase of flowers which they have promptly placed at the foot of his grave—not only the token of their affectionate remembrance of him, but a memorial also of his tender and disinterested thoughtfulness for all the dead who should be borne there and all the living who should resort there, to mourn, to meditate or to worship." He was emphatically the friend of internal improvements, and on this subject his sagacity was almost prophetic and his zeal amounted to enthusiasm. He followed Washington in the general idea, which that great man announced as early as 1784, of connecting the Atlantic with the Great Lakes by multiplied means of communication; and he was early and indefatigable in his endeavors to induce the people of Massachusetts to act upon this idea by constructing a railroad from Boston to the Hudson. The Great Western railroad owes to him a debt of gratitude which cannot well be overestimated, for he was one of its first and best and most efficient friends. "It is the most remarkable commercial avenue which was ever opened by man. There is no parallel in the proudest days of antiquity; and instead of the possibility of its ever being rivaled in any country, it will itself be triplicated in extent, for the true and ultimate terminus is to be on the Pacific ocean; and the splendid Alexandria of the Columbia river will become the entrepot for the products of this vast continent, of China and India and of Europe and Africa." This he wrote in 1838.

At a great railroad convention held in Portland in 1850, he said: "It is but twenty-five years since I proposed that a railroad should be constructed from Boston to the Hudson, and that a tunnel be made through the Hoosac Mountains. For this I was termed an idiot; an idiot I may be, but the road is made and the tunnel through the Hoosac Mountain is in course of construction." Hon. A. W. H. Clapp, of Portland, who married the only daughter of General Dearborn, in speaking of the wonderful accuracy and tenacity of the general's memory, said that during the railroad convention above mentioned, at which there were many delegates from the British provinces, among them an aged British admiral, whom the general had never seen, in the midst of an eloquent oration on the value of highways of communication between different lands and nations, he wandered off and described with great power and pathos a country and people somewhere long before, where the yellow fever or the cholera was raging to such an extent that almost everybody who had the power to escape went away; but one young officer who was fully at liberty to go voluntarily stayed by the natives and fought death, disease and horrors until the plague was over. Then, turning to the old admiral, whose tears were streaming down his face, General Dearborn welcomed him as the hero of his tale to an American audience. Mr. Clapp said that later in the day both men met at his house and, when introduced, the admiral asked General Dearborn where he learned the particulars of that story; the general answered that he had read them in an obscure paper of New Brunswick twenty-five years before, and the moment he heard the name of the admiral all the details came back to his memory.

He was eminently an industrious man; besides the attention which he gave to his official duties and his disinterested labor to promote social progress and public improvements, he worked hard at home; he filled his leisure hours with study, and his information was remarkable for its variety and extent. This, as well as his facility in writing, is shown by a glance at the list of books which he wrote, many of which were never published; among those which have been given to the public are the following: "Dearborn's Memoirs on the Black Sea, Turkey and Egypt," with charts, three volumes; "History of Navigation and Naval Architecture, with an account of the Coast Survey of the United States," two volumes; "Monography of the Genus *Camelia*, from the French of the Abbe Berlese," one

volume; "Treatise on Pastel from the French," one volume. Among the unpublished manuscripts are: "Journal from 1816 to 1851," 39 volumes; "Life of Major-General Dearborn," eleven volumes; "Mission to the Seneca and Tuscarora Indians," four volumes; "Tours to Illinois in 1839 and 1840," one volume; "An Account of the Reconnoissances and Surveys of routes of canals between Boston Harbor and Hudson River," four volumes; "Sketch of the Life of Major-General Dearborn, with his account of the battle of Bunker Hill and a volume of maps," two volumes; "Life of Commodore Bainbridge," one volume; "Work on Entomology," one volume; "On Grecian Architecture, with drawings," two volumes; "Writings on Horticulture," three volumes; "Massachusetts Horticultural Society and Mount Auburn," eighteen volumes; "Account of Forest Hills cemetery;" "Letters to his father while in Lisbon," six volumes; "Writings on various subjects," seven volumes; "Addresses, reports, etc.," one volume; "Life of Jesus Christ," two volumes; "Life of Colonel William Raymond Lee," two volumes; "Journal while in Congress," one volume; "Account of Ancient Painters and Paintings," translated from Pliny, one volume. This list is not complete, but it shows plainly the learning, taste and industry of General Dearborn. In a centennial address which he delivered at Roxbury, he paid a worthy tribute to the character and services of John Eliot, the apostle to the Indians; and later manifested an ardent desire to see a monument erected in Forest Hills to the memory of this distinguished man. As early as 1811 General Dearborn was appointed by the authorities of Boston to deliver the annual Fourth of July address; it was full of fiery indignation at the insults and wrongs from Great Britain, and contained a glowing desire for such a monument to be erected upon the Charlestown hills as should commemorate the idea which gave birth to a nation destined to be the most powerful on earth; from that day until the completion of the monument he was untiring in its advocacy. A society was formed with Webster as its president and Everett as its secretary, who labored for years with matchless eloquence for this great work; the act of incorporation named Dearborn as chairman of the committee to solicit subscriptions; he was chairman of the buildings committee for many years, and Judge Warren's history of the proceedings and debates, the dinners and suppers, the committee meetings and speeches of the eight men whom he calls the brightest galaxy

that the country could produce—Webster, Story, Everett, Dearborn, J. C. Warren, Amos Lawrence, General Sullivan, and George Blake—fills a large volume of most interesting reading. General Dearborn was a member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati, by inheritance, and was the president of the General Society of the Cincinnati from 1848 to 1851.

He was married at Salem, May 3, 1807, to Hannah Swett, daughter of Colonel William Raymond and Mary (Lemon) Lee, the latter a daughter of Dr. Joseph Lemon, of Marblehead. They had one daughter, and two sons, Henry George Raleigh and William Lee. General Dearborn died while visiting his daughter in Portland, Maine, July 29, 1851, and was buried at Forest Hills, Roxbury. The city council of Roxbury was called together as soon as his death was known, and immediate measures taken to testify their respect to his memory. The chambers of the city government were draped in mourning for three months, and besides adopting appropriate resolutions commemorative of the worth of the deceased, and of the loss which the city had sustained by his death, the council voted that a public address should be delivered at a future day, upon his life, character and public services. In September Dr. George Putnam performed this service, and a portion of the closing words seems a fitting conclusion to this sketch: "And now his diligent and useful life on earth is closed; he whose name has been associated with that of our city for so many years has departed from amongst us. He will be missed very much; we shall miss his earnest spirit and speech, his full mind, his ready and kindly sympathies. We have lost a man, a veritable full-grown man, a goodly type of an Anglo-Saxon manhood; one who in not a few points of excellence and greatness was the foremost man of us all. * * * His stately and venerable form will be seen no more in our streets or high places; it has gone to its selected home, the spot which his care fitted up and his genius embellished for so many. Lie lightly upon his bosom, ye clods of the valley! for he trod softly upon you, in loving regard for every green thing that ye bore! Bend benignantly over him, ye towering trees of the forest! and soothe his slumbers with the whisperings of your sweetest requiem, for he loved you as his very brothers of God's garden, and nursed you and knew almost every leaf on your boughs. Guard sacredly his ashes, ye steep stony cliffs that gird his grave! for ye were the altars at which he worshiped

the Almighty One who planted you there in your strength."

(VII) Julia Margaretta, daughter of General Henry A. S. Dearborn and wife, was born January 25, 1808, in Roxbury, and was married June 23, 1834, to Hon. Asa William Henry Clapp, of Portland, Maine, at her father's seat, Brinley Place, Roxbury, and died at the Clapp mansion, Portland, June 3, 1867 (see Clapp, VII), leaving one child, Mary Jane Emerson Clapp.

Henry Bodwell, immigrant BODWELL ancestor, was born in England in 1654. He was a soldier in King Philip's war in 1676. He was pressed into the service August, 1676, and took part in the battle of Bloody Brook. His left arm was broken by a musket ball and he was surrounded by Indians, but seizing his gun in his right hand and swinging it about him he mowed a swath through the savages and escaped. He was admitted a freeman in 1678. He resided in Newbury a short time, and his eldest child was born there in 1682. He removed to Andover, where he was living in 1685, and finally to Haverhill, where in 1693 his father-in-law, John Emery, of Newbury, gave him and his wife one hundred acres of land. In 1712 he was living in Haverhill, a renowned hunter and a terror to hostile Indians. He is said to have shot an Indian on the opposite bank of the Merrimac, when the enemy, deeming himself out of range, was making insulting gestures. Bodwell's Ferry and Bodwell's Falls were named for him.

He married, May 4, 1681, Bethia Emery, daughter of John Jr. and Mary (Webster) Emery, of Newbury. Sergeant John Emery Jr. came to Newbury in 1635; married Mary Webster, daughter of John and Mary (Shatswell) Webster, October 24, 1648; was selectman 1670-73; juror 1675-76; appointed to carry the votes to Salem in 1675-76; tithingman in 1679; owned eighty acres of land at Artichoke or Raspberry River, of which half was given him by his father and some is at the present time owned by his descendants. Emery's mill was on the site now known as Curzon's Mills at Newburyport. Emery was admitted a freeman May 30, 1660; his will was dated August 3, 1793; his wife died February 3, 1709; children: i. Mary Emery, born June 24, 1652; ii. Hannah Emery, born April 26, 1654; iii. John Emery, born September 12, 1656, died July 14, 1730; iv. Bethia Emery, born October 15, 1658, mentioned above; v. Sarah Emery, born February 26, 1660; vi.

Joseph Emery, born March 23, 1663, died at Andover, September 22, 1721; vii. Stephen Emery, born September 6, 1666; viii. Abigail, born January 16, 1668; ix. Samuel Emery, born December 20, 1670; x. Judith Emery, born February 5, 1673; xi. Lydia Emery, born February 19, 1675; xii. Elizabeth Emery, born February 8, 1680; xiii. Josiah Emery, born February 28, 1681, married Abigail Moody. Children of Henry and Bethia Bodwell: 1. Bethia, born June 2, 1682. 2. Mary, April 1, 1684. 3. Henry, January 27, 1685 (twin). 4. Josiah, January 27, 1685 (twin). 5. Abigail, January 15, 1686. 6. Henry, November 6, 1688; son Henry married Mary Robinson; their son Joseph married Mary How; their son Hon. Joseph R. Bodwell, born June 18, 1818, resided at Methuen until 1852, removed to Maine and became governor of the state; died December 15, 1887. 7. James, January 16, 1691. 8. Daniel, born February 14, 1693, mentioned below. 9. Sarah, December 1, 1694. 10. Hannah, September 1, 1696. 11. Judith, April 4, 1698. 12. Ruth, December 2, 1699. 13. Child, born July 10, 1701.

(II) Daniel, son of Henry Bodwell, was born February 14, 1693, at Haverhill. He married Elizabeth Parker, of Haverhill. Children born at Haverhill: 1. Tiffin, born September 28, 1718. 2. Elizabeth, February 17, 1719-20. 3. Daniel, January 22, 1721-22. 4. John, December 27, 1723, mentioned below. 5. Ruth. 6. Abigail, married Nathaniel Ladd and resided at Coventry, Connecticut. 7. Samuel. 8. Mary. 9. Parker.

(III) John, son of Daniel Bodwell, was born in Haverhill, December 27, 1723. He resided in Haverhill and Methuen, Massachusetts, a town adjoining. Child, Captain John, mentioned below.

(IV) Captain John (2), son of John (1) Bodwell, was born in Methuen, January 16, 1752. He removed from Methuen to Shapleigh, Maine, where he died November 19, 1811. He was representative to the general court in Massachusetts, and afterward a representative and senator in the Maine legislature. He married Miriam White, born September 27, 1758, died December 21, 1825, daughter of John and Miriam Hoyt (Hazen) White, of Haverhill. (See White family herewith.) He was a soldier in the revolution, in the Fifth Methuen Company, under Colonel Samuel Johnson of the Fourth Essex Regiment at Andover, March 26, 1776. He received his commission as captain, April 3, 1776. He was also in Colonel Jacob Gerrish's regiment in 1778. Children: 1. John, born

October 14, 1776, mentioned below. 2. Miriam, born June 4, 1778, died May 16, 1848; married Daniel Wood.

(V) John (3), son of Captain John (2) Bodwell, was born October 14, 1776. He resided in Shapleigh, Maine, and was a prominent citizen. He was representative and senator in the Maine legislature. He married, December 9, 1799, Sally James. Children: 1. Elisha, born December 6, 1797, married Polly Wood, born August, 1798; children: i. John F., born December 15, 1823, married Sarah Jane Bragdon, born February 25, 1823, and had Eliza F., born December 8, 1845, died October 8, 1847, and Sarah, born June 1, 1850; ii. Enoch W., born January 9, 1827, married Sarah J. Garvin, born November 12, 1827; iii. Sarah, born July 12, 1829, died 1849; iv. Phebe H., born April 18, 1831, died April 23, 1847. 2. John White, born September 2, 1800; mentioned below. 3. Asa, born January 3, 1804, married Temperance Hilton, born September 26, 1809. 4. Ursula, born March 11, 1806. 5. Miriam White, born September 13, 1809, married Increase Sumner Kimball, born August 7, 1803; children: i. John Bodwell Kimball, born March 24, 1832, died young; ii. Sumner Increase Kimball, born September 2, 1834; iii. Miriam White Kimball, born June 13, 1836; iv. Maria H. Kimball (twin), born June 13, 1836, died December 18, 1836; v. Helen Maria Kimball, born August 30, 1839; vi. Mary Emily Kimball, born August 11, 1842; vii. John Bodwell Kimball, born August 24, 1843; viii. Sarah Bodwell Kimball, born September 7, 1845; ix. Elizabeth Frances Appleton Kimball, born October 29, 1847. 6. Araspes, born February 4, 1812, married Maria Jenkins; children: i. Sarah, born April 5, 1842; ii. Joan, born April 8, 1843. 7. Horace, born October 4, 1816, a brigadier-general in the militia; married Eliza Brackett, born September 17, 1817; children: i. John Brackett, born October 5, 1838; ii. Mary Elizabeth, born April 5, 1840; iii. Miriam Brackett, born February 9, 1842; iv. Phebe M., born December 23, 1843; v. Julia M., born December 3, 1845; vi. Horace Jefferson Dallas, born March 7, 1848. 8. Sally Belinda, born March 11, 1819, married Lewis Wentworth, born in Somersworth, August 27, 1817. 9. Mary Ann, born June 14, 1821, married David Grant, born February 13, 1819; children: i. John Bodwell Grant, born February 8, 1845, died January 23, 1847; ii. John Bodwell Grant, born June 22, 1849. 10. John E., born February 19, 1824, married Louisa Jane Goodrich, born January 26, 1829; chil-

dren: i. William Albion, born June 28, 1847; ii. Amos Dinsmore, born September 24, 1848; iii. Increase Sumner Kendall, born February 8, 1850.

(VI) General John White, son of John Bodwell, was born September 2, 1800, in that part of Shapleigh now Acton, Maine. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and left home before reaching his majority to enter the employ of General Elisha Allen, his grandfather, as clerk in his general store in Sanford, Maine. As a young man he demonstrated unusual ability and good judgment, and won the confidence of his employer to such an extent that when he resigned the office of postmaster in 1820 in order to serve as presidential elector, young Bodwell, though but twenty years of age, was appointed to fill the vacancy and was postmaster until April, 1821, when General Allen, having performed his duty as elector, was reappointed postmaster. Before 1825 General Bodwell removed to Kennebunk and engaged in trade, but returned to Sanford after a few years, and resided in the Clark house in that town during the remainder of his life. He possessed military talent of a high order and rose rapidly from the ranks to the command of a brigade. He was successively quartermaster, brigade quartermaster, major and aide to the brigadier-general, and at the age of twenty-six was commissioned brigadier-general himself, and served with distinction many years.

General Bodwell was a natural mechanic and was fond of cabinet-making, at which he worked occasionally. He was postmaster from 1841 to 1846, and for two years member of the Sanford school committee. The history of Sanford says of him: "Whatever came from his hands was well done. He carried on gardening and farming on a small scale, and was interested in fruit raising. Garden sauce and apples were his specialties. His orchard extended southeast from Nason's Hill, was the best cultivated in town, and his hand-picked gilly-flowers, sheep-noses, goose-eggs, Baldwins, greenings and russets were the best fruits the market afforded. In his field and orchard he was neat, orderly and methodical, as elsewhere. As an illustration of his methodical manner, we may instance his manner of planting corn and potatoes in straight rows in perfect squares, so that whichever way seen they appeared to be almost mathematically straight. It was frequently remarked that if a six-inch cannon ball should be shot at a row lengthwise, it would cut down every stalk of corn growing in that row. He was one of the

first, if not the first, to cultivate tomatoes for table use. When first cultivated they were a curiosity and an ornament."

He married, November 10, 1823, Julia Ann, born September 26, 1806, died April 20, 1875, daughter of General Elisha Allen. Children born in Sanford: 1. Elisha Allen, born January 10, 1826, died May 12, 1827. 2. Elisha Allen, born May 2, 1829, married Grace Elizabeth Robinson; he died August 13, 1853, at Sanford. 3. William Henry (twin), born December 31, 1834, mentioned below. 4. Henry William (twin), born December 31, 1834, married Elizabeth Tebbetts and (second) Almira Richardson; he died August 9, 1873, at Sanford.

(VII) William Henry, son of General John White Bodwell, born in Sanford, December 31, 1834, died July 20, 1866. He received his education in the public schools of Sanford, and learned the trade of shoemaking, which he followed most of his active years. He had to give up active labor and business about a year before his death. In politics Mr. Bodwell was a Democrat; in religion an orthodox Congregationalist. He married Eliza Bennett, born in Sanford, 1836. Children born in Sanford: 1. Lillian Frances. 2. Nellie Maria. 3. Abbie Julia. 4. William J., born February 19, 1864, has been connected in some capacity with the Sanford Mills since he was ten years old and is now superintendent of the printing department; married, April 21, 1886, Emma, daughter of George Haigh; children: Edward L., Donald R., Nellie M. 5. Stillman A. 6. Charles Allen, mentioned below.

(VIII) Charles Allen, son of William H. Bodwell, was born in Sanford, September 4, 1857, and was educated there in the public schools. He learned the trade of block printing in the Sanford mills, where he worked until 1886. He then established himself as a contractor and builder, and for many years has invested freely in real estate in his native town. He was one of the prime movers in building the electric railway between Sanford and Springvale and had charge of its construction; he also built the electric road from Sanford to Cape Porpoise, and was actively engaged in promoting and building electric railways until 1900. He has been superintendent of the water works since they were constructed in Sanford, and he built the water works in the town of Bridgton, Maine, in 1902, and is president of the Bridgton Water & Electric Company of that town. He has been president and manager of the Sanford Light and Power Company since 1903. He had the contract for

the water works at Berwick in 1901 and still has charge of it. He was superintendent of the Mousam River railway, the Sanford and Cape Porpoise railway; is director of the Building and Loan Association of Sanford. He was one of the organizers of the Sanford Bank and was a director several years. In politics Mr. Bodwell is independent. He is a member of Springvale Grange, Patrons of Husbandry.

He married, August 30, 1877, Annette S., daughter of Moses H. Libby, of Sanford. Children born at Sanford: 1. Stillman A., born October 25, 1880, educated in the Sanford public schools and Westbrook Seminary; partner in the firm of Bodwell Brothers, electricians, and has charge of the Sanford Electric Light & Power Company; married Maud E., daughter of Joseph and Mary (Slingsby) Northrop. 2. Lillian E., born March 3, 1884, attended the public schools of Sanford and Shaw & Gray's Business College at Portland; stenographer with the Keith Shoe Company of Springvale, Maine. 3. Vernor C., born May 5, 1885, educated in the Sanford schools and Brewster Academy of Wolfborough, New Hampshire, graduating in the class of 1906; in partnership with his brother in the firm of Bodwell Brothers, electricians. Married, April 15, 1908, Nellie B. Garvin, of Hartford, Connecticut.

WHITE William White, immigrant ancestor, was born in 1610 in England, and is said to have come from county Norfolk. He landed at Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1635, and with others settled in Newbury. In 1640 he removed to Haverhill, where he was one of the first settlers, and a grantee of the Indian deed of Haverhill, dated November 15, 1640. It is said that this deed was both written and witnessed by him. He married (first) Mary —, the mother of his only child. She died September 22, 1681; he married (second), September 21, 1682, Sarah Foster, widow, who died in Ipswich in 1693. He died September 28, 1690. He had one child, John, mentioned below.

(II) John, son of William White, was born about 1639 and resided in Haverhill, where he died January 1, 1668-69, aged twenty-nine. He married, in Salem, November 25, 1662, Hannah French, who married (second) Thomas Philbrick. According to a provision in the will, the care of the only son devolved upon the grandfather, William White. The only child was John, mentioned below.

(III) John (2), son of John (1) White, was born March 8, 1663-64. He married, Oc-

tober 24, 1687, Lydia Gilman, daughter of John Gilman, and granddaughter of Edward Gilman, who came from Norfolk, England, and settled first in Hingham, and later in Ipswich. He was an influential man, being town clerk in 1690. He owned a garrison house in 1690, erected as a defence against the Indians. He was a representative of Haverhill to the general court eight years, between 1700 and 1719; captain of the Haverhill company; magistrate of the county court. He acquired much property in trade and merchandise, and owned much real estate. Children: 1. John, born September 11, 1688, died August 19, 1705. 2. Mary, born June 24, 1690, died 1777; married, May 10, 1711, James Ayer. 3. Hannah, born 1691, married, January 17, 1711-12, Rev. Samuel Phillips, of Andover; died 1775. 4. William, born January 18, 1693-94, mentioned below. 5. Samuel, born December 23, 1695, married Ruth Phillips. 6. Nicholas, born December 4, 1698, died 1772. 7. Timothy, born November 13, 1700, graduate of Harvard, 1721; died 1765. 8. Elizabeth, born November 16, 1702, died 1760; married Rev. Amos Main, of Rochester, New Hampshire. 9. James, born April 16, 1705, settled in Atkinson, New Hampshire; died there 1788. 10. John, born September 8, 1707, died May 10, 1745. 11. Joseph, born October 21, 1709, died April 4, 1713. 12. Abigail (twin), born October 21, 1709, married, March 5, 1727-28, Moses Hazen; died 1792. 13. Lydia, born September 11, 1711, married Nathaniel Peaslee. 14. Joanna, born March 31, 1714, died November 2, 1714.

(IV) Deacon William (2), son of John (2) White, born January 18, 1693-94, died December 11, 1737. He was a clothier and lived at Haverhill. He was called deacon and esquire, and is said to have served as representative to the general court in 1733-34. It is said, too, that he planted the first potatoes in Haverhill, in 1718, and raised four bushels, but knew not how to make use of so large a quantity, and gave them to his neighbors. He married, June 12, 1716, Sarah, born January 28, 1692, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Emerson) Phillips, of Salem, goldsmith, and sister of Rev. Samuel Phillips, of Andover. Children: 1. William, born April 12, 1717, married Rebecca Stoddard; died 1773. 2. Samuel, born September 15, 1718, died August 21, 1801. 3. John, born February 7, 1719-20, mentioned below. 4. Nathaniel, born November 24, 1721, died young. 5. Sarah, born September 17, died September 19, 1723. 6. Timothy, born September 23, 1724, died September, 1791. 7. Mary, born April 30,

1726, married Rev. John Chandler. 8. Sarah, born March 9, 1727-28, married ——— Thompson, of Billerica. 9. Phillips, born October 28, 1729. 10. Ebenezer, born August 2, died August 7, 1731. 11. Anna, born October 24, 1732, died June 26, 1737.

(V) John (3), son of Deacon William (2) White, born February 7, 1719-20, died in Methuen in 1800. He married (first) Miriam (Hoyt) Hazen, widow, of Haverhill. He married (second), February 18, 1767, Elizabeth, born March 23, 1746-47, daughter of Joseph Haynes, a trader and farmer of Haverhill. Children: 1. William, born August 1, 1754. 2. Moses, born June 29, 1756. 3. Miriam, born September 27, 1758, married John Bodwell. (See sketch of Bodwell family herewith.) 4. Elizabeth, born July 19, 1760, married Jacob Hall, of Methuen. 5. Sarah, born September 3, 1762, married James Wilson, of Worcester. 6. Lydia, born 1764, died young. Children of second wife: 7. Rebecca, born November 10, 1768, married David Morse. 8. Joseph Haynes, born June 5, 1772. 9. Nathaniel Hazen, born July 17, 1774, married, November 17, 1803, Charlotte Hazen, daughter of Judge William Augustus Atlee; died December 25, 1804. 10. Daniel Appleton, born June 7, 1776. 11. Charlotte, born March 18, 1778, died unmarried. 12. Polly, born March 6, died May 3, 1780. 13. Trueworthy, born September 3, 1781. 14. Mary, born October 29, 1784, married, December 31, 1816, Stephen Webster Marston; died July 30, 1836. 15. Anna, born July 28, 1786, married, November 28, 1811, Jonathan Kimball Smith. 16. George, born March 12, 1790, died unmarried.

In the Anglo-Saxon, Danish, RAND Dutch and German languages the word "Rand" signifies a margin, edge or border. It first appears as a patronymic in England early in the fourteenth century. One of the ancient family seats was Rand's Grange, Yorkshire, and the name is also to be found in the records of Kent, Durham, Essex, Suffolk, Hants, Norfolk, Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire and Worcestershire. Burke's Encyclopedia of Heraldry cites no less than ten coats-of-arms belonging to the various branches of the family. The earliest emigrant to New England was James Rand, who arrived in the ship "Ann" at Plymouth in 1623. Francis Rand was an early New Hampshire colonist sent over by Captain John Mason, and he settled in that part of Portsmouth which is now Rye. Robert Rand, his wife Alice and several children, arrived at Boston in 1635 and

settled in Charlestown. Descendants of these immigrants became distributed through New England.

(I) William Rand, a descendant of one of the immigrants just referred to, was born in New Hampshire, presumably in Canaan, about the year 1796. Subsequent to 1840 he came to Maine, settling first in St. Albans and later removing to Ripley, where he died a nonagenarian about 1893. He was an industrious farmer, and an upright, conscientious citizen who opposed slavery and joined the Republican party at its formation in order to support with his vote the cause of abolition. In his earlier years he was a Whig. His zeal in religious matters was as marked and untiring as was his advocacy of equal rights, and he was a leading member of the Christian church. He married Elizabeth ———. Children: George H., John, Isaac, Ann, Harriet, Elizabeth and Sarah.

(II) George H., son of William and Elizabeth Rand, was born in Canaan, 1838. He was reared upon a farm in St. Albans, whither his parents settled during his early childhood, and he resided at home until attaining his majority. At the breaking out of the civil war he entered the government service and for a time was engaged in conveying supplies to the army, but was finally appointed a quartermaster. While serving in the last-named capacity he was captured by Moseley's Guerillas, who sent him to Andersonville, Georgia, and he was subsequently confined in Libby prison, from which latter he was transferred to Florence. He was finally paroled and upon his return to Maine engaged in general farming at Ripley. For a number of years he was prominently identified with local political affairs, serving as a selectman and as a member of the Republican town committee, but his pronounced views relative to restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors naturally caused him to unite with the Prohibition party at its formation, and he became one of its most staunch supporters. Like his father he was a member of the Christian church and deeply interested in religious work. He married Fidelia C., daughter of Samuel and Mary (Emery) Stone, residents of Ripley and formerly of Keene, New Hampshire. Children: Mary, Nellie, Annie and George H.

(III) George H. (2), only son of George H. (1) and Fidelia C. (Stone) Rand, was born in Ripley, October 5, 1876. His early education was acquired in the common schools of his native town and at the Dexter (Maine) high school. His professional studies were

completed in the medical department of Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts, from which he was graduated in 1900, and he obtained the funds for his college expenses by teaching school and canvassing. While a student at Boston he served as an interne at the mission dispensary. He first located in Sanford, Maine, but not being favorably impressed with the professional outlook in that section he removed to Livermore Falls a year later and has ever since practiced medicine in that town and its immediate environments, meeting with gratifying success. In addition to the various professional bodies with which he is connected he affiliates with the Oriental Star Lodge, F. and A. M., Washburn Chapter, R. A. M. and Pilgrim Commandery, K. T., the Improved Order of Red Men, the Independent Order of Good Templars and the Patrons of Husbandry. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a Republican in politics. On September 26, 1906, Dr. Rand married Grace H., daughter of Joseph G. and Emma (Chandler) Ham (see Ham). Dr. and Mrs. Rand have one son, George H., born October 16, 1907.

In Anglo-Saxon the word "ham" signifies home. Aside from being itself a separate patronymic, it was adopted as a part of other family names, such as Oldham, Cunningham, Durham, etc., and was also applied either in the form of a prefix or suffix to counties, towns and villages, viz.: Hampshire (a county of homes), Waltham (a home among the walnuts), and hamlet (a small community of homes). The Hams of America are the posterity of two early immigrants—William and John Ham—both of whom settled in New Hampshire. The line of descent which follows is from the first-named colonist.

(I) In June, 1635, a small number of colonists were sent to Maine by a merchant of Plymouth, England, named Robert Trelawney, who had been granted land under the "Gorges patent," and among them was William Ham. Although there are reasons for believing that he was of Plymouth, a family tradition states that he was a Scotchman from Aberdeen. Dissatisfied with his treatment in Maine he went to New Hampshire, first locating in Exeter and later removing to Portsmouth, where he was granted fifty acres of land on what became known as Ham's Point. His death occurred at Portsmouth in 1672, at the age of about seventy-two years. He was accompanied from England by his wife Honor and their two chil-

dren—Matthew and Elizabeth. His will, which was made after the death of his son, divides his property between his daughter, who was the wife of William Cotton, of Portsmouth, and his grandsons William, Thomas and John. (N. B. A collection of early titles and other documents to be found in the library of the Maine Historical Society in Portland contains considerable information concerning the Trelawney settlement and William Ham's connection with it.)

(II) Matthew, eldest child of William and Honor Ham, was born in the Isle of Man about the year 1626. In addition to property in Portsmouth received from his father as a gift, he owned land at one time on one of the Isles of Shoals, which he sold to one Tobias Taylor. He died at Portsmouth in 1664. The maiden name of his wife is unknown. He had four sons: William, who acted as executor of his grandfather's will; Thomas, a mariner; Matthew, a roofer, and John, a fisherman.

(III) John, youngest son of Matthew, was born in Portsmouth about 1660, died there in 1731. He owned a portion of his grandfather's estate in Portsmouth, which constituted his home; also owned a farm in Newington; and was thus a farmer as well as a fisherman. The maiden surname of his first wife was Lissom, and his second wife, whom he married January 8, 1715, was Judith Pitman, of Oyster River. The children of first wife: 1. Elizabeth, married John Remick. 2. Mary, married Robert Bond. 3. Dorcas, second wife of John Remick. 4. William, born in 1698. 5. Thomas, born in 1702. 6. John. Those of second marriage: 7. Benjamin, born in 1716, settled in Bath, Maine. 8. Tobias, see forward. 9. Reuben. 10. and 11. Nathaniel and Samuel (twins).

(IV) Tobias, second child of John and Judith (Pitman) Ham, was born in Portsmouth, November 23, 1717, died in Brunswick, Maine, August 4, 1804. In 1740 he settled in the locality known as New Meadows in the town of Brunswick, erecting his dwelling place on what has ever since been known as Ham's Hill, and in the nearby lowlands he built a tannery. In that vicinity the Indians were troublesome and Tobias Ham, having proved himself an unusually skilful marksman, was called Long Gun by the prowling bands, who had good reason to keep from in front of him. On one occasion, when some savages were lurking near his tanpits, watching for an opportunity to fall upon him from behind, he,

suspecting their presence, calmly walked backward toward his house, at the same time keeping his gun pointed in the direction of their supposed hiding place, and this precaution on his part proved effective, as he had the satisfaction of seeing his would-be slayers skulk away. He married Abigail Smith, of Lines Island; children: Benjamin, John, Joseph, Judith, Tobias and Thomas (twins), Reuben and Nathaniel.

(V) Joseph, third child of Tobias and Abigail (Smith) Ham, was born in Brunswick, December 30, 1746. He resided at the homestead in New Meadows presumably his entire life, but there is very little information concerning him to be found in the records. Children: 1. Susan, who became Mrs. Bates. 2. Martha, who became Mrs. Farrah. 3. Lucy, who became Mrs. Stephens. 4. James, see forward. 5. Thankful, who became Mrs. Donnell and lived to be one hundred and one years old.

(VI) James, fourth child and only son of Joseph Ham, was born in New Meadows, January 25, 1776. He married, June 12, 1803, his cousin, Mary Ham, daughter of John Ham; children: 1. Charles C., see forward. 2. Levi, born about 1808, married Mary Cunningham. 3. Tobias, born about 1810. 4. James, born about 1813, died October 9, 1833.

(VII) Charles C., eldest child of James and Mary (Ham) Ham, was born in New Meadows, June 21, 1806. He was a ship carpenter and resided in Portland. His death occurred March 13, 1872. December 3, 1832, he married Charlotte Lincoln; children: 1. George C., born July 8, 1836, married Margaret McFadden. 2. William L., born October 27, 1840, married Annie Fuller. 3. Joseph G.

(VIII) Joseph G., youngest child of Charles C. and Charlotte (Lincoln) Ham, was born in Portland, October 16, 1850. He is a druggist and for many years has been engaged in business in Livermore Falls. He was married in Portland, November 20, 1872, to Emma Chandler. Children: 1. Charlotte L., born October 10, 1873, married C. H. Sturtevant; children: Reginald H., Norman G., Ronald W. and Eleanor M. Sturtevant. 2. Joseph C., born July 30, 1876, married Bessie Leavitt; children: Beatrice and Phyllis. 3. Grace H., born December 27, 1877, wife of Dr. George H. Rand (see Rand). 4. Mary B., born December 22, 1879, married Dr. L. B. Hayden. 5. Arthur H., born July 2, 1882, pursuing a post-graduate course at Columbia College. 6. Philip W., born July 9, 1887, a civil engineer.

Adam Hawkes, the immigrant ancestor, was born in England, in 1608, and died at Lynn, March 13, 1672, aged sixty-four years. He sailed in June, 1630, in the Winthrop fleet, with seventeen hundred settlers, and located first at Charlestown, where he was living in 1634. He removed to Lynn, where he was a proprietor in 1638. He died in 1658 that he was aged about fifty. His son-in-law (stepson) Thomas Hutchinson deposed in the same case. His wife Anne was admitted to the church November 21, 1634. She died December 4, 1669, and he married second or third, June, 1670, Sarah Hooper. He left no will that is known, but the peculiar division of his estate suggests some will or arrangement not of record. Excepting John, the children of his first wife are not included in this division, and some authorities have concluded therefore that he was the only son, but the records of Lynn give several other sons, and Savage also gives them without question. Hawkes died March 13, 1671, and this division is dated March 27, 1672, between the widow Sarah, son John, daughter Sarah, William Cogswell for his wife, Frances, Samuel, Thomas and Edward Hutchinson; Elizabeth Hart and Moses Hawkes, son of John. The homestead was in what is now Saugus, a mile and a half from the center, on the Lynnfield road, on a knoll near Close Hill. He had much litigation with the owners of the Lynn Iron Works on account of having his meadows flooded after the stream was dammed. Some of the original bricks which were brought over from England are still in use on the farm. On one of the bricks the date 1601 was found when the old chimney was taken down. The original cast-iron fireback had the coat-of-arms of the family, it is believed, though according to tradition the armorial was the national emblem of England. Children: 1. John, born about 1633, mentioned below. 2. Adam, died young. 3. Moses, born before 1660. 4. Benjamin, born before 1660. 5. Thomas, born before 1660. 6. Susanna, born before 1660. Children of Adam and Sarah: 7. Adam, born May 12, 1664. 8. John, born April 25, 1668. Child of Adam and Sarah (Hooper) Hawkes: 9. Sarah, born June 1, 1671. He probably had two wives named Sarah, and had given his elder children their share of his estate before his death, leaving his eldest son John to provide for his stepchildren, youngest child and widow.

(II) John, son of Adam Hawkes, was born about 1633, in Charlestown, probably. He had

the homestead after his father's death. He was admitted a freeman in 1690; died August 5, 1694. He married, June 3, 1658, Rebecca Maverick, daughter of Moses Maverick, who was the founder and for many years the only magistrate at Marblehead, Massachusetts. The wife of Moses and mother of Rebecca was a daughter of Isaac Allerton, who came to Plymouth in the "Mayflower," and was lieutenant-governor of the Plymouth colony. Hawkes married second, April 11, 1661, Sarah Cushman. Only child of first wife: 1. Moses, born November, 1659. Children of second wife: 2. Susanna, born November 29, 1661-62. 3. Adam, born May 12, 1664. 4. Ann, born May 3, 1666. 5. John, born April 25, 1668. 6. Rebecca, born October 18, 1670. 7. Thomas, born May 18, 1673. 8. Mary, born November 14, 1675. 9. Ebenezer, mentioned below. (See Essex Inst. Coll. xxiv, 161-80; Lynn Vital Records and Savage's Gen. Dict.)

(III) Ebenezer, son of John Hawkes, was born in Lynn about 1678. He was probably the "old Ebenezer" who died at Lynn, December 9, 1766. He removed to Marblehead, his family being interested through the Maverick relationship in that town. He was a proprietor of Marblehead Neck in 1724, when it was voted to divide, and was appointed, with John Waldron and Richard Trevett the committee to divide the land (p. 333, History of Marblehead). He married first, June 16, 1701, Elizabeth Cogswell, of Ipswich. She died June 16, 1718, and he married second (intentions dated May 13, 1719) Mrs. Sarah Newhall, who died of cancer, May 27, 1732. Children, born at Lynn: 1. Ebenezer, born July 14, 1702; mentioned below. 2. Elizabeth, born April 24, 1704. 3. Samuel, born May 12, 1716, had a son Ebenezer. Perhaps others not recorded.

(IV) Ebenezer (2), son of Ebenezer (1) Hawkes, was born in Lynn, July 14, 1702. He married at Marblehead (intentions dated April 11, 1725) Anna Breed. He married at Boston, November 9, 1732, Ruth Graves, widow; he was called a blacksmith in this record. He was one of the early settlers of Windham, Maine, and attended the proprietors' meeting as early as January 19, 1738. He and others received a grant of land then for a sawmill on Horsebeef Falls. The mill was built and accepted December 13, 1740. His descendants have lived in Windham to the present time. Children: 1. Ebenezer, mentioned below. 2. Benjamin (?). Perhaps others.

(V) Ebenezer (3), son of Ebenezer (2)

Hawkes, was born in 1726, in Marblehead, and died in 1805, at Windham. His grave-stone is in the old Smith burial-ground in that town. Children: Joseph, mentioned below. Probably others.

(VI) Joseph, son of Ebenezer (3) Hawkes, was born in Windham in 1768, and died there in 1837. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and was a prime mover in the establishment of the church at Windham. He was a prominent citizen. His wife, Rebecca ———, born 1780, died 1838. Children: 1. Daniel. 2. Joseph Jr., born 1812, died January 19, 1844; buried at Windham. 3. Ebenezer, born May 14, 1817, died July 1, 1882, mentioned below. 4. Abner Lowell, born 1820, died 1841. 5. Ellen, born 1824, died 1881. 6. Harriet.

(VII) Ebenezer (4), son of Joseph Hawkes, was born in Windham, Maine, May 14, 1817, and died there July 1, 1882. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and was a farmer all his active life. He had an excellent dairy, and made a specialty of market-gardening. In early life he followed the trade of shoemaking in the winter season. In politics he was a Republican. He was an active and prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Ellen Wilson, born in Falmouth, Maine, in 1824. Children: 1. Wilson Levi, mentioned below. 2. Wesley M.

(VIII) Dr. Wilson Levi, son of Ebenezer (4) Hawkes, was born in Windham, Maine, February 25, 1848. He received his education in the public schools of Windham, the Gorham Seminary, Bates College, the Nichols Latin School, of Lewiston, and the Maine Medical School, at Brunswick, where he was graduated in 1872. He began to practice medicine in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, but after a short time removed to York, Maine, where he became permanently located and has a large general practice. In politics Dr. Hawkes is a Republican. He is a member of St. Aspinquid Lodge of Free Masons, of York; of Unity Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, South Berwick; of Maine Council, Royal and Select Masters; and of Bradford Commandery, Knights Templar, of Biddeford; of Kora Temple, Order of the Mystic Shrine, and the Maine Consistory, of Portland. He is one of the best known Masons of this section. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the Congregational church.

He married first, October 31, 1872, Mary W. Perkins, daughter of Edward Perkins, of Lewiston. His wife died January 9, 1880,

and he married second, November 17, 1881, Laura H. Chase, born December 1, 1847, daughter of Josiah Chase, of York. Children of first wife: 1. Ralph W., born May 9, 1876; graduated from the schools of York, the Portsmouth high school, and Dartmouth College, class of 1901, and from the Boston University Law School in 1904; now practicing law in Worcester, Massachusetts; married Georgia Bancroft, of Millbury, Massachusetts, who died January 24, 1906, leaving one child, Georgia Bancroft, born December 30, 1905. 2. Ellen M., born December 24, 1879, educated in the public schools of York and the Portsmouth high school, and graduated at the latter. Child of second wife: 3. Edward Chase, born March 4, 1886, student in Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts.

The surname Watson is evidently from Watt, the nickname or abbreviation of Walter, to which has been added the termination son, the two combined signifying the son of Walter. Walters, Waterson, Fitz-Walter, Watt and Watts are cognate forms, all of them derived from Walter, which, according to Dower's *Patronymica Britannica*, is "a personal name of Teutonic origin, not introduced till the Conquest." The first English record that we have of the Watson family occurs in 1460, when Edward Watson is mentioned. He had fifteen children, one of whom, Edward (2), of Rockingham Castle, died in 1550. His son Edward (3) was high sheriff of Northamptonshire, and died in 1616. His son Lewis was sheriff under Charles I, and for his loyalty was made baron of Rockingham; he is the ancestor of the present earl of that name. Another early Watson, probably of a different family, became bishop of Winchester. He was John Watson, a native of Rengworth, in Worcestershire, who was educated at All Souls College, Oxford, studied medicine, but under Elizabeth took orders and rose in 1572 to the deanery, and eight years later to the bishopric of Winchester. He wrote, among other things, a Latin tragedy called "Absalom," and died in 1589. The name is exceedingly numerous in America, no less than eighteen different Watsons, five of them bearing the name of John, having come to the new world between 1623 and 1635. Few families have so early and comprehensive a representation in this country, but in many cases the record is very scanty.

(I) John Watson and Ruth Griffin were married at Amesbury, Massachusetts, March

22, 1687. Among their children was Ebenezer, mentioned below.

(II) Ebenezer, son of John and Ruth (Griffin) Watson, lived at Newbury, Massachusetts, and married Martha Rawlins.

(III) Eliphalet, probably son of Ebenezer and Martha (Rawlins) Watson, was born at Newbury, Massachusetts, June 1, 1717, died at Norway, Maine, March 14, 1812. In early life he moved down to the Maine coast, where the first record we have of him is his admission to the church in Falmouth under the Rev. Mr. Smith in the year 1739. Soon after this he moved to Gorham, Maine, where he became the fifth settler. He owned a proprietor's right as early as 1742, when his name appears on a call for a proprietors' meeting. Eliphalet Watson and his family were among those who remained in town during the Indian war of 1746. They lived in the fort about seven years, suffering great hardships from war, sickness and famine. Two of their children, Ebenezer and Colman, are said to have been born in the fort. Mr. Watson was one of the most efficient men in the new settlement, brave, prudent, honest and a good scout, ready to start on missions of danger. It is said that he always dealt on the square with the Indians, who committed but small depredations on his property, though when he lived in a log cabin, previous to moving into the fort, they made themselves very free with his belongings, walking into his house whenever it suited them, and handling and begging anything that struck their fancy. Soon after the organization of the Congregational church in Gorham, about the year 1750, Mr. Watson was made a deacon, which office he filled for many years with much acceptance. He was highly respected by his fellow townsmen, and was often chosen to office. Eliphalet Watson, in the year 1740, married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Captain John and Martha (Colman) Phinney, the first settlers in Gorham. Their intention of marriage is dated at Falmouth, April 29, 1740, and they were married soon after. Mrs. Watson was a kind and loving mother, respected and beloved by all who knew her. Children: 1. John, born September 23, 1741, married Tabitha Whitney. 2. Martha, December 4, 1743. 3. Susanna, February 1, 1746, married Isaac Skillings. 4. Ebenezer, September 28, 1848, married Anna Whitney. 5. Colman P., whose sketch follows. 6. Elizabeth, February 11, 1754, married Jacob Hamblen. 7. Mary, July 12, 1756. 8. Eliphalet, March 20, 1759. 9. James, August 3, 1761, married Mary Davis. 10. Daniel, October 11,

1763, married Anna Maxfield. (second) Polly Hanscom. There is some question about the date and place of the death of Deacon Eliphalet Watson. One record says that he moved to Norway, Maine, and died there March 14, 1812, in his ninety-fifth year. This record also says that his wife died April 15, 1795, aged seventy-four years. The History of Gorham says that Deacon Watson moved from that town with his son Daniel, and died and was buried in the town of Poland, Maine, about the year 1814, aged ninety-seven. The former statement, from the explicitness of the dates, has been accepted as being more probably the correct one.

(IV) Colman P., third son of Deacon Eliphalet and Elizabeth (Phinney) Watson, was born in the garrison at Gorham, Maine, December 4, 1751. He lived at West Gorham and at Buxton, Maine, and in 1795 settled at Waterford. Another record says that the younger five of his eight children were born in Waterford, which would make his probable removal there at least as early as 1779. Colman P. Watson married Mrs. Patience (Whitney) Thomes, widow of Edward Thomes, and daughter of Nathaniel and Hannah (Day) Whitney, of Gorham. She belonged to one of the oldest Maine families, being descended from Nathaniel Whitney, born at York in 1680. She herself was born May 11, 1748, probably at Biddeford, where her people were then living, and on October 9, 1766, she was married to Edward Thomes. The children of Colman P. and Patience (Whitney) (Thomes) Watson were: 1. Mercy, born April 27, 1775, married Abel Knight. 2. Stephen P., whose sketch follows. 3. Hannah, September 28, 1778, married Samuel Scribner. 4. Isaac, 1779, married Deborah Sampson. 5. John, 1781, married Polly Bangs. 6. Eunice, 1783, married Eben Bisbee. 7. James, 1785, married in Massachusetts. 8. Edmund, 1797, married Hepzibah Flint.

(V) Stephen P., eldest son of Colman P. and Patience (Whitney) (Thomes) Watson, was born at Gorham, Maine, December 19, 1776, and died about 1827, in Randolph, New Hampshire. When a child he moved with his people from Gorham to Buxton, and then to Waterford, which became his permanent home; he lived in the east part of the town. He married Hannah Whitcomb Nourse, and they had five children: 1. Lois, married Justus Howe. 2. Mary. 3. John, married Eliza Peabody. 4. William Whitcomb, whose sketch follows. 5. Abel, married (first) Susan Holmes, (second) Cordelia Burbank.

(VI) William Whitcomb, second son of Stephen P. and Hannah W. (Nourse) Watson, was born at Norway, Maine, May 22, 1815, died at Auburn, this state, December 31, 1884. He received his education in the public schools of Shelburne, New Hampshire, and studied medicine with Dr. A. A. Mann, of Skowhegan, later taking a course of lectures at a medical college in Philadelphia. He began practicing at Skowhegan, Maine, then moved to Randolph, New Hampshire, and in 1850 to Palmyra, Maine. In 1859 he went to Newport, and afterwards to Auburn, where he practiced his profession till his death, which occurred in his seventieth year. In 1884 Dr. Watson married Elmira Burbank, daughter of Jonathan and Susannah (Burbank) Lary, of Shelburne, New Hampshire. They had three children: 1. Adelia Susannah, born in Shelburne, New Hampshire, September 17, 1841. 2. Murray Brooks, whose sketch follows. 3. Byron H., January 26, 1849, died September 15, 1850.

(VII) Murray Brooks, only son of Dr. William W. and Elmira B. (Lary) Watson, was born at Shelburne, New Hampshire, July 24, 1843. He was educated in the public schools of Randolph, New Hampshire, Palmyra and Newport, Maine, and at Corinna Academy. In 1861, at the age of seventeen, he taught school at Palmyra and Glenburn, Maine, and in 1862 came to Auburn, where he has since made his home, with the exception of two years. These were spent in Portland, in the interest of the Ara Cushman Shoe Company, of Auburn, in whose employ Mr. Watson served as bookkeeper for thirty-eight years. Before entering upon this occupation, Mr. Watson saw service in the war of rebellion. On September 17, 1864, he enlisted at Auburn and was assigned to Company I, Twenty-ninth Maine Volunteer Infantry, and served in the Shenandoah Valley during the winter and spring of 1864-65. Upon his discharge, at the close of the war, in Washington, District of Columbia, he went to Newport, Maine, and in August, 1865, returned to Auburn, where he entered the employ of the Ara Cushman Shoe Company, with whom he remained nearly forty years. In 1905 he became a partner with J. P. Hutchinson in the insurance and real estate business. Mr. Watson is Republican in politics, and has been active in the affairs of the city, serving as clerk of the common council from 1873 to 1879, and was a member of that body from 1896 to 1898, inclusive. He was alderman in 1899, and he

has also served four years on the school board. In 1904 he was elected city auditor, which position he held for three years. For several years Mr. Watson was a member of the Auburn Light Infantry, Company C, First Regiment, Maine Volunteer Militia, resigning that position in 1874, with the rank of first lieutenant. He is much interested in fraternal organizations, being a member of Tranquil Lodge, No. 29, A. F. and A. M., and having served as master, grand master, district deputy, past high priest of Bradford Chapter, No. 38, Royal Arch Masons; past thrice illustrious master of Dunlap Council, No. 6, R. and S. M. He is at present sword bearer of Lewiston Commandery, Knights Templar, and deputy grand master of the Grand Council of Maine, R. and S. M., also a member of Maine Consistory, A. and A. S., thirty-second degree. Mr. Watson belongs to the Odd Fellows; to Burnside Post, No. 47, G. A. R.; to the United Order of Pilgrim Fathers, No. 33; to the Royal Arcanum, No. 31. In religious affiliations he is a Universalist.

On July 23, 1865, Murray Brooks Watson married Helen Mar, adopted daughter of Bradford and Ann M. Blanchard, of Pittsfield, Maine, who was born January 4, 1846, died February 23, 1879, leaving four children: William Blanchard, Murray Howard, Frederick Cushman and Helen Elmira. On June 15, 1800, Murray B. Watson married Margaret Ann, daughter of John and Bedelia Foley, of Yarmouth, Maine.

(VIII) William Blanchard, eldest child of Murray Brooks and Helen M. (Blanchard) Watson, was born in Auburn, Maine, August 19, 1868, and on June 1, 1897, married Susie Belle Pinkham.

(VIII) Murray Howard, second child of Murray Brooks and Helen M. (Blanchard) Watson, was born August 7, 1879, and September 15, 1893, married Alice Coffin Merritt. They have six sons: Murray H. (2), born September 12, 1895; Laurence M., July 6, 1897; Robert E., October 24, 1898; John E., June 23, 1901; Edward, August 10, 1903; and Philip, July 11, 1904.

(VIII) Frederick Cushman, third child of Murray Brooks and Helen M. (Blanchard) Watson, was born September 7, 1871, and September 7, 1897, married Lillian G. Curtis, who died in Camden, New York, February, 1904. October, 1905, Frederick C. Watson married Gertrude Beals, of Turner, Maine; they have one child, Margaret A., born in Cazenovia, New York, April 10, 1907.



Murray B. Watson

John Gove (Gobe or Goffe), immigrant ancestor, was born in 1604, in England; settled in Charlestown, Massachusetts, where he was admitted a freeman May 22, 1638. He was admitted to the church May 3, 1647. He was a dealer and worker in brass. His will is dated January 22, 1647, bequeathing to wife, sons John and Edward; daughter Mary to be adopted with wife's full consent by Ralph Mousall and his wife; to the latter he bequeathed a silver porringer and five pounds in money. It was provided that the legacies be paid out of the brass in the house or that which was to come from England. The widow Sarah, born 1601, married, second, John Mansfield, who joined her in paying the legacies to her sons December 5, 1655. Gove bought his house and land in Charlestown, September 29, 1647. Children: 1. John, has many descendants in Watertown, Cambridge and vicinity. 2. Edward, mentioned below.

(II) Edward, son of John (I) Gove, was born in Charlestown, in 1639, according to his deposition made in 1667. He settled in Hampton, New Hampshire, and became a very prominent citizen. He headed a movement to overthrow Governor Cranfield, of New Hampshire, but the conspiracy failed, and he and ten others, including his son John, were arrested and tried for treason. He was found guilty and sentenced to death and his estate seized for the Crown. The others were pardoned after conviction, but he was sent to London and kept for three years in the Tower of London. At length he also was pardoned and his estates restored to him. He is the ancestor of all the Gove families of New Hampshire and Maine. Children, born at Hampton: 1. John, born September 19, 1661. 2. William, born October 21, 1662; died March 1, 1663. 3. Hannah, born March, 1664; married Abiah Clements. 4. Mary, born April 14, 1666; married Joseph Sanborn. 5. Abiel, born July 23, 1667; died at Haverhill, Massachusetts, August 28, 1667. 6. Peniel, born July 10, 1668; married Philemon Dalton, Benjamin Sanborn and James Prescott. 7. Ebenezer, born June 23, 1671. 8. Edward, born May 13, 1673; died November 12, 1675. 9. Jeremiah, born October, 1674; died September, 1692. 10. Rachel, born January 26, 1676; died young. 11. Ann, born January 9, 1677; married Jeremiah Conner. 12. Sarah, born November 5, 1678; married Samuel Dearborn.

(III) John (2), son of Edward Gove, was born in Hampton, September 19, 1661; mar-

ried Sarah ———, and resided in Seabrook, New Hampshire. Children: 1. Mary, born October 29, 1687; married Nehemiah Heath; died April 17, 1715. 2. John, born May 29, 1689; married, March 24, 1720, Ruth Johnson, daughter of Edmund. 3. Hannah, born April 1, 1691. 4. Jonathan, born May 2, 1695; mentioned below. 5. Sarah. 6. Abigail, married January 6, 1721, Joseph Norton.

(IV) Jonathan, son of John (2) Gove, was born in Hampton, May 2, 1695; married (first) July 21, 1720, Mary Lancaster, daughter of Thomas Lancaster; he married (second), March 23, 1730, Hannah Worthen. Gove died August 6, 1760, and the widow Hannah married (second) Abner Philbrick, son of Thomas Philbrick (see sketch). Children, all born at Hampton: 1. Lydia, born 1720. 2. John, born 1722; settled probably at Deerfield, and also lived at Hampton Falls. 3. Mary, born 1724. Children of second wife: 4. Hannah, born 1732; died young. 5. Nathan, born 1734. 6. Dille, born 1736; married March 28, 1754, John Bean. 7. Hannah, born 1738. 8. Sarah, born 1740. 9. Jonathan, born 1742; settled at Nottingham. 10. Michael, born 1744. 11. Samuel, born 1746. 12. Richard, born 1749; mentioned below. 13. Elijah, born 1751; resided in Weare, New Hampshire. 14. Amy, or Anna, born 1754.

(V) Richard, son of Jonathan Gove, was born in Hampton Falls, January 20, 1749. He married Sarah Morrison. He lived in Hampton Falls, later Seabrook, New Hampshire. According to the federal census of 1790 he was then living in Seabrook, having two sons over sixteen, two under sixteen, and three females in his family. There were also of the Gove family living in Seabrook and having families: Stephen, Edward, Moses, Joseph, Enoch and Winthrop. Children: 1. John, born 1810; mentioned below. 2. Jonathan, died October 17, 1890, aged eighty. And others.

(VI) John (3), son of Richard Gove (as appears from the records), was born in Seabrook, New Hampshire, about 1810, died March 29, 1865. This John Gove removed to Limington, Maine, and married Rebecca Small, who was born in Montville, Maine. He was a farmer by occupation, and a Baptist in religion. Children: 1. Louise Ann, born November 21, 1825. 2. Sarah, born August 28, 1827. 3. Eunice, born March 19, 1829. 4. Elizabeth, born July 8, 1831. 5. Almon H., born February 10, 1833, mentioned below. 6. Ralph, born January 5, 1835. 7. Frank, born March 7, 1837. 8. Mary S., born August 29,

1839. 9. Clara, born June 23, 1843. 10. Abbie, born January 30, 1845. 11. Lewis, born September 29, 1851.

(VII) Almon H., son of John (3) Gove, was born in Limington, Maine, February 10, 1833. He was educated in the schools of Limington and at the South Limington Academy. He was a farmer and shoemaker, conducting his farm after the custom of the times and working in the winter at shoemaking. He also worked at his trade in the factories at Haverhill and Lynn, Massachusetts, and Portland, Maine, and continued active to the time of his death. He was a Democrat in politics and was on the board of selectmen for two years. He was a Congregationalist in religion. During the civil war he was drafted, but could not pass the necessary physical examination. He married Jennie H., born in Hollis, 1837, daughter of Moses and Mollie (Gearey) Tarbox, granddaughter of Carroll and Betsey (Hooper) Tarbox, and of John and Lucy (Sedgley) Geary. Children: 1. Clarence Usher, born in Limington, December 7, 1859. 2. Roland Sumner, mentioned below.

(VIII) Roland Sumner, son of Almon H. Gove, was born in Limington, April 2, 1870. He was educated in the public schools of Limington and at Limington Academy. He taught school for two years in Limington, Hollis and Standish. He studied his profession at the Medical School of Maine College, at Bowdoin, graduating in 1892 with the degree of M. D. He started to practice in Biddeford. After two years he became a traveling salesman for George C. Frye, wholesale druggist and dealer in surgical instruments, for a year, and then, in 1895, located his office in Sanford, where he has practiced since. He is a member of the York County Medical Society and of the Maine Medical Association. Dr. Gove is a Republican in politics, but has never been active. He is a member of Preble Lodge, No. 143, Free Masons; of White Rose Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; of St. Armand Commandery, No. 20, Knights Templar; of Kora Temple, Order of the Mystic Shrine, Lewiston. He is past master of the lodge and has held office in the chapter. He is a member also of Riverside Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and of the Sanford Club. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Dr. Gove married, April 7, 1896, at Biddeford, Maine, Suzelle E., born at Cherryfield, Maine, September 20, 1868, daughter of John and Alice (Gardiner) Welch, of Cherryfield, Maine. She is a member of the Congregational church. They have no children.

Stephen Vinal, immigrant ancestor, was an early settler of Scituate, where he was a proprietor. He was admitted a freeman March 5, 1638-9. He probably died soon afterward, as the Widow Anna Vinal took his place as a proprietor and received various grants of land in Scituate. She received a deed of land there in 1648 with other proprietors. She died October 6, 1664, and administration was granted on her estate to her two sons Stephen and John Vinal. Children: 1. Stephen Jr., married February 26, 1662, Mary Baker, daughter of Rev. Nicholas Baker. 2. John, mentioned below. 3. Martha, married, April, 1646, Isaac Chittenden.

(II) John, son of Stephen Vinal, was born in 1636, probably in England, and died in Scituate, August 21, 1698, aged sixty-two years. His homestead was at the corner of Kent street and Meeting-house lane, Scituate. He married, in 1664, Elizabeth Baker, daughter of Rev. Nicholas Baker, a sister of his brother's wife. Children, born at Scituate: 1. John, born 1665; mentioned below. 2. Elizabeth, born 1667. 3. Hannah, born 1669. 4. Jacob, born 1670. 5. Grace, born 1672; married, 1700, Ebenezer Mott.

(III) John (2), son of John (1) Vinal, was born in Scituate in 1665. He married Mary —, and settled in his native town. Children, born in Scituate: 1. Jacob Jr., born 1691, mentioned below. 2. Elijah, born 1694. 3. Elizabeth, born 1697. 4. John (3), born 1699. 5. Mary, born 1701. 6. Ezekiel, born 1704. 7. Hannah, born 1707. 8. Sarah, born 1711.

(IV) Jacob Jr., son of John (2) Vinal, called "junior" on account of an older Jacob Vinal in the same town, was born in Scituate in 1691. He married, in 1716, Elizabeth Simons. Children, born in Scituate: 1. Elizabeth, born 1717. 2. Jacob (4), born 1719; mentioned below. 3. Joseph, born 1721. 4. Priscilla, born 1723. 5. Mary, born 1725.

(V) Jacob (2) ("4th," or "Jr."), son of Jacob (1) Vinal Jr., was born in Scituate in 1719. He married, 1743, Lydia Holbrook. Children, baptized in Scituate: 1. Levi, baptized June 28, 1754. 2. Lot. 3. Jane. Perhaps others.

(VI) Levi, son of Jacob Vinal Jr., was born in Scituate, in 1754; baptized there June 28, 1754. He married Patience —, and settled in Scituate. Children, born in Scituate: i. Levi, married Sally —; children, born in Scituate: i. Freeman, born December 22, 1815; ii. Nancy, born January 18, 1818; iii.

Nelson, born December 13, 1820; iv. Sarah Little, born April 28, 1823; v. Harriet Jewett, born December 12, 1825; vi. Clarissa, born July 2, 1830. 2. Lydia, born December 11, 1789. 3. Jacob, born July 7, 1792. 4. Paul, born October 31, 1794; mentioned below. 5. Aloyen (sic), born July 4, 1797. 6. Harriet, born August 8, 1799. 7. Lot, born September 15, 1801. 8. Eunice (twin), born November 5, 1803. 9. Thomas (twin), born November 5, 1803. 10. Jefferson, born February 16, 1807. 11. James Munroe, born June 3, —. 12. Patience, born February 21, 1812.

(VII) Paul, son of Levi Vinal, was born in Scituate, October 31, 1794. He lived in Scituate. He married Maria —, born in 1799. Children, born in Scituate: 1. Nancy, born April 26, 1816. 2. Warren, born October 2, 1817. 3. Alvin, born August 14, 1819. 4. William H., born January 15, 1822. 5. Maria, born October 29, 1823. 6. Paul J., born December 26, 1825; mentioned below. 7. William H., born September 29, 1827. 8. Mary J., born October 27, 1830. 9. George D., born December 13, 1832. 10. Charles T., born March 15, 1835. 11. Albert, born March 1, 1837. 12. John, born March 19, 1842.

(VIII) Paul J., son of Paul Vinal, was born in Scituate, December 26, 1825; died December 1, 1901; married Emily Louisa Brooks, of York, born October 24, 1824. Child: Renough Jewett, mentioned below.

(IX) Renough Jewett, son of Paul J. Vinal, was born in Boston, December 29, 1848. He was educated in the Boston public schools, and at the age of sixteen began to learn the barber's trade, and worked as apprentice and journeyman until he was twenty-three years of age, when he was appointed on the Boston police force. For a period of twenty-nine years he was connected with the police department and was retired on a pension. Since he retired he has made his home at York, Maine. He is a Republican in politics, and Methodist in religion. He is a member of Faith Lodge of Free Masons, of Charlestown, Massachusetts; Signet Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Cœur de Lion Commandery, Knights Templar; and Aleppo Temple, Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Boston Police Association. He married, in 1874, Sophia Varrill Lowe, born August 8, 1848, daughter of Joseph and Nancy (Moore) Lowe, of York, Maine, granddaughter of George M. and Susan (Moore) Lowe, of York. Children of George M. and Susan (Moore) Lowe: Mercy Lowe; George Lowe; Susan Lowe; Joseph Lowe and Edward M. Lowe. Joseph Lowe was edu-

cated in the public schools of York; followed the sea many years, making voyages to Jamaica, Bermuda, Labrador and other ports, sailing many times in the ship "Mary Remick," under Captain Moses Young, but during the last twenty years of his life he was collector of the port of York. In politics he was a Republican. His children: Mary S. Lowe, Sarah Lowe, John M. Lowe, George E. Lowe, Joseph Lowe, and Sophia V. Lowe, mentioned above.

The only child of Renough J. and Sophia V. (Lowe) Vinal is Paul Jewett Vinal, born in York, April 23, 1875, and educated in the public schools of Boston and York, and at Comer's Commercial College, Boston; now engaged in the boating business in York; married, October, 1905, Nellie F. Johnson, of York, and has one child, Marian Clark Vinal, born March, 1906.

The Dennett family is of DENNETT Norman origin, and Hugh D'Anet is said to have come to England with William the Conqueror. The Dennett family is numerous in England, and there are many who can trace their lineage back six centuries or more. John and Alexander Dennett, brothers, came from England to Portsmouth between 1660 and 1670.

(I) John Dennett, immigrant ancestor mentioned above, resided at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He was a carpenter, and had a wife, Amy. He died May 5, 1709, aged sixty-three, and was buried at Point of Graves. Children: 1. John, born December 15, 1675, mentioned below. 2. Amy, born April 9, 1679, married John Adams. 3. Joseph, born July 19, 1681, married, June 24, 1704, Elizabeth Meed; died about 1714. 4. Ephraim, born August 2, 1689, married Katherine —.

(II) John (2), son of John (1) Dennett, born December 15, 1675, died November 18, 1742. Like his father, he was a house-carpenter. In 1698 he bought land of Isaac Remick and settled at Great Cove, in Kittery, Maine. He married, February 5, 1701-02, Mary, widow of Alexander Shapleigh, and daughter of Christopher and Margaret Adams. Children: 1. Mary, born January 16, 1703-4, died unmarried; she was blind. 2. Sarah, born August 15, 1706, married Joseph Hill. 3. John, born December 22, 1708, mentioned below. 4. Thomas, born June 15, 1712, married Mary Bartlett. 5. Eleanor, born March 8, 1714-15, died March 2, 1735-36.

(III) John (3), son of John (2) Dennett,

born at Kittery, Maine, December 22, 1708, died October 26, 1797. He resided in Kittery; was selectman nineteen years, and deputy to the general court in 1750-1. He married Mary, born March 25, 1712, died in 1777, daughter of William and Mercy (Spinney) Tetherly. Children: 1. John, born October 18, 1831, died January 20, 1736-37. 2. Eleanor, born April 28, 1734, married, December 2, 1756, John Orr. 3. Mercy, born June 11, 1736, married, 1759, Mark Adams. 4. John, born March 15, 1737-38, married Abigail Carter. 5. William, born February 1, 1739-40, mentioned below. 6. Mary, born March 7, 1741-42, married, May 13, 1768, Joseph Adams. 7. Mark, born November 13, 1744, married Mary Dennett. 8. Anne, born November 2, 1747, married (first) William Ham; (second) Tobias Walker. 9. Elizabeth, born February 2, 1750, married, 1777, Samuel Rice Jr. 10. Sarah, born June 8, 1751, married, 1778, Thomas Chase. 11. Thomas, born March 22, 1754, unmarried; went to sea and died abroad. 12. Hannah, born August 13, 1756, married, August 17, 1775, John Chase; died November 9, 1806.

(IV) William, son of John Dennett (3), born in Kittery, February 1, 1739-40, died October 25, 1803. He married (first) October 31, 1765, Sarah Paul, daughter of Jeremiah and Hannah (Hamilton) Paul. He married (second), May, 1770, Mary Adams, born May 17, 1752, died March 6, 1843, daughter of John and Mary (Fernald) Adams. Child of first wife: 1. William, born November 18, 1766, married, 1792, Sarah Rice. Children of second wife: 2. John, born April 19, 1772, married (first) Betsey Dennett; (second) Dorcas Fernald. 3. Joseph, born November 24, 1774, married, April 10, 1796, Abigail Spinney. 4. Sarah, born October 9, 1778, married John Jenkins; died October 29, 1834. 5. Thomas, born September 25, 1782, married, April 4, 1805, Anne Fernald; died March 7, 1840. 6. Mark, born August 28, 1786, mentioned below. 7. Benning, born August 30, 1790, married, December 24, 1812, Hannah Perkins.

(V) Mark, son of William Dennett (4), born in Kittery, Maine, August 28, 1786, died April 30, 1883. Among his papers is found a record of some events in his early life, written by himself. He says: "In early boyhood I hated school, until about nine years old, when my fancy changed and I liked the school and began to stand at the head of my class. Our school privileges were very limited. I attended to nothing at school but reading,

spelling and writing until I was thirteen years old; but I progressed in the old arithmetic at home under the instruction of my father and brother, to the rule of three. At thirteen years I commenced the arithmetic at school, and during the winter term I mastered about one-half Merrill's Arithmetic. In the spring of 1800, at a short term of six weeks of Grammar School, I progressed in English Grammar so that I could parse simple sentences. In September a term of Grammar School commenced, and I attended to the study of Latin, and during the winter I advanced into Virgil and Cicero. In the spring my father said that I must help him on the farm. In the winter of 1801-2 there was no Grammar School, and I mastered the last half of the arithmetic. In the winter of 1802-3 I studied Latin at home and recited my lessons once a week with Rev. William Briggs. October 25, 1803, my father died, and the care of the farm devolved on me, and I was thus deprived of school privileges. During the winter of 1803-4 I devoted every spare hour by day and very long evenings to the study of Greek, and in December, 1804, I received a certificate of qualification for teaching in the Grammar School from three ministers who were college graduates. January 1, 1805, at the age of eighteen, I commenced teaching the Grammar School in Kittery, and excepting two or three years (when otherwise employed) I continued to do so several months each year until I was sixty years old, when my hearing failed and I declined the service. In 1807, my mind being religiously impressed, I was baptized and joined the Christian church, of which act I *never repented*."

Mr. Dennett was much interested in local history, and was an honored leader in the town of Kittery. He was selectman seventeen years; deputy to the general court of Massachusetts from 1814 to 1819 inclusive, and a member of the first legislature of Maine. He was state senator several times, justice of the peace, and captain and major of the militia. He married (first), December 22, 1808, Alice, daughter of Edward Wilson. She was born September 22, 1785, died February 4, 1819. He married (second), May 4, 1820, Miriam Pettigrew, born December 12, 1802, died August 10, 1881. Children of first wife: 1. Augustus, born October 17, 1809, died December 30, 1811. 2. Alexander, born November 10, 1811, mentioned below. 3. Betsey, born September 19, 1817, died November 18, 1841. 4. Son, born and died February 3, 1819. Children of second wife: 5. Alice, born May 24, 1821. 6. Sylvester, born November 26, 1822,

died August 30, 1847. 7. Sarah, born April 29, 1824, died February 21, 1844. 8. Charles W., born February 15, 1826, died April 6, 1847. 9. Julia Ann, born January 21, 1828, died November 29, 1903; married (first) a Mr. Clough; married (second), November 10, 1858, Joseph Langton. 10. Mary, born January 2, 1830, married Burlington Paul; died March 22, 1863. 11. Mark Jackson, born April 22, 1834, died July 15, 1856. 12. John, born July 31, 1836, died May 12, 1838. 13. Oren, born January 9, 1839, died August 14, 1859. 14. Emily, born June 22, 1841, died February 13, 1857. 15. Louisa, born January 15, 1844, died June 17, 1847.

(VI) Alexander, son of Mark Dennett (5), born in Kittery, November 10, 1811, died May 6, 1889. He was educated in the common schools. He conducted a general store at York, Maine, and owned coasting vessels. He removed to Kittery and lived on the ancestral homestead until his death. During the civil war he was appointed inspector of timber at the navy yard. He was a Whig in politics in early life, a Republican afterward. He was trial justice for many years; represented his district in the legislature in 1849-50-51; was delegate to the convention when the Free Soilers and Whigs fused at the time the Republican party was organized; was frequently moderator of town meetings and selectman of the town. He was active in good works and interested in the great questions of the day, supporting the anti-slavery and temperance movements heartily. He was a member of the Sons of Temperance, and was active in the Methodist Episcopal church, being charter member of the Second Methodist Episcopal church, of Kittery. He married, November 15, 1838, Mary Kingsbury Remick, born in Eliot, Maine, May 10, 1819, died July 18, 1878. Children: 1. Ellen Miriam, born October 8, 1839. 2. Elizabeth, born August 13, 1841, died September 5, 1868; married, May 31, 1866, Frank Hill. 3. John, born November 20, 1843, married, July 3, 1866, Annie M. Thompson; they had a son John, born February 13, 1869, married, August 20, 1902, Louie Viola Gage, and they have a son John, born October 17, 1906. 4. Sarah K., born April 28, 1846, died June 6, 1870; married, December 19, 1868, Edward S. Marshall; they had a son Frank D., born 1870, a lawyer in Portland, Maine; he married and has a son and daughter. 5. Alice, died young. 6. Alexander, mentioned below.

(VII) Alexander (2), son of Alexander (1) Dennett, was born in York, Maine, April

13, 1853. He was educated in the public schools, in Eliot Academy and various private schools. In 1878 he entered the United States revenue cutter service as second assistant engineer, and continued until 1895, when he retired from active labor, making his home in Kittery. He is a Republican in politics, and has been member of the school committee for a number of years and superintendent of schools. He is a prominent member of the Second Christian church. He married (first), October 1, 1883, Sarah Eva, born March 14, 1856, in Kittery, daughter of Warrington and Sarah A. E. Paul. She died June 9, 1899. He married (second), August 28, 1901, Josephine E., born October 7, 1867, daughter of Joseph and Joanna Cox, of Kittery. Children of first wife: 1. William A., born July 2, 1885, graduated from Cornell University in 1907, in the mechanical engineering course. 2. Ralph E., born July 30, 1890, midshipman in the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. 3. Mary Elizabeth, born November 27, 1894, died July 15, 1895.

Lawrence Copeland, immigrant ancestor, was born in Scotland in 1599. The COPELAND grant ancestor, was born in Scotland in 1599. The Scotch family of Copeland has been located in Dumfriesshire since before the year 1400. He came to this country about the time that Cromwell sent over his Scottish prisoners of war, many of whom became prosperous citizens in a few years. He settled in Braintree, where he married soon afterward, Lydia Townsend, December 12, 1651. She died January 8, 1688. He died December 30, 1699, aged one hundred years, according to other testimony besides Marshall's Diary and the town records. One statement of a contemporary makes him even older; but if he were born in 1599 he was over fifty years old when he was married and seventy-five when his youngest child was born; which rather tends to support a family tradition that he brought his first wife with him, in which case she must have died soon afterward. His name seldom appears on the records. He was evidently a farmer. Children: 1. Thomas, born December 3, 1652, died young. 2. Thomas, born February 8, 1655, soldier in King Philip's war. 3. William, born November 15, 1656, mentioned below. 4. John, born February 10, 1659. 5. Lydia, born May 31, 1661. 6. Ephraim, born January 17, 1665, died of smallpox in the Phipps expedition to Canada in 1690, before sailing. 7. Hannah, born February 25, 1668. 8. Richard, born July 11,

1672. 9. Abigail, born 1674, married, November 23, 1715, ———.

(II) William, son of Lawrence Copeland (1), born at Braintree, Massachusetts, November 15, 1656, died there in 1716. He married, April 13, 1694, Mary (Bass) Webb, widow of Christopher Webb Jr. and daughter of John and Ruth (Alden) Bass. Ruth Alden was daughter of Hon. John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden, the "Mayflower" immigrants, made celebrated by Longfellow's poem. All the Copelands named below are, therefore, eligible to the Mayflower Society. Mary Bass was also descended from Samuel Bass, of Boston and Braintree, deacon, freeman May 10, 1634, and deputy to the general court in 1643; Deacon Bass died December 30, 1694, aged ninety-four years, father, grandfather and great-grandfather of one hundred and sixty-two persons. William Copeland settled in Braintree. He is on record in 1691 as dissenting with Samuel Thompson Jr. from the vote of the town to pay the minister his full salary of eighty pounds, half in money, half in farm products, at the meeting of March 2, 1690-91. He was elected fence-viewer in 1696. He signed the agreement to pay the expenses of defending the title of the proprietors of Braintree to their land, January 10, 1697-98. Children: 1. William, born March 7, 1695. 2. Ephraim, February 1, 1697. 3. Ebenezer, February 16, 1698. 4. Jonathan, August 31, 1701. 5. David, April 15, 1704. 6. Joseph, May 18, 1706. 7. Benjamin, October 5, 1708, mentioned below. 8. Moses, May 28, 1710. 9. Mary, May 28, 1713.

(III) Deacon Benjamin, son of William Copeland (2), was born October 5, 1708. He married, November 21, 1734, Sarah Allen, who died March 20, 1801, aged ninety, and had one son, born in Braintree. He removed to Norton, where he settled and had four sons and five daughters. Children: 1. Benjamin, born in Braintree, June 7, 1736, died May 13, 1749. 2. Susanna, born April 1, 1740, in Norton, married, October 1, 1761, Elijah Danforth. 3. Elizabeth, born April 3, 1742, married, February 9, 1769, Jonathan Newcomb Jr. 4. Eunice, born November 17, 1743, married, September 28, 1769, Joseph Hunt. 5. Moses, born November 16, 1745, married, September 25, 1766, Hannah Stone. 6. William, born March 20, 1747-48, married, November 28, 1775, Martha White. 7. Samuel, born May 30, 1750, married, October 6, 1788, Eunice Danforth. 8. Asa, born May 8, 1752, mentioned below. 9. Lydia, born October 16,

1755, married, March 31, 1774, Ebenezer Morey.

(IV) Deacon Asa, son of Deacon Benjamin Copeland (3), born May 8, 1752, died aged eighty-two. He was a soldier in the revolution, a private in Captain Israel Trow's company, Colonel John Daggett's regiment, in the Rhode Island campaign in 1776, in the same company in Colonel John Hathaway's regiment and Colonel Josiah Whitney's in 1777, also in Rhode Island. He married Rachel Briggs, who died December 23, 1800, in her forty-sixth year. He lived at Norton, Massachusetts, where the following children were born: 1. Asa Jr., born September 21, 1782, married, September 3, 1801, Abigail Newcomb. 2. Joseph, born July 29, 1784, married, April 16, 1809, Betsey Britton. 3. Lemuel, born August 14 1786, mentioned below. 4. Captain Thomas, born June 9, 1789, married, June 4, 1821, Eliza Hodges. 5. David, born 1792, baptized February 5, 1792. 6. David, born December 25, 1792, married Elizabeth Clap. 7. Elizabeth, born February 5, 1794. 8. Rachel, born April 2, 1796. 9. Sarah, born November 14, 1798, married Samuel King Hart, of Brewer, Maine, November 7, 1819.

(V) Lemuel, son of Deacon Asa Copeland (4), born in Norton, August 14, 1786, died in 1867. He resided in Taunton, Massachusetts, a city adjoining Norton, and later in Holden, Maine. He married Achsah Hart. Children: Achsah, Adeline, Thomas R., George King, born September 4, 1818, mentioned below; Nancy King, Abigail, Charles, Caroline.

(VI) George King, son of Lemuel Copeland, born in Holden, Maine, September 4, 1818, died February 5, 1872. He was educated in the common schools of his native town. He went to work early in life in his father's business, ship-building and lumber dealer, and succeeded to the business at his father's death. He also conducted a large farm and continued in active life until his last illness, a vigorous, energetic, successful man. He was a leading citizen of the town and prominent in public affairs. He was a Republican after the formation of that party, and was for many years town treasurer; at the time of his death he was also collector of taxes. He was a member of the Odd Fellows of Bangor. He was a liberal supporter of the Congregational church, which he regularly attended. He married, October 24, 1848, Hannah Marston Fogg, born October 16, 1824, died November 11, 1898. Children: 1. Lizzie

M., born December 7, 1849, educated in the public schools of Holden and in the Farmington Normal school; now living in Biddeford with her sister. 2. Marcia F., born December 14, 1851, died February 26, 1901; educated in the Holden schools and at Castine Normal school. 3. Alice M., born April 24, 1854, educated in the Holden schools and Bucksport Seminary; came with her mother and elder sister to live in Biddeford, after her father's death. 4. George H., born October 6, 1860, died at Rockland, December 30, 1900; educated in the public schools of Biddeford and Saco, Maine; merchant in Rockland, Maine; married Annie L. Ladd, of North Gorham, Maine; children: i. Bernice M., born March 23, 1888; ii. Margaret H., born April 5, 1893; iii. Eleanor E., born September 5, 1899, now residing in Gorham.

The Cochrane family traces its descent from Ayr, in Ayrshire, Scotland. The name is spelled variously Cofran, Cofren, Cochran and Cochrane. Among the signers of a petition to Governor Shute, of Massachusetts, asking, from the north of Ireland, March 26, 1718, for a grant of land are John, Andrew, Alexander, James, John, William and B. Cochran. William was an original proprietor of Londonderry, New Hampshire, in 1722; grants of land were given in 1720 to Peter and John, also the Widow Cochran.

(I) Deacon John Cochrane, immigrant ancestor of this branch of the Cochrane family, settled in Londonderry about 1724, and was a prominent man and a deacon of the Presbyterian church. Children: 1. James, mentioned below. 2. John, married (first) Mary McHard; (second) Margaret Owens. 3. Ninian, settled in Londonderry.

(II) James, son of Deacon John Cochrane, settled in Pembroke, New Hampshire, in 1750. Children: 1. Joseph, born 1740, married Margaret Murray. 2. William, born 1740, married — Gile. 3. James, born 1743, mentioned below. 4. Samuel.

(III) Major James (2), son of James (1) Cochrane, born in 1743, died January 23, 1815. He married Mary McDaniel, born 1744, died June 23, 1822. He was a soldier in the revolution; second lieutenant in Colonel John Waldron's regiment, General Sullivan's division, in 1776; in the continental army in 1781 as captain in Colonel Kelley's regiment, later having the rank of major. Children: 1. James, born 1768, mentioned below. 2. Sarah, born 1770, married, June 6, 1790, Samuel Martin.

3. Nehemiah, born March 7, 1772, married Joanna Morris. 4. Mary, born January 2, 1773, married Mark French. 5. Daniel, married Nancy Moore. 6. Jenny, married, October 24, 1797, Moses Cochran, of Londonderry. 7. John, born 1780, married Mary Ann McDaniel. 8. Patty, married, February 24, 1801, Stephen Bartlett. 9. Robert Scott, born 1787, married Polly Moses. 10. Nancy, married, September 28, 1808, John Knox.

(IV) Ensign James, son of Major James (2) Cochrane, born in 1768, died July 31, 1819. He married, July 24, 1788, Lettice Duncan, born 1764, died August 1, 1838. Children: 1. Samuel, born December 18, 17—, died unmarried September 28, 1818. 2. Betsey, born June 29, 1790, married Jonathan Stanyan, of Pembroke. 3. John, born August 10, 1792, died unmarried, at Natchez, Mississippi. 4. Mahala, born February 1, 1797, married John Wheeler, of Concord; died October 24, 1832. 5. Chauncey, born January 29, 1799, died 1801. 6. Chauncey, born November 24, 1801, mentioned below. 7. James, born January 17, 1804, married Mary Jane Cofran.

(V) Chauncey, son of Ensign James Cochrane, born in Pembroke, November 24, 1801, resided in Pembroke until 1834, when he removed to East Corinth, Maine. He married (first), November 26, 1828, Sally Cofran, born February 24, 1805, daughter of Moses and Jenny (Cochran) Cofran. She was killed June 23, 1833, by Abraham Prescott. He married (second), February, 1838, Maria Gay, of New London, born December 20, 1810, died December, 1903. He was educated in the common schools of Pembroke. His father died when he was sixteen years old, and the care of the farm devolved upon him until he removed to East Corinth. Here he opened a general store, and continued this business until 1860. After he retired from active business he invested his savings largely in real estate mortgages, and was occupied in attending to his property, continuing active and capable to the time of his death, in 1883. He was a Republican and represented his district in the state legislature. Children of first wife: 1. Sarah, born August 26, 1829, died October 11, 1849. 2. G. Newton, born October 23, 1830, died July 7, 1869. Children of second wife: 3. Josephine D., born October 16, 1838. 4. John D., born October 16, 1838 (twin), died October 12, 1839. 5. Maria A., born February 8, 1841. 6. Avilda A., born April 18, 1844. 7. Chauncey A., born August 19, 1846, died August 18, 1855. 8. Jasper D.,

born December 2, 1851, mentioned below. 9. Justin B., born December 2, 1851 (twin).

(VI) Dr. Jasper Duncan, twin son of Chauncey Cochrane, was born in East Corinth, Maine, December 2, 1851. He attended the public schools of his native town, Central Maine Conference Seminary, at Bucksport, the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, at Kent's Hill, Readfield, the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Connecticut, where he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1880, receiving the Master's degree from his alma mater in 1883. He studied his profession in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city, graduating an M. D., 1886. He began teaching school when he was seventeen and taught in the public schools in Levant, Charlestown, Dover, Lincoln, Maine, and Stetson, Maine, high school. Upon receiving his medical degree he began to practice in East Corinth, removing to Saco in March, 1888, and continuing in that city to the present time with marked success. Dr. Cochrane has been active in public life. A Republican in politics, he has served several terms on the board of aldermen, and has been a member of the board of health several years. He attends the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of Corinthian Lodge, No. 59, of Odd Fellows, of East Corinth; Mystic Tie Lodge, No. 7, Knights of Pythias, of Saco; Saco Lodge, No. 9, Free Masons; York Chapter, No. 5, Royal Arch Masons; Main Council, Royal and Select Masters, of Saco; Bradford Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar; Maine Conclave, No. 1, Knights of Red Cross of St. Constantine, and also of Kora Temple. He is a life member of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is one of the trustees of the Biddeford and Saco Savings Institution. He has been since 1896 United States pension examiner, is a member and has been president of the York County Medical Society, member of the Maine Medical Association, the American Academy of Medicine, and of the surgical staff of Webber Hospital, Biddeford, Maine.

Dr. Cochrane married, 1896, Ida M., born Fryeburg, Maine, October, 1861, daughter of Seth and Sarah P. Hutchins, of Lovell, Maine. Children, born in Saco: 1. Chauncey, December 3, 1901. 2. Sarah Abbott, October 9, 1902.

This ranks among the very SHAPLEIGH early families which settled in Maine. The name was sometimes spelled "Shapley" and also "Sharpley." The earliest account of the family in this country was when Alexander Shap-

leigh located at Kittery Point, Maine. He came from Kingsweare, Devonshire, England, in 1635, or possibly a little earlier. He was residing at Kittery Point in 1635 and at Sturgeon Creek in 1639, and probably died in 1650. He was a man of more than ordinary importance in his community; was a ship-builder, owner and merchant. His children were: Alexander, see forward; Catherine, born 1608; Major Nicholas, born about 1610. Some genealogical items on the family place the date of the American ancestor's birth at 1583.

(II) Alexander (2), son of Alexander (1) Shapleigh, born 1606, died in England about 1655.

(III) Colonel John, only child of Alexander (2) Shapleigh, was born in 1640, and was an important factor in the early settlement of Kittery. He was a selectman, representative and an ensign, and was killed by the Indians, April 29, 1706. His wife Sarah was the daughter of Thomas Withers. Their children were: Alexander, Alice, Nicholas, Mary, Sarah and John.

(IV) Captain John (2), youngest child of Colonel John (1) and Sarah (Withers) Shapleigh, was born in 1689, in Kittery, Maine, and married, November, 1733, Dorcas Littlefield, of Willis. They lived at what is now known as Eliot, where he died in 1759, having been an active man in all the trying days in which he lived. He was a captain in the militia, and united with the Congregational church in 1734. He resided with his grandson during his last years. The children of Captain John and Dorcas (Littlefield) Shapleigh were as follows: John, born November, 1733; Nicholas, Sarah, James, Dependence, Dorcas, Mary, Alice, born February 20, 1752.

(V) Dependence, fifth child of Captain John (2) Shapleigh, born in Kittery, Maine, March 5, 1744, died December 16, 1812. He married Catharine Leighton, in 1768, and they were the parents of the following children: John, Mary, Sarah, William, Dorcas (died young), Nicholas, Dorcas, Dependence, Alice, Tobias, James and Catharine.

(VI) Nicholas, son of Dependence and Catharine (Leighton) Shapleigh, was born May 9, 1778, in Kittery, and married Betsey Ferguson, by whom the following children were born: Dennis F., Elizabeth, Sally C. and Catharine.

(VII) Dennis F., son of Nicholas and Betsey (Ferguson) Shapleigh, born in Kittery, August 14, 1803, died July, 1882. He married Ruth Chase, of Kittery, born 1796, died November, 1884. Their children were: Thom-

as C., Harriet H., Sarah E., Julia A., Charles F. and Dennis M.

(VIII) Dennis M., son of Dennis F. and Ruth (Chase) Shapleigh, was born in Kittery, June 1, 1838, and received his education in the town schools of his home neighborhood, and at Eliot Academy. He is a machinist and in that capacity was employed in the navy yard under President Harrison's administration. In politics Mr. Shapleigh is allied with the Republican party. He has served as a member of the board of selectmen for a number of years; been tax collector, representative in the Maine legislature, 1878-79 and in 1883. His fellow townsmen repeatedly insisted upon his reelection as town clerk until he has served in such capacity for twenty years. His patriotism was shown in 1862, when he enlisted in the cause of the Union as second lieutenant of Company G, Twenty-seventh Maine Regiment. He was mustered out of service in July, 1863. In his lodge relations he is connected with the Masonic fraternity, being a member of St. John's Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire; also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Grand Army of the Republic, at Kittery. Mr. Shapleigh was united in marriage in 1864 to Annie Elizabeth Peirce, of Kittery, born January 24, 1844, died December 24, 1901. The children by this union were: Annie E., died in infancy; and Edward Everett.

(IX) Dr. Edward Everett, son of Dennis M. and Annie Elizabeth (Peirce) Shapleigh, was born in Kittery, Maine, March 3, 1868. His education was obtained in the public schools of his native town, and at Phillips Exeter Academy. After his primary training he entered the medical department of Bowdoin College, from which institution he graduated in 1890. He began the practice of his profession at North Conway, New Hampshire, locating in Kittery, October, 1891, since which time his practice has been confined mostly to that community. He affiliates with the Republican party, and is interested in the development and welfare of his state and home county. He belongs to Riverside Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Dirigo Encampment, and is a member of the Aspinquid Tribe of Red Men. As a professional man he is connected with the York County (Maine) Medical Society. Dr. Shapleigh was married February 18, 1891, to Mabel H., daughter of Charles C. Humphrey and wife, of Brunswick, Maine. Their children are: Edward E., born January 8, 1892, and Lloyd P., May 26, 1895.

The Marshalls of America claim descent from William le Mareschal, who came over at the Norman Conquest. As the name implies, he was a commander in the army of occupation, the name Marshall being a military term needing no explanation. At the fall of Calais in 1558, in the reign of Mary, Captain John Marshall distinguished himself and was severely wounded. From him descended John Marshall, who was a captain at the battle of Edgehill, in the time of Charles I. It was this John Marshall who came to Virginia, and from him sprang Chief-Justice John Marshall, the greatest jurist our country has known. A dozen or more of the name of Marshall landed in the Massachusetts colony between 1634 and 1678. The earliest to come was Francis in 1634, in the ship "Christian," from London to Boston. The same year came John, on the "Hopewell," to Boston. Each of these emigrants was the trunk of a genealogical tree with numerous branches.

(I) Benjamin Marshall was of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, as early as 1768, coming from Stoughton, Massachusetts, and married Mary D., daughter of Thomas Hayward, and had: Hayward, Calvin, Benjamin, Rowlandson, Gannett and Ambrose.

(III) John Marshall we know was not the son of Hayward, but he was probably a grandson of Benjamin by one of the other sons, perhaps Calvin. He married Eunice Grant, and removed to York, Maine, and had: Nathaniel Grant and Eunice. His wife was of Scotch descent from James Grant, who was taken prisoner by the forces of Oliver Cromwell, about 1645, and either escaped or was banished, coming to America. He was a blacksmith by trade, and disappeared mysteriously in 1817 and was never thereafter heard from. Mrs. Marshall died December 9, 1819.

(IV) Hon. Nathaniel Grant, only son of John and Eunice (Grant) Marshall, was born in old York, Maine, May 2, 1812. He was left an orphan at seven years of age, and was cared for by the aged grandparent, David Grant. At fifteen he had to shift for himself. Under the private tuition of Hon. Alexander McIntire, and Rev. Eber C. Carpenter, pastor of the Congregational church, both of whom took a great interest in the lad, he was qualified to teach a country school. He followed the occupation of a district teacher till 1832. That year saw him launched out in a trade for himself, in which he was very successful. In 1836 he was elected constable and tax gatherer of York by the suffrages of his

townsmen, who ever delighted to honor him. In 1839 he had arisen to be sheriff, and in 1840 was made school committeeman, a position he was eminently qualified to fill by reason of his long experience as a teacher. In 1839 he formed a partnership with C. O. Clarke, with whom the connection continued till 1843, after which the business was conducted by Mr. Marshall alone till 1850. That year he forsook trade. Elected town treasurer in 1856, he managed the financial affairs of the town so acceptably that the thanks of the town were voted to him, and it so stands on the records to-day. Governor Crosby appointed him high sheriff of York county in 1854, and he had previously been commissioned collector of the port of York by President Fillmore. In 1856 the office of sheriff became elective by the altered constitution, and Mr. Marshall was chosen to the shrievalty by an overwhelming vote. He was admitted to the York county bar in 1858, having declined a renomination for sheriff which was unanimously offered him. In 1860-61 he was a member of the state senate, was appointed by President Lincoln assessor of internal revenue of the first district of Maine, discharging the duties thereof with conspicuous ability. In September, 1870, he bought what was known as "Stage Neck," at the mouth of the York river, and erected thereon a commodious and handsome hotel which has been widely and favorably known to the summer traveling public who frequent that resort. The town hall was practically built under his supervision, and may be called his work. The address delivered by him at the dedicatory exercises was a model of neatness and extemporaneous speaking. The ancient village and popular summer resort is also indebted to Mr. Marshall for much of its present architectural beauty, he being a prime mover in every enterprise that looked to the betterment of the place. Another thing the town and the lover of history owe to Mr. Marshall a heavy debt of gratitude in that he rearranged in an orderly manner the records of the town, which, prior to his labor thereon, which to him was a labor of love, were in a chaotic state and unserviceable for study and research. In a plain, readable hand he reproduced the two volumes of town records. He likewise performed a great service to historical students in the discovery and preservation in book form, modestly called by him a note-book—it is more than that—the records of the old families of ancient Georgianna Agamenticus and old York. No man could be better adapted

for this work than he, and none could have so thoroughly and comprehensively covered the ground over which he traveled and systematically arranged.

He married Sophia Baker, April 18, 1841, who was born March 9, 1820, died in 1878. To her he gallantly ascribed much of his success in life. Senator Marshall died February 17, 1882. By his death the bar of York county lost a valuable member, the town that honored him so much a public-spirited citizen, the world of historical research a faithful co-worker, and the world at large an honest man. His children were: 1. Edward S., born February 2, 1842, see forward. 2. George A., born October 4, 1843, married Annie E., daughter of Dr. Caleb Eastman; children: George E., deceased; Kate Tilton, Addie T. and Bessie Mary. 3. Mary Ann, born April 8, 1846, died May 16, 1872; married Hervey Lord, of Lebanon, Maine. 4. Samuel B., born January 23, 1849, married Ida, daughter of Charles Moulton, of York; children: Fred W., Mildred and Ethel. 5. Julia Etta, born December 4, 1851, married Edward C. Moody; children: Charles, died in infancy; Sallie B., Edna M. and Edward C. 6. Ida May, born September 13, 1854, married Alfred L. Moody; no children. 7. Francis Bacon, born November 6, 1857, died June 4, 1865. 8. Sophia, born June 24, 1862, married J. Purley Putnam, of York; children: M. Marshall, Marguerite, Roger A., Freeman, Conrad, Gretchen.

(V) Edward S., son of Hon. Nathaniel Grant and Sophia (Baker) Marshall, was born February 2, 1842. He served as assistant assessor of internal revenues for the first district of Maine, was one of the original promoters of the York Harbor and Beach railroad and now (1908) one of the directors of same; is president and principal owner of the Agamenticus Light and Power Company of York, president and large owner of the Piscataqua Navigation Company of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, has represented the town of York in the Maine legislature and four years was a member of the governor's council of Maine, and for thirty-five years owner and proprietor of the Marshall House, at York Harbor, Maine. He married (first) Sarah K., daughter of Hon. Alexander Dennett, of Kittery, Maine; one child, Frank Dennett, born May 29, 1870, mentioned below. Edward S. Marshall married (second) Georgia V., daughter of John and Asenath Main, of York, who bore him one child, Blanche E., born August 22, 1873, died May 7, 1881.

(VI) Frank Dennett, only child of Edward



Frank D. Marshall,

S. and Sarah (Dennett) Marshall, was born in Portland, May 29, 1870. He obtained his education in the public schools of Kittery, Berwick Academy, Harvard University (1890-96). He was admitted to the bar of supreme judicial court of Maine in 1896 and subsequently to the United States courts. In the fall of 1896 he settled in Portland and has been in practice there ever since. A member of the common council from ward six as a Republican in 1905 and 1906; alderman from same ward in 1907-08; representative-elect from Portland to the seventy-fourth legislature. A member of Cumberland Club, Country Club of Portland, York Country Club, York Harbor; and Maine Historical Society; also president of State Street Parish Club. He and his family are attendants at State Street Congregational Church. Frank D. Marshall was married in South Berwick, October 7, 1897, to Helen M., born in South Berwick, November 4, 1874, daughter of John F. (deceased) and Mary Elizabeth (Hobbs) Walker. Mrs. Marshall was educated at Berwick Academy and Wellesley College. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall have two children: Elizabeth Walker, born March 5, 1902, and Edward Walker, born April 13, 1905.

Mr. Marshall's ancestry goes back to the early settlers of York and Kittery—to Arthur Bragdon, from Devonshire, an alderman under the City Charter of Georgeana, now York; and to John Dennet, of Kittery, whose line goes back to Hugh d'Anet, an officer at Hastings under William the Conqueror, and who subsequently settled in England at Hirst Pierpont.

The Currier family in England is identical with Curren, Currie, Curry, Corror and Carrier. The coat-of-arms of the Carrier family of Wirksworth, Derbyshire, is: Sable, a bend between three spears' heads. The Currier, or Carrier, family of Gosport, Hampshire, bears: Sabel, a chevron ermine between three crosses crosslet argent. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet a dragon's head vert.

(I) Richard Currier, immigrant ancestor, was born in England about 1616. He deposited April 12, 1664, stating his age at forty-seven. He settled in Salisbury, Massachusetts, where he was a planter and millwright. He drew land in 1641-42 and was a commoner of that town, taxed there in 1650, and in 1654 he was the largest taxpayer in Amesbury, the town adjoining Salisbury. He was town clerk of Salisbury in 1654-56-59-62-64-

68. He and his predecessor, Macy, were authorized to build a sawmill in 1656, and he owned a sawmill right in 1676. In the seating of the Amesbury meeting-house in 1667 his name stands first "to set at the table," but he apparently retained membership in the Salisbury church as late as 1677. He seems to have been a soldier in King Philip's war, although older than most of the soldiers. He was for many years an active and influential citizen. His last years were spent at the home of his wife's son, Philip Rowell. He had conveyed his real estate by deed to his heirs, so that no administration was necessary at the time of his death. Twenty-five years afterward, however, his grandson was appointed administrator, November 6, 1710, and his heirs at law were granted land at Buxton, Maine, for his service in King Philip's war. He died February 22, 1686-87, and his widow, Joanna, October, 1690. His daughter Hannah joined with Sarah Rowell, widow of Philip Rowell, in petition for a settlement of the estate of Richard and Joanna Currier. He married (first) Ann ———, and (second), October 26, 1676, Joanna Pindar, widow of Valentine Pindar and also of William Sargent, daughter of Henry Pindar, who came in the ship "Susan and Ellen," in April, 1636, to Ipswich, Joanna being then fourteen years old. Children of Richard and Ann Currier: 1. Samuel, born in England about 1636, mentioned below. 2. Hannah, July 8, 1643, married, June 23, 1659, Samuel Foote. 3. Thomas, March 8, 1646, died September 27, 1712; married, December 9, 1668, Mary Osgood.

(II) Samuel, son of Richard Currier (1), was born in England about 1636. He was a weaver and millwright. As early as 1665 he settled in Haverhill and took the oath of allegiance to the crown there in 1677. He owned a right to a corn-mill in Haverhill. He died March 14, 1712-13, at Haverhill. His will was dated March 9, proved April 6, 1713. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas Hardy. She survived him. Children: 1. Sarah, born at Bradford, married (first) January 3, 1689-90, Ichabod Rogers; second Amos Singletary, son of Richard. 2. Ann, born at Bradford, October 23, 1666; lived at Haverhill. 3. Samuel, born and died February 26, 1669. 4. Richard, December 24, 1670, died April, 1689. 5. John, April 22, 1673, married, February 7, 1705-06, Grace Hall. 6. Mary, January 2, 1675, married, October 23, 1701, Anthony Colby. 7. Alice, August 9, 1678, married, December 6, 1701, Robert Peasley. 8. Elizabeth, February 21, 1680. 9. Hannah, January 24,

1682, died February 4, 1682. 11. Samuel, February 14, 1685, mentioned below.

(III) Samuel (2), son of Samuel (1) Currier, was born February 14, 1685, at Haverhill. He was a farmer at Haverhill and Methuen. He married, June 30, 1714, Abigail, daughter of John and granddaughter of John Kelly, the immigrant. He died in 1734. His wife was admitted to the Haverhill church June 19, 1720, and her seven children were baptized there 1720-1728. She was dismissed to become one of the charter members of the Methuen church October 26, 1729. Children, born at Haverhill: 1. Jonathan, May 4, 1715. 2. Samuel, February 4, 1716-17, mentioned below. 3. Richard, November 13, 1718. 4. Abigail, February 20, 1720-21, married Edmund Worth (Elizabeth, baptized April 16, 1721, perhaps the same child). 5. Alice, March 28, 1723, married, November 7, 1745, Amos Davis. 6. William, May 31, 1725. 7. John, May 22, 1728. 8. Amos, September 12, 1730, married, March 13, 1753, Mary Currie, of Haverhill. 9. Asa, May 12, 1734, married, March 22, 1759, Rebecca Plummer, of Hempstead, New Hampshire; died at West Point in 1781.

(IV) Samuel (3), son of Samuel (2) Currier, was born February 4, 1716-17. He married Lydia Williams and had a son Jonathan, born November 27, 1737, mentioned below.

(V) Sergeant Jonathan, son of Samuel (3) Currier, was born November 27, 1737, died March, 1778, at Valley Forge. He removed with his family from Bedford, New Hampshire, to Cornish, New Hampshire, in 1774. He was in the revolution in Colonel John Stark's regiment, Captain Joshua Abbott's company, and in Captain Aaron Kinsman's company. He enlisted from Cornish in the continental army in January, 1777, at that time being a private in Colonel Jonathan Chase's regiment, and under Lieutenant Moody Dustan went to join the troops in the field. He was a sergeant in Captain Emerson's company, Colonel Cilley's regiment, and died in the service. He married, probably at Dunstable, Sarah Searles, who died January 24, 1817. Children: 1. Jonathan, born June 5, 1767, mentioned below. 2. James. 3. Oliver, December 6, 1771, married Hannah ——. 4. Samuel, 1774, at Winthrop, Maine, married Patience Stanley. 6. Sarah, died young. 7. David.

(VI) Jonathan (2), son of Sergeant Jonathan (1) Currier, was born June 5, 1767, in New Hampshire, died May 26, 1853. He married, April 30, 1793, Phebe, born May 20, 1774, died March 19, 1853, daughter of Rev.

Gideon and Susanna Lambert. Her father was born at Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, and his ancestors were originally from Essex county. He removed to Winthrop, Maine, about 1770; was assessor in 1771, elected at the first town meeting there. It is likely the Lambert ancestors of the Curriers came from the vicinity of Cape Cod, instead of the paternal ancestry. Children of Gideon and Susanna Lambert, born at Tisbury: 1. Ebenezer Lambert, born May 8, 1761. 2. Paul Lambert, July 16, 1763. 3. Silas Lambert, October 15, 1765, married Hannah Soule Bonney. 4. Beulah Lambert, January 1, 1768, born in Winthrop. 5. Susanna Lambert, September 24, 1770, married Samuel Pease. 6. Phebe Lambert, May 20, 1774, mentioned above, wife of Jonathan Currier. 7. Gideon Lambert Jr., June 11, 1777, married Susanna Fairbanks. Children of Jonathan and Phebe (Lambert) Currier: 1. Jonathan Jr., born November 27, 1793, mentioned below. 2. Sally, February 6, 1796, married Daniel Daley. 3. Franklin, November 13, 1797, died August 9, 1887; married Prudence Luce; child, Andrew Franklin, born September 22, 1859, married, March 17, 1881, Augusta E. Waugh; child, Clyde Harrison, born September 2, 1889. 4. Daniel Searle, December 3, 1799, died 1883; married Anna Sturtevant, who died in August, 1854; children: i. Survilla, born July 2, 1829, died January, 1856; ii. Laura Etta, July 23, 1831, died July, 1854; iii. Hannah Curtis, September, 1832, died September, 1854; iv. John Milton, January 18, 1834, died June, 1854; v. Lenora, 1840, died same year; vi. Annie Sturtevant, 1842, died 1843; vii. Daniel Searle Jr., April 5, 1844, died 1846; viii. Georgiana, January 8, 1846. 5. Sullivan, February 3, 1802. 6. Oliver, March, 1805. 7. Oliver Lambert, March 6, 1807, was president of the first Republican convention which was held at Strong, Maine, and at which assembly the Republican party was named; married Mary Ann Weston; child, Mary Ann, married a Dr. Pratt and has lived in Chelsea, Massachusetts, for many years. 8. David, September 17, 1809. 9. Olive, June 16, 1811. 10. Mary Ann, August 27, 1813. 11. Almira, February 23, 1816. 12. Emily, January 12, 1819.

(VII) Jonathan Jr. (3), son of Jonathan (2) Currier, was born in Winthrop, Maine, November 27, 1793, died January 26, 1875. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. He married, December 23, 1819, Polly, born August 30, 1796, died August 31, 1890, daughter of Arnold Sweet, born March 3, 1767, at Attleborough, Massachusetts, and granddaughter of

Ebenezer Sweet, born at Attleborough, June 18, 1741, died at Farmington, Maine, November 4, 1838. Ebenezer married (first) Naomi Daggett, of Attleborough; (second) Desire Daggett; children: Calvin, Arnold, Elizabeth, Ellis, Abel, Ebenezer, Naomi. Jonathan Currier was a farmer, living in Winthrop, New Sharon and Wilton, Maine, most of his life being spent in Wilton on the Currier farm. Children of Jonathan and Polly (Sweet) Currier: 1. Russell Sweet, born March 5, 1822, mentioned below. 2. Mary Ann, Winthrop, Maine, September 20, 1825, died at New Sharon, Maine, 1888; she married Benjamin Fletcher. (See Sweet.)

(VIII) Russell Sweet, son of Jonathan (3) Currier Jr., was born in Winthrop, Maine, March 5, 1822, died January 21, 1902. He was educated in the common and high schools, and, when a young man, taught school several years. He went to Lowell, Massachusetts, to work in the cotton mills and rose to the position of a foreman in one of the mills. In 1854 he returned to Wilton, Maine, and engaged in farming during the remainder of this active life. He was a Democrat in politics, member of the board of selectmen of Wilton and supervisor of schools for many years. He represented the town in the state legislature in 1856 and 1876, and was one of the most prominent and influential citizens of the town. He married, December 19, 1855, Betsey, born at Chesterville, Maine, September 24, 1826, daughter of Joseph and Betsey (Conforth) Keith. Children: 1. George Russell, born in Wilton, July 14, 1860; he was on the board of selectmen and one of the school committee of East Livermore, Maine, for several years; went from there to Washington, D. C., to accept a position in the pension department; lived there for several years; afterward was a practicing physician at Pontiac, Rhode Island; married Josie Paine, of East Livermore, Maine; he died at Pontiac, Rhode Island, December 7, 1899. 2. Henrietta K., September 2, 1861, married Henry W. Lowell, June 13, 1881; he is engaged in the apple exporting business, residing at Farmington, Maine; child, Arthur C. Lowell, born April 11, 1884. 3. Everett B., April 12, 1866, mentioned below.

(IX) Everett Benton, son of Russell Sweet Currier, was born in Wilton, Maine, April 12, 1866, and was educated in the Wilton public schools, the Wilton Academy and Westbrook Seminary. After teaching in the district and high schools for a time he began the study of his profession in 1890 in the Portland

School of Medical Instruction, continued for a time in the Bowdoin Medical School and completed his course in Baltimore, Maryland, where he was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the class of 1893. He began later in the year to practice medicine at Rangeley, Maine, and continued there three years. Since 1896 he has been located at Phillips, Maine, where he has had a large practice. He is a member of Mount Saddleback Lodge of Odd Fellows, Phillips. In politics he is a Republican, and while in Rangeley served on the board of selectmen and as superintendent of schools. He has also served several years as superintendent of schools in the town of Phillips. He married, May 9, 1895, Georgia Evelyn, born at Skowhegan, Maine, April 8, 1874, daughter of Augustus and Georgianna (Friend) Bigelow, of Skowhegan. (See Bigelow family.)

John Bigelow, the immigrant ancestor, is believed to have come from England, but variations in spelling at the time of his emigration to New England make it difficult to trace this name, which was spelled according to the fancy of the writers. He was born in 1617, and came to America before 1642. The first mention of him is found in Watertown, Massachusetts, where, September 30, 1642, he married Mary Warren, who died October 19, 1691, daughter of John and Margaret Warren. He took the oath of fidelity there in 1652, and was admitted a freeman April 18, 1690. He was a blacksmith by trade, and was allowed certain timber by the town for the building of his forge. He was a highway surveyor in 1663; selectman 1665-70-71. His homestead consisted of six acres. He married second, October 2, 1694, Sarah, daughter of Joseph Bemis, of Watertown. He died July 14, 1703. His will was dated January 4, 1703, and proved July 23, 1703. Children, all by first wife: 1. John, born October 27, 1643; married Rebecca Olmstead; resided in Hartford, Connecticut. 2. Mary, born March 23, 1651; died before 1711; married, June 3, 1674, Michael Flagg. 3. Daniel, born December 1, 1650; married Abigail Pratt and resided in Framingham. 4. Samuel, born October 28, 1653; married Mary Flagg. 5. Joshua, born November 5, 1655; mentioned below. 6. Elizabeth, born June 15, 1657; married Lieutenant John Stearns; died April 18, 1694. 7. Sary, born September 29, 1659; married, July 23, 1679, Isaac Learned. 8. James, married thrice; resided in Watertown. 9. Martha, born April 1, 1662; married twice.

10. Abigail, born February 4, 1664; married, December 10, 1684, Benjamin Harrington. 11. Hannah, born March 4, 1666; died March 8, 1666. 12. A son, born and died December 18, 1667.

(II) Joshua Bigelow, son of John Bigelow, was born November 5, 1655. He was a soldier in King Philip's war, in Captain Ting's company, and was wounded. In consideration of his services the general court gave him a grant of land in Narragansett No. 2. He lived in Watertown most of his life, and his children were born there. Late in life, in his eighty-seventh year, being anxious to reside on the land he had earned at the peril of his life, he and his son Eleazer removed to the grant at Narragansett No. 2, now Westminster, making the journey June 9, 1742. He died there February 1, 1745, in the ninetieth year of his age, and was the first adult who died in the new town. He married, October 20, 1676, Elizabeth Flagg, born March 22, 1657, died August 9, 1729, daughter of Thomas and Mary Flagg. Children: 1. Joshua, born November 25, 1677; married Hannah Fiske. 2. Jonathan, born March 22, 1679; mentioned below. 3. John, born December 20, 1681; married Hannah ——. 4. Benjamin, born January 20, 1683; was in public service, and injured by being thrown from his horse; died October 27, 1709. 5. Jabez, settled probably in Bristol, England. 6. Elizabeth, born August 3, 1687; married, February 28, 1724, Jonathan Harrington. 7. David, born April 30, 1694. 8. Joseph, born December 29, 1695. 9. Daniel, born August 29, 1697; married Elizabeth Whitney. 10. Ebenezer, born September 4, 1698; married Hannah Browne. 11. Gershom, born September 6, 1701; married Rachel Gale. 12. Eleizer, born March 14, 1705; married Mary Fiske.

(III) Jonathan Bigelow, son of Joshua Bigelow, was born at Watertown, March 22, 1679. He married first, June 11, 1702, Elizabeth Bemis, and they resided in Weston, where she died January 11, 1734. He married second, January 29, 1742, Mary Rice, of Sudbury. His will, dated January 30, 1746, mentions wife Mary, sons Benjamin and James, and grandson John Newton Parmenter. The will of his wife Mary, dated May 8, 1777, proved March, 1780, mentions her sister, widow Hannah Stone, of Sudbury, and grandson, John Newton Parmenter, to whom she left the greatest part of her property. Children, born in Weston, all by first wife: 1. Jonathan, January 11, 1707; married Mary Snow. 2. Benjamin, December 8, 1709; married Mindwell

Coolidge. 3. Elizabeth, August 9, 1713. 4. Sarah, July 26, 1719; died November 22, 1739. 5. James, mentioned below.

(IV) James Bigelow, son of Jonathan Bigelow, was born in Weston, May 17, 1722. He resided a part of his life in Worcester, where one of his children is recorded. He married Sarah ——. Children: 1. James, born January 16, 1742, in Weston. 2. Enoch, born October 2, 1746; married Betty Clemons; resided in Charlton.

(V) James Bigelow, son of James Bigelow, was born in Weston, January 1, 1743. He was brought up by a family of another name, and at the age of sixteen enlisted in the French and Indian war, serving to its close. He was in the revolution also, in Colonel Doolittle's regiment, and answered the alarm April 19, 1775. He served the greater part of the war. He married, about 1763, Mary Sawyer, born probably in Kittery, Maine, October 29, 1740. They settled in Templeton, Massachusetts. About 1786 he removed to Kennebec valley, Maine, and settled in the new town of Bloomfield, now a part of Skowhegan, and died there January 27, 1829. His wife died May 29, 1817, aged seventy-six. Children: 1. Betty, born May 1, 1764; married Solomon Steward. 2. James, born 1766; married Betsey Davis. 3. George, born January 17, 1768; mentioned below. 4. Mary (twin), born January 17, 1768; died young. 5. Samuel, born November 3, 1769; married Rebecca Steward. 6. Ephraim, born March 23, 1772; married Esther Coburn. 7. Molly, born December 30, 1774; died August 26, 1777. 8. Abraham, born August 20, 1777; married Susan Emery. 9. Polly, born August 16, 1779; married, January 4, 1810, James Pratt; died July 19, 1834. 10. Levi, born January 22, 1782; married Sally Emery.

(VI) George Bigelow, son of James Bigelow, was born in Templeton, January 17, 1768. He married Mary Clark, and resided in Bloomfield, Maine, where he died, May 22, 1855. Children: 1. Hannah, born June, 1794; married William Weston. 2. Mary Sawyer, born June, 1796; married Oliver Goodrich. 3. Aholiab, born July 1, 1798; married Rebecca Bray. 4. John E., born March 19, 1800; married Cynthia Hopkins. 5. Abraham, born August 12, 1802; married Lydia Knowles. 6. Joseph, born May 13, 1804; married Laura Russell. 7. George, born May 28, 1806; mentioned below. 8. Josiah, born August 13, 1808; married Susan Perkins. 9. Benjamin F., born July 6, 1812; married Lavinia Herring. 10. Hiram, born April 3, 1816; married Hannah McPeters. 11. Nathan, born September, 1818;

married Sophronia Richards; died July, 1855.

(VII) George Bigelow, son of George Bigelow, was born May 28, 1806, and died in 1889. He married, June 17, 1830, Martha King Boardman, born in Newmarket, New Hampshire, January 4, 1808, died August, 1863. He resided in Skowhegan, Maine. Children: 1. Cordelia, born March 19, 1831; married Amos Longley; died November, 1884. 2. Leander L., born February 7, 1833; married Mary Shehan. 3. William H., born October 25, 1835; married Elvira Howe. 4. Julia A., born October 4, 1837; married, February 21, 1859, Amasa Bixby; died February 24, 1862. 5. Samuel B., born January 10, 1840; died July 10, 1863. 6. Martha J., born December 7, 1841; married, August 10, 1866, Amasa Bixby. 7. George Quincy, born November 14, 1843. 8. Augustus W., mentioned below.

(VIII) Augustus W. Bigelow, son of George Bigelow, was born in Skowhegan, Maine, September 24, 1846, and died May 20, 1896. He was educated in the public schools of his native town. He learned the trade of ax-making, and followed it a number of years. For fifteen years he was a clerk in the United States railway mail service, on the route from Portland to Bangor, Portland to Skowhegan, and from Farmington, Maine, to Rangeley, and held this position at the time of his death. He was a Republican in politics. He married, May 1, 1873, Georgianna Friend, born at Aetna, Maine, March 15, 1855. Children: 1. Georgia Evelyn, born April 8, 1874; married, May 9, 1895, Everett Benton Currier. (See sketch herewith.) 2. Anna W., born February 11, 1876. 3. Frank M., born December 2, 1883; died October 29, 1901. 4. Vonia (?) M., born June 22, 1885, died in infancy.

The surname Sweet is identical with Swett, Sweat, Sweete, and is variously spelled in the early records.

(I) John Sweet, immigrant ancestor, was born in England. He settled first in Salem, Massachusetts, and was doubtless related to John Swett, who settled in Newbury. In fact, John Sweet instead of John Swett may be the man who killed the wolf dog of Colonel Endicott. But he left Salem in 1637, settled that year in Providence, Rhode Island, and died the same year. He had a grant of land in Providence in 1637 and later his widow Mary had a grant there. Rev. Hugh Peters, of Salem, wrote in a letter dated July 1, 1639, of the widow and certain others that they had "the great censure passed upon them in this our

church and that they wholly refused to hear the church denying it and all churches in the Bay to be true churches," etc. His widow married (second) Ezekiel Holliman. Her will, dated July 31, 1681, gave among other bequests all her interest in the house at Warwick to her son-in-law, John Gereardy, and her daughter Renewed. Children: 1. John, mentioned below. 2. James, born 1622, married Mary Greene, resided at Warwick, Rhode Island. 3. Renewed, married John Gereardy.

(II) John (2), son of John (1) Sweet, was born about 1620 and died 1677. He married Elizabeth ———, born 1629, died 1684; she married (second) Samuel Wilson. He was an inhabitant of Warwick June 5, 1648; freeman 1655; commissioner 1660; took the oath of allegiance May 21, 1671. His grist mill at Potowomit was burned by the Indians in 1675 during King Philip's war. He removed to Newport during the war and was living there June 27, 1677, when he died. His will dated in that year mentions his wife and children. His wife deposed that he built the house on Potowomit Neck and had leave of the Narragansett Sachems to set up his mill and to dam the river for power and that they kept peaceable possession for several years and till forced off by the war, and that after the war she and her children returned and kept possession of the same place. Children: John, Daniel, born 1657; James, Henry, mentioned below; Richard, Benjamin, William, Jeremiah, Daughter.

(III) Henry, son of John (2) Sweet, was born about 1665 in Potowomit or Warwick, Rhode Island. He settled about 1690 in Attleborough, Massachusetts, and died there December 8, 1704. He married ———. Children: John, mentioned below; Philip, died young; Thomas, Michael, died young; Dorothy.

(IV) John (3), son of Henry Sweet, was born about 1690, resided at Attleborough.

(V) Ebenezer, son or nephew of John (3) Sweet, was born at Attleborough, January 18, 1741, died November 4, 1838. He settled in Farmington, Maine, in 1782, and became the owner of lot No. 27, succeeding Reuben Page, and lived there the remainder of his days. His farm became valuable through the growth of the Center Village. He was a tanner by trade and in 1785 erected the first tannery in the town. It stood on the elevation above the interval near the steam mill of J. F. Prescott & Company. He was an industrious and prosperous man, a citizen of influence. He married Naomi Daggett, who died June, 1776; (second) Desire Daggett, born in Attleborough,

Massachusetts, September 17, 1745, died at Farmington, October 4, 1839. Naomi Daggett was born at Attleborough, June 16, 1741-42, died there June 22, 1776, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Stanley) Daggett. Her father married (first), March 21, 1722-23, Sarah Stanley, who died August 31, 1728; (second) at Wrentham, January 29, 1729, Elizabeth Blake. Deacon John Daggett, father of Thomas, was born at Edgartown, Massachusetts, in 1662, died at Attleborough, September 7, 1724; married, 1685, Sarah Norton. Thomas Daggett, father of Deacon John, was born at Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1630, died at Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, between March 18 and September 15, 1691; married, about 1657, Hannah, daughter of Governor Thomas and Jane Mayhew, of Edgartown; she was born in Watertown, June 15, 1635, died at Edgartown in 1722; married (second) Captain Samuel Smith. John Daggett or Doggett, father of Thomas, was the immigrant, born in England, came over with Governor Winthrop in 1630 and died at Plymouth, May 17-26, 1673. He married (second) at Plymouth, August 29, 1667, Bathsheba Pratt. He settled first at Watertown, where he was admitted freeman May 18, 1631, and he built the first bridge there over the Charles river; removed with Mayhew to Martha's Vineyard, living also for a time at Rehoboth, Massachusetts; was called corporal in the Edgartown records March 29, 1652. Children of Ebenezer and Naomi (Daggett) Sweet, born at Attleborough: 1. Calvin, March 1, 1765. 2. Arnold, March 3, 1767, mentioned below. 3. Elizabeth, October 2, 1768. 4. Ellis, November 20, 1770, soldier in the war of 1812. 5. Abel, September 20, 1772, married, May 25, 1796, Irene Perley. 6. Ebenezer, July 20, 1774, died January 3, 1785. 7. Naomi, June 4, 1776, died June 5, 1776.

(VI) Arnold, son of Ebenezer Sweet, was born at Attleborough, March 3, 1767. He settled in Winthrop, Maine, and married, March 9, 1789, Polly Bonney, died March 25, 1798. Children, born at Winthrop: 1. Nancy, born May 2, 1791, married Leonard Richmond. 2. Arnold Jr., March 21, 1793, married, August 2, 1818, Susan King. 3. Polly, August 30, 1796, married Jonathan Currier Jr. (See Currier family.) 4. Florence, February 10, 1798, married Samuel Wood Jr.

Philip Tabor, immigrant ancestor, was born in England about 1610 and settled first in this country in Watertown, Massachusetts, where

he was admitted a freeman May 14, 1634. The name was spelled both Tabor and Taber. He was one of the contributors of plank for the building of the fort at Boston, April 1, 1634. He was proprietor of five lots of land at Watertown, which he sold to John Wolcott. He married Lydia, daughter of John Masters, of Watertown. While still a member of the Watertown church and residing at Yarmouth he had a son John baptized at Yarmouth, November 8, 1640. He was a proprietor of Yarmouth, January 7, 1638-39. He must have been at that time a man of mature years and high character, for he represented his town in the earliest assembly of the Plymouth Colony in 1639-40. He was afterward at the Vineyard, and thence went in 1651 to New London, where some of his descendants remained. In 1656 he was among the freemen of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, and not long afterward at Providence, Rhode Island, of which he was a representative in the legislature in 1661. He lived later at Tiverton, Rhode Island. He was a teacher, a scholarly man, well educated and influential in every community in which he resided. Children: 1. John, baptized at Barnstable church, November 8, 1640. 2. Philip. 3. Thomas, born February, 1646, at Yarmouth, married a daughter of John Cook, of Dartmouth, the last male survivor of the "Mayflower" immigrants; married (second) Mary Tomson, June, 1672; children: i. Thomas, born October 22, 1668, died July 14, 1748; ii. Esther, April 17, 1671; iii. Lydia, August 8, 1673; iv. Sarah, January 28, 1675; v. Mary, March 18, 1677; vi. Joseph, March 7, 1679, married Elizabeth Spooner; vii. John, February 22, 1681, married Phebe Spooner; viii. Jacob, July 26, 1683; ix. Jonathan, September 22, 1685; x. Bethia, September 3, 1687; xi. Philip, February 7, 1689; xii. Abigail, May 3, 1693. 4. Joseph.

(II) Philip (2), son of Philip (1) Tabor, was born at Yarmouth. He was a farmer and resided at Dartmouth, where his children were born. Children: 1. Mary, January 28, 1670. 2. Sarah, March 26, 1671. 3. Lydia, September 28, 1673. 4. Philip, February 29, 1676. 5. Abigail, October 27, 1678. 6. Esther, February 23, 1681. 7. John, July 18, 1684. 8. Bethia, April 18, 1689.

(II) Joseph, son of Philip (1) Tabor, is the ancestor of the Tiverton family. In some places his name has been spelled Job. The following of Tiverton were doubtless his children, though some of them may possibly be children of his brothers: 1. John, mentioned below. 2. Ebenezer, born about 1690. 3.

Mary, married, February 4, 1725, Richard Hart Jr. 4. Susannah, married in 1732. 5. Philip, settled in Dartmouth, Massachusetts.

(III) John, son of Joseph Tabor (2), was born 1690-1700 and settled in Tiverton, Rhode Island. He married (intention dated January 13, 1726-27) Mary Sisson, of Dartmouth. He may have lived for a time in Dartmouth, where his brother settled. He had a son Joseph, mentioned below.

(IV) Joseph (2), son of John Tabor, was born about 1727, at Tiverton or Dartmouth. He married, at Tiverton, June 1, 1749, Hannah Church (marriage performed by Richard Billings). Children: 1. Lemuel, born September 24, 1749 (family record), mentioned below. 2. Church, born about 1755, settled in Washington, New Hampshire, and called brother of Lemuel and David. 3. David, born about 1765, settled two miles south of East Washington, New Hampshire, on the highlands; died there April 1, 1847, aged eighty-two years; married Hannah Murray, who died May 24, 1850, aged eighty-three years; his eldest son was named Joseph. Probably others.

(V) Lemuel, son of Joseph (2) Tabor, was born in Tiverton, Rhode Island, September 24, 1749. He had a cousin of two or three degrees, born in Tiverton, December 30, 1748, son of Joseph and Abigail (Sawyer) Tabor, who were married there November 1, 1743, but that Lemuel married, lived and died in Tiverton. The Lemuel of this lineage removed with two brothers mentioned to Washington, New Hampshire, and in 1778 he was town clerk there. The brothers stayed, but he soon moved on. He was said to be the first settler of the town of Topsham, Orange county, Vermont. He came in 1784. He built in 1787 the first sawmill in the town. It stood on the site still occupied for the same purpose in East Topsham. He was in Cornish, New Hampshire, for a few years before locating permanently in Topsham. He was elected in 1790 the first town clerk of Topsham and held office by successive re-election until 1824, except in 1792. He died October 4, 1824, leaving a large family. He was a soldier in the revolution, a private in Captain Jonathan Brockway's company, Colonel Enoch Hale's regiment of Washington, New Hampshire, in 1777. According to the census of 1790 he was the only head of family of the name. He then had two males over sixteen, besides himself, four under sixteen, and five females in his family—probably consisting of his wife and ten children. Children: Petro and others.

(VI) Petro, son of Lemuel Tabor, was born in Topsham, Vermont, lived there and was a farmer. Children: Calvin, mentioned below; Luther, John, Petro, Belinda, Rosetta.

(VII) Calvin, son of Petro Tabor, was born in Topsham, 1828, died in 1875. He was educated in the district schools, and worked in early youth on his father's farm. While still but a boy he went to Massachusetts and lived in Lowell and Lawrence, where he also attended school. He became a miller by trade and followed that calling all his life. In politics Mr. Tabor was a Democrat. He was a member of Tuscan Lodge of Free Masons; of Lawrence Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Lawrence, and of the Lawrence Lodge of Odd Fellows of Lawrence, and also of the Rebekah Lodge of that city. He married, June 12, 1855, Sybil M. Hilliker, born in Saxton, Vermont, 1831, died in 1887. Children: 1. James Atwood, mentioned below. 2. John T., in business in Faneuil Hall market, Boston.

(VIII) Dr. James Atwood, son of Calvin Tabor, was born in Burke, New York, October 22, 1858. He was educated in the public schools and graduated from the Lowell high school. He studied his profession in the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1879. He then took the course in Boston University School of Medicine, graduating in 1883. He began the practice of medicine, however, in 1879 at Lawrence, Massachusetts. In 1890 he located in Corinna, Maine, where he has practiced since. He has a large and growing practice in Corinna and vicinity and stands high in the medical fraternity. He is a member of the Massachusetts Eclectic Medical Society, the National Eclectic Medical Society, and of the Massachusetts Homeopathic Society. He joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Lawrence, but is now a member of Stone Ezel Lodge of Corinna; also of the Rebekah Lodge of that town and of the Lawrence Encampment. He is also a member of Parian Lodge of Free Masons of Corinna, and of the United Order of Golden Cross, the Modern Woodmen, the New England Order of Protection and the Maccabees. He is a Republican in politics and has been elected to represent his district in the state convention and other nominating conventions of his party. He attends the Christian church.

He married, January 26, 1887, Sarah E., born July 24, 1862, daughter of Justin E. and Elizabeth (McNaughton) Gleason, of Lawrence, Massachusetts. Her father was born in Andover, Massachusetts, in 1812, and died in

1884; was a stationary engineer; son of Jonathan Gleason, born in Andover, a farmer. Jonathan Gleason married Sarah Foster, of Billerica, Massachusetts; children: Horatio, Gordon, Justin E., mentioned above; Amanda, Justina, Lavinia, Sarah. The only living child of Dr. and Mrs. Tabor is James Atwood Jr., born in Lawrence, January 28, 1890, educated in the public schools, at Corinna Academy and Dummer Academy. The first born child, John C., born April 28, 1888, died March 15, 1889.

The surname Huff or Hough was HUFF doubtless pronounced as now spelled, Huff, though the spelling in the early generations was more commonly Hough, Haugh, Haulgh and Hoffe.

(I) Atherton Hough, immigrant ancestor, accorded the title of gentleman by the Puritan clerks of record, was a prominent citizen of Boston, Lincolnshire, England, one of those who refused the royal loan in 1626, a parishioner of Rev. John Cotton, later of Boston, Massachusetts Bay, and having borne with him the burdens of non-conformity with the Church of England, accompanied him to New England. He was mayor of Boston, England, in 1628, and alderman in 1633. He came in the ship "Griffin," arriving in Boston, September 4, 1633, settling first at Cambridge, then at Boston. He was from the first a prominent citizen, assistant to the governor in 1635; deputy to the general court in 1637 and held various offices in the town of Boston. He was admitted to the Boston church with his wife Elizabeth in November, 1633; was a man of great strength of character. He had a grant of one hundred and thirty acres of land in Graves Neck between Oyster Bank Bay and Gibbons Creek, where he had a house in 1635; he had also a house at Braintree, Massachusetts. He married (first) Elizabeth —, who died October 14, 1643. He married (second) Susannah Kimball, who was admitted to the church April 4, 1646, and the inventory of her estate was filed May 29, 1651. He died September 11, 1650. In religious tendencies Huff was Antinomian and was a supporter of Wheelwright, who left Boston to found Exeter, New Hampshire, and Wells, Maine, in the vicinity of which we soon find the son of Huff located. Child of first wife: 1. Rev. Samuel, born in England, about 1621, admitted to the Boston Church (Massachusetts), October 12, 1644, was a pupil of Mr. Nathaniel Eaton at Harvard College in 1639. Child of second wife: 2. Ferdinando, mentioned below.

(II) Ferdinando Huff or Hough, son of

Atherton Hough, was born in Boston about 1648; was proprietor of a public house at Cape Porpoise in 1674 and in 1682. He was sued by George Jeffery, of York, in 1686. He lived where Clement Huff, of Kennebunk, lived in 1837. When the town was deserted on account of King Philip's war he went to Kittery. His name is not found in the records after 1686. Once we find it spelled "fardeynandey Off," and Hoffe, Huffle and Huff were commonly used as well as Hough. But one child is known, Thomas, mentioned below.

(III) Thomas, son of Ferdinando Huff or Hough, was born about 1675. He came to Kennebunkport when the town was resettled about 1714 from Kittery. He lived on Great Island during King Philip's war. He returned first in 1710. He lived a few years on the east side of Spruce creek, Kittery, before removing to Cape Porpoise. He was a house carpenter by trade and a master mariner. He was a constable of Kennebunk in 1719, was impressed during the Spanish war of 1745 and served several years as pilot on board one of the king's ships. This statement is made on good authority, but on account of his age we are inclined that the record belongs to the son Thomas, mentioned below. He married, January 2, 1700, Sarah (or Grace), daughter of Aaron and Grace Ferris. Children: 1. George. 2. Thomas, born August 18, 1703, mentioned below. 3. Joanna, born September 17, 1706, married, October 8, 1724, Jeremiah Springer, of Arundel, Maine. 4. Sarah, born September 17, 1708, married John Hamer. 5. James, married Ruth Averill and had a family in Kennebunkport. 6. Charles, married Priscilla Burbank and had a family in Kennebunkport. 7. John, died young. 8. Joseph, was drowned September 30, 1749, in Batson's river. 9. Mary, married Miles Rhodes.

(IV) Thomas (2), son of Thomas (1) Huff, was born August 18, 1703, at Kittery, Maine. He removed to Cape Porpoise and Kennebunkport with the family. He married (first) Sarah —; (second) (see records), November 8, 1729, Hepsibah Banfil, Benfield, or Banfield. Children: 1. George, mentioned below. 2. Mary, married Palsgrave Maddox. 3. Thomas, married Mary Bridges and went to the eastward.

(V) George, son of Thomas (2) Huff, was born about 1730. He married Susannah Colby and moved to the eastward probably before the revolution. He had a son Moses, born about 1760, mentioned below.

(VI) Moses, son of George Huff, was born about 1760 and moved with his father's family

to the eastward before the revolution. He settled in Bowdoin, Maine, and appears to have been a substantial and influential citizen of high character. He had a farm and mill that was willed to him by his father-in-law, Philip Higgins. He married Thankful, daughter of Philip Higgins, of one of the oldest and best families on the Kennebec, originally from Eastham and Orleans on Cape Cod. Children: 1. Keziah, mentioned below. 2. Joseph, married (first) (intention July 30, 1811) Susanah Owen; (second) Elizabeth Webster; children: Thankful, Garland, Lydia, William, Martha, Mary, Moses, Hannah, Jane; settled in Coaticook, Canada, where he died about 1850. 3. Hannah, married, November 17, 1814, John Bronhurst. 4. Moses, married, April 4, 1816, Betsey Farnham; children: Asa, Rachel, Mary, Amos, Charles, Daniel, Rebecca, Noah. 5. Samuel, married (intention dated September 21, 1816) Betsey Totman; moved to the northward in 1822. 6. Polly. 7. Ruth. 8. Abigail. 9. James. 10. Sarah.

(VII) Keziah, daughter of Moses Huff, was born at Bowdoin, January 4, 1789, died in Detroit, Maine, November 8, 1870. She married, June 16, 1812, Nathaniel Basford, who died in Detroit, February 5, 1859.

(VIII) Isaiah Huff, son of Nathaniel and Keziah (Huff) Basford, was adopted by his grandfather, Moses Huff, who changed his name to Huff. He was born in Lisbon, Maine, November 23, 1814, and died in Wellington, Maine, November 18, 1862. He was but seven years old when his adopted parents, his grandparents, moved to Wellington, whither Moses Huff induced many of his friends and neighbors to go, instead of joining the exodus to Ohio and Illinois. Moses Huff had the greatest faith in the future of the state of Maine. Isaiah followed in his footsteps and was a well-to-do and enterprising farmer in Wellington. He was captain of his company in the state militia and was prominent in town affairs. He married, October 18, 1835, Eunice Webb Stevens, of Sangerville, Maine, born January 1, 1812, died July 31, 1892. Children, born in Wellington: 1. Lucy Ann, January 24, 1837. 2. Charles William, May 15, 1839. 3. Sumner Sears, February 17, 1841, mentioned below. 4. Eunice E., August 12, 1843. 5. Isaiah Melvine, October 23, 1845. 6. Eunice Frances, August 27, 1847. 7. Lavinia Keziah, July 22, 1849. 8. Rufus T., June, 1852. 9. Cornelius Perrington, July 25, 1855. 10. Laura A., June 13, 1858.

(IX) Sumner Sears, son of Isaiah Huff, was born at Wellington, Maine, February 17,

1841. He was educated in the common schools of his native town and has lived there all his life, except for three years spent in Pittsfield, Maine, when he was apprenticed to an uncle, Samuel Basford, to learn the blacksmith trade. He has followed his trade in Wellington with abundant success, and has also conducted a farm there. He is now the proprietor of the Wellington House at Wellington, Maine. Mr. Huff is a Democrat in politics and one of the most active and influential men of his party in this section. President Cleveland appointed him postmaster and he held office from 1885 to 1889. He is a member of Evening Star Lodge, Odd Fellows, of Harmony, Maine, and of Wellington Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. He married, May 1, 1864, Vesta M., born at Palmyra, Maine, June 26, 1847, daughter of Hezekiah and Mary J. (Mason) Lancaster. Their only child is George Francis, mentioned below.

(X) George Francis, son of Sumner Sears Huff, was born in Wellington, November 7, 1872. He attended the public schools of his native town and Somerset Academy at Athens, Maine. In 1893 he went to Dexter, Maine, to learn the printing trade in the office of *The Eastern Gazette*, where he served an apprenticeship of about four years. He was employed on the *Waterville Mail* for three years; on the *Pittsfield Advertiser* for a short time; on the *Dexter Gazette* a year and a half and on the *Kennebec Journal* at Augusta for four years. In May, 1907, Mr. Huff bought an interest in the Gazette Publishing Company of Dexter and is at present treasurer and manager of that company. The *Gazette*, of which he is the publisher, is a flourishing weekly newspaper, Independent in politics; the printing office is one of the best in this section. Mr. Huff is a Democrat in politics. He is a member of Plymouth Lodge, Odd Fellows, of Dexter; a member of Dexter Grange, Patrons of Husbandry.

He married, December 24, 1902, Sarah E., born December 24, 1876, daughter of Levi S. Folsom, of Monson, Maine, the ninth in descent from John Folsom (Foulsham), of Hingham, England, and Exeter, New Hampshire.

William Marston Sr., the MARSTON forebear of the Hampton branch of the Marstons, was born in England about 1592, came to Salem, Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1634 with his wife and family of four children, and probably accompanied by his brothers Robert and John.

He received a grant of land in Salem from the general court in 1636, but soon after went to Newbury and in October, 1638, with fifty-five other settlers, located on lands at Winnecumet in Norfolk county granted by the general court of the Massachusetts Bay Colony and they named the place Hampton after their English home. His first wife, who came with him from England, bore him four children, all born in England: 1. Thomas, 1617. 2. William (q. v.), 1622. 3. John, 1626. 4. Prudence, 1630, married Moses Coxes. His wife died about 1660 and about 1662 he married Sabrina, daughter of Robert and Lucia Page, of Ormesby, Norfolk, England, she being at the time of her marriage eighteen or twenty years of age. By her he had one child: 5. Tryphena, born in Hampton, October 28, 1663, married, in 1685, James Jr., son of James and Ann Philbrick. The patriarch was a godly man and belonged to the Friends Society and was fined by the general court fifteen pounds for keeping a paper and two books that inculcated Quaker doctrines. He died in Hampton, June 30, 1672.

(II) William Jr. (2), second child of William (1) Marston, the patriarch immigrant, was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1622, and came with his father and the other members of his family to Salem, Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1634. He lived in Hampton, and was married, October 15, 1652, to Rebecca, daughter of Robert and Lucia Paige, of Ormesby, Norfolk county, England; children, born in Hampton: O. S. 1. Rebecca, 1654, married, in 1676, John Smith. 2. Hannah, August 21, 1656, married, in 1676, Samuel Fogg. 3. Mary, February 9, 1659, died December 2, 1660. 4. Samuel (q. v.), July 8, 1661. 5. Lucy, February 21, 166—, married Mr. Marston. 6. William, August 7, 1667, died November 8, 1667. 7. William, 1669, died single before 1701. 8. Maria, March 6, 1672, married, 1695, James Prescott. His wife died June 27, 1673, aged thirty-seven years, and he married, about 1675, Ann, widow of James Philbrick Sr. William Marston Jr. died in Hampton, New Hampshire, January 22, 1703.

(III) Captain Samuel, son of William Jr. and Rebecca (Paige) Marston, was born in Hampton, New Hampshire, July 8, 1661. He married, in 1683-84, Sarah, daughter of William Sanborn, and lived on the homestead in Hampton, where eleven children were born to them: 1. William, January, 1685. 2. Samuel (q. v.), July 7, 1687. 3. Lucy, September 15, 1689, died September 20, 1689. 4. Stephen,

December 2, 1691, died young. 5. Joseph, 1694. 6. Reuben, September 24, 1696. 7. Sarah, May 29, 1699, married Jacob Libby. 8. Hannah, September 17, 1701. 9. Ruth, April 19, 1704. 10. Mary, October 28, 1707, married, 1730, Moses Perkins. 11. Obediah, September 28, 1710. Captain Samuel Marston made no will, but disposed of his estate by deeds giving a farm to each of his five sons and the homestead to his widow and youngest son, Obediah. He died November 8, 1723. His wife was born February 10, 1666, and died in the homestead at Hampton, April 17, 1738.

(IV) Ensign Samuel (2), second son of Captain Samuel (1) and Sarah (Sanborn) Marston, was born in Hampton, New Hampshire, July 7, 1687, died March 9, 1756. He married Catherine Carr, of Newbury, Massachusetts, and lived on the farm at Hampton, deeded him by his father. Children, born in Hampton: 1. Catherine, May 6, 1710, married, in 1729, Henry Elkins. 2. Winthrop, June 15, 1712. 3. Hepzibeth, March 19, 1714. 4. Samuel, June 26, 1716. 5. Mary, March 5, 1719, married John Wedgwood. 6. Hannah, June 7, 1722. 7. James, December 21, 1724. 8. Josiah (q. v.), June 17, 1726. Hepzibeth, Samuel, Hannah and James died young.

(V) Josiah, youngest child of Ensign Samuel (2) and Catherine (Carr) Marston, was born in Hampton, New Hampshire, June 17, 1726. He married Hannah Moulton, about 1756, and removed from Hampton in 1768 to Middleton and from Middleton to Wakefield in 1796, where he died. Josiah and Hannah (Moulton) Marston had five children, the first four born in Hampton and the youngest in Middleton: 1. Mary, May 31, 1758, married a Mr. Heady. 2. Samuel (q. v.), October 7, 1760. 3. Hannah, August 20, 1762, married a Mr. Moulton. 4. James, June 19, 1766. 5. Lucy, about 1769, married a Mr. Marrow.

(VI) Samuel (3), eldest son of Josiah and Hannah (Moulton) Marston, was born in Hampton, New Hampshire, October 7, 1760. He married, November 11, 1784, Sarah Hill, of Falmouth, Maine, and settled in Addison, Washington county, Maine. He was a lumberman and farmer and served as a soldier in the American revolution for some years and was a pensioner during the last years of his life. He died in Addison, Maine, in November, 1828. Children, born in Addison: 1. John, September 28, 1785. 2. Sylvia, 1787. 3. Samuel H., May 15, 1790. 4. Elizabeth, April, 1793, married Henry Cates. 5. Josiah, was drowned. 6. Sarah, January 29, 1797,

married James Flynn. 7. William S. (q. v.). 8. Ruth, February 14, 1802.

(VII) William S., fourth son of Samuel (3) and Sarah (Hill) Marston, was born in Addison, Washington county, Maine, May 15, 1799. He married, November 30, 1826, Hannah Dorman, of Harrington, Maine, and they lived for a time in Beddington and in 1829 removed to Jonesboro, and in 1857 to Chelsea, Massachusetts, where he died July 17, 1862. His wife was born August 25, 1806, and died in Chelsea, Massachusetts, March 6, 1873. Children: 1. Gilbert B., born in Beddington, Maine, September 30, 1827. 2. Josiah W., December 31, 1829. 3. Daniel C. (q. v.), June 17, 1832. 4. Eliza Ann, October 1, 1834, married H. A. Johnson. 5. Lucy A., May 8, 1837, married Lyman Hilton. 6. Elvira F., February 16, 1839, married William Burnett. 7. Sarah C., March 28, 1841, died July 17, 1861. 8. Cynthia A., February 12, 1844, married John J. Switzer. 9. Emma R., June 30, 1847, married Rev. G. B. Lawton. 10. Aubine E., September 23, 1849, married Daniel Johnson. 11. William C., June 25, 1851.

(VIII) Daniel Clark, son of William S. and Hannah (Dorman) Marston, was born in Jonesboro, Maine, June 17, 1832. He married (first), January 1, 1859, Sylvesta S. Hall; three children; (second) at Brockton, Massachusetts, October 11, 1888, to Mariam, daughter of John Fogg and Sarah (Whitney) Lord, of Jonesboro, and granddaughter of Gustavus Fellows and Hannah (Libby) Whitney. Daniel Clark Marston was a master mariner and was shipwrecked on the coast of Oregon and as the first officer and master of a ship had visited New Zealand, Australia, Manila, Philippine Islands, both coasts of South America, most of the West Indian ports and Spain and Portugal. He was treasurer of the town of Jonesboro at the time of his death, which occurred at his home in that town, January 25, 1905, having held the position of town treasurer for several years. During the civil war his ship was captured by Admiral Semmes of the Confederate States navy, and he was held a prisoner for a short time. His children by first wife were: 1. Horace L., born January 25, 1861. 2. Maud L., January 9, 1865, married Charles A. Abbott. 3. Madge L., October 12, 1869, married Russell L. Gilman. Children by second wife, born in Jonesboro, Maine, were: 4. Ruby Helen, July 12, 1894. 5. Perley Fogg, October 6, 1897. (See Lord.)

Nathan Lord came from Kent, LORD England, with Abraham Conley, whose daughter Judith he married, and settled in Kittery, Maine. He was a man of prominence and held civil office. He married (second) Martha, daughter of William and Margery Everett, born in 1640. Nathan Lord died in 1733, aged about seventy-six years. Children: 1. Nathan Jr., born about 1657, married Martha Tozier and had six sons and five daughters. 2. Abraham, about 1658-59, married Susanna ———, had a son William who died unmarried. The father died between 1703 and 1706. 3. Samuel, whose estate was administered in 1689. If he left a widow Dorothy, she married, October 18, 1689, William Rockley, of Dover, New Hampshire. 4. Margery, married William Frost or Fost about 1692. 5. Martha, married Thomas Downs Jr., of Dover. 6. Ann, married Tobias Hanson, of Dover, August 28, 1698. 7. Daughter, married John Cooper, December 13, 1692. 8. Benjamin, married Patience Nason and had three sons and eight daughters. He, through his sons that married and had issue, became the progenitor of the Lords of Maine, New Hampshire and Eastern Massachusetts, including John Fogg Lord, the husband of Sarah Whitney (q. v.). He was born in Kittery, Maine, where his father was a farmer, and was brought to Centerville, Washington county, Maine, before the incorporation of the town, February 20, 1802, with his mother, and sisters, Mary, Olive, Mercy, Nancy and Laura. The party of emigrants, with their horses, household goods and necessary farming implements, made their way to the Penobscot river, crossing the river in a rowboat in order to reach their new home, and in the boat was the four passengers and their belongings and the two horses. Here his father cleared up the land and built a log house. The place they selected for a house was in the wilderness and a few hardy pioneers followed in their path. John Fogg Lord married Sarah, daughter of Gustavus Fellows and Hannah (Libby) Whitney, of Jonesboro, Washington county, Maine. Gustavus Fellows, grandfather, was a pioneer settler in that new town organized March 4, 1809, and they had two children: Mariam (q. v.) and Laura Helen. Laura Helen Lord attended the Castine Normal school, and graduated from the Maine General Hospital Training School as a professional nurse, December 16, 1894.

Mariam, eldest daughter of John Fogg and Sarah (Whitney) Lord, was born in Jones-

boro, Maine, January 29, 1855. She attended the public schools of Jonesboro and the Maine State Normal school, where she prepared for the profession of teacher, but her ill health interfered with her plans. She married, at Brockton, Massachusetts, October 11, 1888, Daniel Clark Marston (q. v.), of Jonesboro. Both were charter members of the Jonesboro Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. (See Whitney.)

John Whitney, of London, England, son of Thomas Whitney, of Westminster, England, was baptized July 20, 1592, and was the first Whitney in America, appearing in Watertown, Massachusetts Bay Colony, in June, 1635. He was one of a noble family and traced his ancestry to the days of William the Conqueror, some ambitious researchers going even to an earlier period. It is not our purpose in this sketch to go back of the generations that includes the children of Thomas Whitney, of Westminster. Children: 1. Margaret, 1584-1604. 2. Thomas, 1587-1588. 3. Henry, 1588-1589. 4. Arnivaye, 1590-1591. 5. John, 1592-1673. 6. Norwell, 1594-97. 7. Francis, 1599-1643. 8. Mary, 1600-1601. 9. Robert, 1605-1662.

(I) John, fifth child of Thomas Whitney, of Westminster, England, was baptized July 20, 1592, came to New England in 1635, sailing from London in May of that year accompanied by his wife Elinor and children: John, Richard, Thomas and Jonathan. He was next to Mr. Norcross, the schoolmaster, and Mr. Brown, the deputy of the general court, the most influential man in the town in which he lived thirty-eight years and where he died June 8, 1673. His wife Elinor was born in England, 1599, died in Watertown, May 11, 1659. The children of John, the immigrant, and Elinor Whitney were: 1. Mary, baptized at Islesworth, England, May 23, 1619, probably died young. 2. John, baptized September 14, 1621, came to Watertown with his father; married, in 1642, Ruth Reynolds, daughter of Robert of Watertown and Boston; children: John, Ruth, Nathaniel, Samuel, Mary, Joseph, Sarah, Elizabeth, Hannah, Benjamin. John Jr. died in Watertown, October 12, 1692. 3. Richard, January 6, 1624, came to Watertown with his father in 1635; married, March 19, 1651, Martha Caldam, of Watertown; removed to Stow in 1681; children: Sarah, Moses, Joanna, Debora, Rebecca, Richard, Elisha, Ebenezer. He died in Stow, Massachusetts. 4. Nathaniel, born in England, not mentioned in

his father's will and probably died young. 5. Thomas, born in England, married Mary Kendall or Kettle, of Watertown; children: Thomas, Mary, John, John, Eleazer, Elnathan, Mary, Bezaleil, Sarah, Mary, Isaiah, Martha. He died in Watertown, September 20, 1719, aged about ninety years. 6. Jonathan, born in England about 1634, came to America with his father; married, October 30, 1656, Lydia Jones; removed to Sherbourne in 1679; children: Lydia, Jonathan, Anna, John, Josiah, Eleanor, James, Isaac, Joseph, Abigail, Benjamin. He died in Sherbourne, Massachusetts, December, 1702, aged sixty-eight years. 7. Joshua, the first Whitney born in America, was born in Watertown, July 15, 1635; he was a pioneer settler of the town of Groton; he was married three times, his wives being respectively: Lydia, Mary and Abigail Tarbell; children: Hannah, Joshua, Sarah, Abigail, Mary, William, Cornelius, David, Martha, Elizabeth, Eleanor; he died in Groton, Massachusetts, August 7, 1719, aged eighty-three years. 8. Caleb, born in Watertown, July 12, 1640, died there 1640. 9. Benjamin (q. v.).

(II) Benjamin, youngest son of John, the immigrant, and Elinor Whitney, was born in Watertown, Massachusetts, June 6, 1643. He married (first), probably in York, Maine, Jane —, who died November 14, 1690; married (second), April 11, 1695, Mary Poor, of Marlboro, Middlesex county, Massachusetts. He witnessed at York, Maine, in 1662-66-68, respectively, agreements of John Doves. He was in Cocheco, New Hampshire, near Dover, in 1667-68, and April 13, 1674. The selectmen of York laid out ten acres of upland for Benjamin Whitney, but in spite of the wishes of his father who desired him to return to Watertown and receive from his father a deed for about seventeen acres of land in that town bounded by lands of John Sherman, William Bird and Martin Underwood, April 5, 1670, Benjamin and Jane, by consent of his father, deeded the land so consigned to Joshua for forty pounds, and thus relinquished all his rights in his father's estate. In 1635 Benjamin and Jane Whitney, of York, sold and conveyed land in that town to Jonathan Sayward. His wife died in York, November 14, 1690, after she had given birth to seven children: 1. Jane, born in Watertown, September 29, 1669, married, in Sherbourne, January 4, 1693, Jonathan Morse. 2. Timothy, York, Maine, was a member of Captain Preble's company raised in 1703 for defence against the Indians. 3. John, York, about 1678, married Letty Ford. 4. Nathaniel (q. v.), April 14, 1680. 5. Jona-

than, 1681, married Susanna Whitney. 6. Benjamin, married Esther Maverick, widow. 7. Joshua, September 21, 1687, married Hannah Rockwood. Children of second marriage: 8. Mark, about 1700, married Tabitha Miller. 9. Isaac, married Elizabeth Bridges. Upon his second marriage, he located in Sherbourne, where his two younger children were born and where he died in 1723.

(III) Nathaniel, third son of Benjamin and Jane Whitney, was born in York, Maine, April 14, 1680. He married Sarah, daughter of John Ford, of Kittery, Maine, born in York. They removed to Gorham, Maine, and in 1703 he joined the military company in York raised to defend the settlers against the Indians. He was a weaver in Kittery, but also purchased land in York, including twenty acres of John Rockleft for twenty pounds. He died in Gorham, Maine. Children: 1. Nathan, born January 10, 1706, married Lydia Young. 2. Nathaniel, December 12, 1709, married Molly Day. 3. Abel (q. v.). 4. Sarah, November 8, 1714, married Jeremiah Simpson. 5. Lydia, died July 14, 1720. 6. Isaac, March 9, 1720, married Sarah Crosby. 7. Amos, March 5, 1723, married Sarah Payne. 8. Lydia, July 22, 1726, died March 23, 1727. 9. Joanna, March 13, 1729.

(IV) Abel, third son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Ford) Whitney, was born in York, Maine, July 23, 1712. He married, November 28, 1735, Mary, daughter of Nicholas Cram, and he lived in York, Gorham and Standish, Maine. Children: 1. Joanna, October 10, 1736. 2. Moses, February 17, 1738. 3. Joseph, March 1, 1739. 4. Daniel, September 7, 1741, died before 1754. 5. Joel (q. v.). 6. May, October 5, 1744. 7. Lydia, July 31, 1746. 8. Zebulon, November 27, 1747, married Joanna Stone. 9. Joanna, September 27, 1749. 10. Naphthali, February 10, 1750. 11. Micha, December 11, 1752, married Hannah Cobb. 12. Daniel, September 27, 1754.

(V) Joel, son of Abel and Mary (Cram) Whitney, was born in the old town of York, Maine, May 21, 1743. He removed to Falmouth, now Portland, Maine, where he was married to Mary Weston, and moved thence to Chandler's River. His wife was a sister of Josiah Weston, whose wife Hannah Weston was famous in revolutionary times. Their daughter Hannah was the first girl of English parentage and the first child born in the settlement, which was known as Chandler's River up to 1789, when the land comprising the settlement was granted to John C. Jones, of Massachusetts, and he gave the place the name of

Jonesboro. Ephraim, brother of Hannah, and eldest son of Joel and Mary (Weston) Whitney, was the first white boy born in the settlement. Joel Whitney was prominent in the affairs of the town and his judgment was much relied on in business matters. He left his estate, which consisted of lands, mills and other property, to the charge of his son Ephraim. He had built a log house at the end of the mill dam on the south side of Chandler's river, and he died there in 1789. Children: Hannah, Mary, Ephraim (q. v.), Reuben, Abel, Joel, Porter.

(VI) Captain Ephraim, eldest son of Joel and Mary (Weston) Whitney, was born at Chandler's River, Maine, November 7, 1770, the first white child born in the place. He was captain of a company of militia, a representative in the general court of Massachusetts for ten successive years, assessor of the town of Jonesboro, selectman, treasurer and agent of the town, and held the office of postmaster for several years. The first town meeting held in Jonesboro, Maine, March 27, 1809, was "warned" by him. He was a member of the constitutional convention held in 1820 to frame a constitution for the new state of Maine and he represented the town of Jonesboro in the first Maine state legislature that met after it was separated from Massachusetts and was admitted into the sisterhood of states, and he was again elected as a representative and took an active part in the early legislature so incorporated to the stability and growth of the new state. He married, July 9, 1794, Sarah Noyes; children: Gustavus Fellows (q. v.), Mary, Betsey, Beriah, married Lucy Hall; Phœbe, Joel, Sophia, Ann, Nancy, Porter, Josiah, Clara.

(VII) Gustavus Fellows, eldest child of Ephraim and Sarah (Noyes) Whitney, was born in Jonesboro, Maine, June 8, 1822. He married Hannah Libby, and their daughter, Sarah, born in Jonesboro, married John Fogg Lord, of Centerville, Maine, and they had two children: Mariam and Laura Helen, mentioned above.

The Bergeron family is of BERGERON ancient French origin. The family bears this coat-of-arms: Gules au chevron d'or acc. de trois croisettes d'argent. The family seat is at Toulouse, France. Two immigrants of this name were early settlers in Quebec, Canada. André Bergeron, born in France, 1643, married Marguerite, daughter of Jean Dumay. In 1696 he gave his house for the use of a mis-

sionary of St. Nicholas who baptized and said mass there. Children: 1. Jean, born December 29, 1676, married, November 9, 1699, Marguerite Guernon. 2. Pierre, born May 15, 1678, died December, 1701, at St. Nicholas. 3. Jacques, born 1681, married, April 2, 1704, Marie Louise Brenon. 4. Marie Françoise, born June 30, 1682. 5. Eustache, born May 11, 1693. 6. Genevieve, born June 1, 1695. 7. Nicholas, born April 15, 1697. 8. Joseph, born June 28, 1699.

(I) François Bergeron, probably brother of André Bergeron, settled at Trois-Rivieres, Canada, in the province of Quebec, where his descendants have lived to the present time. He married Etienne Le Clerc. Children born at Trois-Rivieres: 1. François, born February 11, 1682. 2. Marie Claire, born June 14, 1686, at Sorel, married, November 5, 1709, Jean Charles Vacher. 3. Pierre, born July 15, 1691. 4. Maurice, born May, 1694. 5. Charlotte, born September 21, 1696, married Maurice Gelmas. 6. Marie Françoise, born August 17, 1699. 7. Margaret, married, 1728, Jean Baptiste Fouvault. 8. Jeanne, born January 11, 1701, married Nicholas Vanasse.

(II) Louis Bergeron, a descendant of the pioneers mentioned above, was born in Riviere du Loup, and for many years conducted a retail grocery store and a considerable lumber business in Trois-Rivieres. He died at Trois-Rivieres, Canada, in March, 1895. He married Julia Lemyre, born in Miskinonge, province of Quebec, and died September 13, 1896. Children: Rev. Father Louis, born April 9, 1849, mentioned below; Victoria, Joseph, Emma, Irénée, Dorilla, Arthur, Corinna, Blanche, Virginie, Cecile, Eva.

(III) Rev. Father Louis (2), son of Louis (1) Bergeron, was born in Trois-Rivieres, Canada, province of Quebec, April 9, 1849. He attended the Brothers' school at Trois-Rivieres and St. Joseph Seminary, where he was a student eleven years. After teaching in the seminary seven years he was appointed assistant to Rev. Father Dupont, pastor of the French Catholic Church of Biddeford. In 1891 he was appointed to take charge of the new parish at Fairfield, Maine, where previously a mission had been located and the masses said by priests from adjacent towns. He built a new church, beginning it in 1891 and celebrating the first mass in it on Passion Sunday, 1892. He was a popular and efficient pastor. In 1899 he was appointed to the pastorate of St. Andre's Church, which position he holds at the present time. In this parish are eight hundred and twenty-five families,

comprising about four thousand three hundred souls. There is in process of construction at the present time a new church that will cost a hundred thousand dollars. Father Bergeron has built a new parochial school building that will accommodate about seven hundred pupils. A handsome parsonage adjoins the church.

The surname Hanson is of very ancient origin, and was handed down by the Flemings

to the English speaking people. The root of the name was Hans, which is only one of the abbreviations of the original Johannes, and from the latter we derive the familiar Hansons, Hankins, Hankinsons, Hancocks, and others. The Hansons of Maine have figured very prominently in the affairs of the Old Pine Tree state, in all the various walks of life, and in positions requiring business sagacity, courage, tact and integrity they are to be found in the foremost ranks. They possess strong and robust constitutions, stalwart and muscular frames. The family has been traced through many centuries and generations in the Old World. For the purpose of this article we shall begin by numbering the American ancestor I. The generations which appear to be authentic in the Old World begin with: I. Roger de Rastrich, living in 1251, time of Henry III, in Wapentake of Morley, Yorkshire, England; held lands in Rastrich, Skircoat, Clayton, Bradford, etc. II. Hugh de Rastrich. III. John de Rastrich. IV. John de Rastrich. V. Henry de Rastrich. VI. John de Rastrich, called "Henry's son," then Hanson. VII. John Hanson. VIII. John Hanson. IX. John Hanson, whose descendants founded the family in New Hampshire.

(I) Thomas Hanson had a grant of one hundred acres of land (11, 11 mo. 1658) near Salmon Falls, in the province of New Hampshire. He came to Dover, New Hampshire, in 1639, and died 1666. He was admitted a freeman May 4, 1661, and in 1664-65 lived at Cochecho, where he was taxed as Thomas Sr., 1664-65. His name does not appear again on the list of taxables, but his widow was taxed in 1666 and 1672. "Old Widow Hanson," as the record reads, was killed June 28, 1689. The will of Thomas Hanson was admitted to probate June 27, 1666, and his wife Mary was named in that instrument as his executrix. He gave money to his two daughters, and divided his real estate and other property among his sons, Tobias and Thomas, and two others then under age, Isaac and Timothy. The children of Thomas and Mary Hanson were:

Thomas, born about 1643; Tobias; Isaac, taxed at Cochecho in 1672; Timothy and the two daughters who are not named.

(II) Thomas (2), son of Thomas Hanson, of Dover, and Mary, his wife, was born about 1643, and was taxed at Cochecho from 1664 to 1667. He married and had children, but the name of his wife is not known. His children were: Thomas, born about 1680; John, Nathaniel, Nancy, Elizabeth, James and Abigail. (John and descendants are noticed at length in this article.) The will of Thomas (2) was dated February 4, 1711, and mentions his wife as Mercy, also all of the children above noted except his son John.

(III) John, second son of Thomas (2) Hanson, born about 1682, lived at Nock's Marsh. Quint's "Ancient Dover" states that as he was a Quaker he declined to leave the exposed place where he lived when the Indian troubles of 1724 began, and his home was marked for an attack by thirteen Indians and French Mohawks, who lay several days near it in ambush, waiting until Hanson and his men should be away. Then when he had gone to the week-day meeting of his church, August 27, 1724, and his two sons were at work at a distance, the Indians entered the house. Mrs. Hanson, a servant and four children were in the house, of which one child the Indians immediately killed to terrify the others; two other children were at play in the orchard and would have escaped, but just as the Indians had finished rifling the house, the two came in sight and made such a noise that the Indians killed the youngest boy to stop an alarm. They then started for Canada with Mrs. Hanson (who had been confined but fourteen days prior), her babe, a boy of six years, and two daughters, one fourteen years old, the other sixteen, and the servant girl. All reached Canada, but the party was repeatedly subdivided during the journey. The first person who discovered the tragedy was Hanson's eldest daughter, on her return from meeting. Seeing the children dead, she uttered a shriek which was distinctly heard by her mother in the hands of the enemy and her brothers at work. Pursuit was instantly made, but the Indians avoided all paths and escaped undiscovered. After this disaster, Hanson removed the remainder of his family to the house of his brother, "who," says Belknap, "though of the same religious persuasion, yet had a number of lusty sons and always kept firearms in good order for the purpose of shooting game." Mr. Hanson soon after the attack went to Canada to ransom his

family. The following item from the *News Letter* of 1725 is of interest in that connection:

"Newport, August 27th (1725). On Tuesday last (Aug. 24), arrived here, Mr. John Hanson, of Dover, Piscataqua, and about a Month's time from Canada, but last from New York, with his wife and three children and a Servant Woman; as also one Ebenezer Downs, having a wife and five children at Piscataqua; also one Miles Thompson, a Boy, who were all taken Captives about Twelve months since, by the Enemy Indians, and carried to Canada, except the above named Hanson; who at the same time lost two of his sons by the Indians; & now it hath cost him about £700 for their Ransom, including his other necessary charges. He likewise informs, That another of his children, a young woman of about Seventeen Years of Age was carried captive at the same time with the rest of the family, with whom he convers'd for several Hours, but could not obtain her Ransom; for the Indians would not consent to part with her on any terms, so he was obliged to leave her." Mr. Hanson reached home September 1, 1725, but he could not content himself while his daughter Sarah was in Canada; and about April 19, 1727, he started in company with a kinsman, who with his wife was bound on a similarly sad errand to redeem children; but he was taken sick on the journey and died about half-way between Albany and Canada—one account says Crown Point. The daughter married a Frenchman and never returned." So far as records are obtained, John Hanson's family were as follows: He married 23 5 mo. 1703, Elizabeth ——. Their children were: Hannah, Sarah, Elizabeth, John, Isaac, Daniel, Ebenezer, Caleb, and a daughter whose name was not given.

(IV) It is probable that the John Hanson above named is the one whom tradition places in Old New York as the ancestor of the Maine family herein traced. It is probable that one of his sons was a settler at Waterboro, Maine, whose son William continues the line.

(V) William, son of ——— Hanson, was born in Waterboro in 1730.

(VI) Thomas (3), son of William Hanson, was born in Waterboro in 1760.

(VII) Joshua, son of Thomas (3) Hanson, was born in Waterboro in 1790, and removed to Sanford, Maine, where he lived with an uncle. He married Philina Hobbs. Their children were: Joshua, Benjamin Forsythe, John S., George M., Sheldon H., Emily, Adaline, and two who died in infancy.

(VIII) Hon. Benjamin Forsythe, son of

Joshua and Philina (Hobbs) Hanson, was born in Sanford, Maine, July 28, 1818. He gained his education in the common schools of Sanford. Learning the blacksmith trade, he worked some years in the quarries at Quincy, Massachusetts. Then followed a series of years in Great Falls, New Hampshire, in the livery business. Returning to Sanford, he farmed some and conducted a general store. He was a leader in local affairs and stood high in the estimation of his townspeople. He was called to fill many positions of honor and trust, and he performed them all with credit to himself and to the eminent satisfaction of the electors. He served as town treasurer, sat in the legislature as a Republican for Sanford in 1865, and was promoted to the senate in 1873-74. Senator Hanson was a member of the Republican county committee. He was of membership in Springfield Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was very valuable and helpful in the work of the order. He married Mary F., daughter of Elias and Mehitabel Libbey, of Sanford, in 1841. Their children were: Luther L., Benjamin F., Charles H. and George W. Senator Hanson died February 27, 1891.

(IX) Hon. George William, fourth son and child of Hon. Benjamin Forsythe and Mary F. (Libbey) Hanson, was born at Sanford, January 26, 1861. After the rudimentary training in the Sanford schools, he prepared for college at the Coburn Classical Institute at Waterville, Maine. He was a graduate from Colby University in the class of 1883, and entered the law office of Hon. W. F. Lunt, Portland, taking a degree in Boston University Law School in 1886. He was on the editorial staff of the West Publishing Company of St. Paul, Minnesota, law publishers. He was appointed municipal judge in 1897. Judge Hanson has been selectman of Sanford for eleven years; he is a staunch Republican, an able and learned lawyer, and his genial disposition wins him many friends, and his sterling qualities of head and heart, and the probity of his dealings with his clients and fellow men keep these friends with him after he has won them. Judge Hanson was wedded to Maria H., daughter of John H. Shaw, of Sanford, in 1886. They have three children: Pauline, born September 17, 1901; Mary, January 28, 1905; Benjamin S., September 13, 1906.

The Bonneau family is of
BONNEAU French origin, its representa-
tives in America being the
posterity of two brothers who in 1764 emi-

grated from Normandy, in France, to Canada and settled on the Isle of Orleans, in the St. Lawrence river. One of these brothers, the ancestor of the family herein described, removed to Montreal, and establishing his residence in the parish of St. Philippe followed the occupation of a blacksmith.

(II) Charles Bonneau, eldest son of this immigrant, was born in 1799 in St. Philippe, county of La Prairie, province of Quebec, Canada, was educated and learned his trade there. In young manhood he learned the trade of carpenter and followed it for several years. He married Flavius St. Denis. At the age of fifty-five he fell a victim to an epidemic of cholera, and his death was followed an hour later by that of his wife, leaving a family of children: Jules, Esther, Vital, Alfred, Alphonsine, Charles, Moses, Narcisse, Joseph and Napoleon.

(III) Alfred, son of Charles Bonneau, was born September, 1834, in St. Philippe, province of Quebec, removing to St. Johns when two years old. He died May 30, 1896. He was very young when his father and mother died in 1844; he had no schooling, and what education he acquired was through his own efforts, outside of the school room. He learned the trade of carpenter and followed it in St. Johns until he was fifty-two years old. In February, 1895, he came to the United States and settled in Southbridge, Massachusetts, and died in that town in May, 1896. He married Philomene Lussier, a native of St. Marguerite parish, province of Quebec. They had twelve children, viz.: Marie Louise, Philomine, Alfred, Agilda, Albina, Henri, Arthur, Marie, Emelie, Hermine, Josephine and Joseph.

(IV) Alfred (2), son of Alfred (1) Bonneau, was born in St. Johns, province of Quebec, October 14, 1862. He received his rudimentary education in the Christian Brothers Academy, at St. Johns, and at the age of eleven entered the seminary at St. Therese, province of Quebec, located twenty-one miles above Montreal. After pursuing a classical course there for four years and a half, he entered the College of St. Hyacinthe, from which he was graduated in the class of 1881, and on July 18 following was admitted by examination at Montreal, to the study of law. He then applied himself to his legal studies for three years, but at the end of that time, deciding to turn his attention to another walk of life, accepted a position as assistant teller in the St. Johns Savings Bank, where he remained for three years. He resigned his position in the bank to accept the appointment as assistant



Geo. W. Hanson

clerk of committees in the parliament at Quebec under the Mercier liberal government, a position that he filled with ability and credit from 1886 to 1889. Mr. Bonneau has for several years been acting as justice of the peace and notary public for the state of Maine, and he holds still a commission from the lieutenant-governor of the province of Quebec to acknowledge all deeds with effect in Canada.

It was at this time that he became attracted toward journalism, for which he was well qualified by natural ability and education, and he was called to take charge of the newspaper, *L'Etoile*, of Lowell, Massachusetts, published in the French language for the large French-speaking population in that vicinity, largely French-Canadian. It was a four-page journal with a large circulation throughout Massachusetts, and was considered the leading Republican French paper of Lowell. During his connection with *L'Etoile*, Mr. Bonneau established newspapers in Lawrence and Haverhill, Massachusetts. In 1892 he became the advertising editor and translator of *Le National*, another French daily of Lowell. In 1893 he became managing editor of *L'Observateur*, a weekly newspaper published in Biddeford, in the French language, Republican in politics, continuing until 1896, when it ceased publication. He established his present newspaper, *La Justice de Biddeford*, May 14, 1896, in Biddeford, and has been the editor and publisher to the present time. This newspaper has been very successful and possesses a great influence and usefulness. He was appointed agent of the Grand Trunk Railroad in October, 1901, and still holds that position.

Mr. Bonneau is one of the most prominent and influential French-American citizens in New England. During the past three presidential campaigns, he has been the leading French speaker for the Republican party and has spoken to the French people from one end of the New England States to the other. He was a member of the Biddeford school board in 1898-99 and 1900; clerk of the overseers of the poor from 1900 to 1902. Mr. Bonneau is an able public speaker and is in great demand. In the various French-Canadian societies throughout New England he is well known and honored. He is a prominent member of L'Union St. Jean Baptiste D'Amerique. He is a member of the Catholic Church, in St. Joseph's parish, of which Rev. Father Dupont is the pastor. He has earnestly advocated and supported every movement to benefit his people, at the same time urging and assisting them to become naturalized American citizens.

Through his editorials and public speeches Mr. Bonneau has done much to educate the French-speaking citizens of this country to high standards of public duty. While in Canada Mr. Bonneau was an active member of the Young Men's Liberal Union, an organization that supported Sir Wilfred Laurier in the premiership, and at a banquet tendered to that statesman in Boston in November, 1891, Mr. Bonneau was one of the speakers. Mr. Bonneau is fond of music and is himself a skilful vocalist. He is a member of the choir of St. Joseph's Church; an honorary member of the Lavallois Choral Union of Lowell, and has been prominent in amateur musicales and theatricals in association with Alfred De Sève, the well-known violinist and musician. He is a member of Musical Union of Biddeford, founded in 1899, and was its first president during the first three years of its existence.

He married (first), in St. Johns, province of Quebec, June 1, 1885, Eliza Marien, who died there in 1888. He married (second), October 20, 1895, Anna Tétrault, born in Canada, daughter of Narcisse Tétrault, who belongs to one of the oldest and most prominent French families of Biddeford. He has no children.

WENTWORTH

The "Biographia Britanica" says: "The name of this family was taken

from the lordship of Wentworth, in the wapentake of Strafford, in the county of York, where at the time of the Conquest lived Reginald de Winterwode." Collins tells us that the word is of Saxon origin, as is agreed by all genealogists. The word Wentworth seems to be composed of the words *guen* or *gwyn*, signifying white, and *worth*, meaning farm, plain or court, the whole signifying the white farm or court, and taking its style from the soil, which is composed of chalk or whitish clay. The earliest portion of the Wentworth pedigree rests upon the authority of William Flower, Norroy King of Arms, one of the most careful and accurate genealogists ever connected with the College of Arms, who compiled it in the year 1855, and it has ever since remained upon the records of the college, and has been accepted, not only by that body, but by all genealogists, as authentic.

(1) Reginald Wentworth, or, again in the pedigree, Rynold de Wynterwode, was living at the time of the Norman Conquest, A. D. 1066. At that time there were no actual surnames, but he was simply Reginald of Wentworth. In other words he was the possessor,

in Saxon times, of the lordship of Wentworth. Nothing is known of his family except that he was succeeded by his son.

(II) Henry Wentworth, sometimes written de Wyntworth or Wyntword, concerning whom nothing has been preserved but his name. He was succeeded by his son.

(III) Richard Wentworth, who was succeeded by his son.

(IV) Michael Wentworth, who was succeeded by his son.

(V) Henry (2) Wentworth, who was succeeded by his son.

(VI) Hugh Wentworth, who died in the year 1200, and was succeeded by his son.

(VII) William Wentworth, who was succeeded by his son and heir.

(VIII) Robert Wentworth, who married Emma, daughter and heir of William Woodhouse, of Woodhouse (a manor or lordship contiguous to Wentworth); and thus acquiring that estate that family was afterward designated as Wentworth of Wentworth-Woodhouse. He was living in the reign of Henry III and Edward I—say as late as 1275—and was succeeded by his son and heir.

(IX) William (2) Wentworth, of Wentworth-Woodhouse, who married Beatrice, daughter of Gilbert Thakel, of Yorkshire, and left two sons, William and Richard.

(X) William (3) Wentworth, of Wentworth-Woodhouse, married, 1288, Dionysia, daughter of Peter de Rotherfield, by whom he had two sons, William and John.

(XI) William (4) Wentworth, of Wentworth-Woodhouse, married Isabel, daughter and co-heir of William Pollington, Esq., of Pollington in Yorkshire, by whom he had two sons, William and John.

(XII) John Wentworth, Esq., of North Elmsall, in Yorkshire, inherited that estate from his uncle John. He married Joan, daughter of Richard le Tyas, of Burghwallis, in Yorkshire, and was succeeded by his only son.

(XIII) John (2) Wentworth, Esq., of North Elmsall, married Agnes, sister and co-heir of Sir William Dornsfield, of West Bretton, in Yorkshire, and was living in 1413. He had four sons, John, Roger, Thomas and Richard.

(XIV) John (3) Wentworth, Esq., of North Elmsall, son of John and Agnes Wentworth, married Joan, daughter of Richard Beaumont, Esq., and had three sons, John, Roger and William.

(XV) John (4) Wentworth, Esq., of North Elmsall, married Elizabeth, daughter of William Calverley, Esq., of Calverley, county of

York, and had issue, a daughter Jane, and an only son.

(XVI) Thomas Wentworth, Esq., of North Elmsall, married Jane, daughter and co-heir of Oliver Mirfield, Esq., of Howley, county of York, and had issue: John, Roger, Oliver, William, Thomas and two daughters.

(XVII) Oliver Wentworth, being a younger son of his parents, had no part in the paternal estate, and took up his residence at Goxhall, in the county of Lincoln. He describes himself in his will as "gentleman." He left two sons, William and Francis.

(XVIII) William (5) Wentworth finally settled at Waltham, in Lincolnshire, and died May 27, 1574. He had three sons, Thomas, Oliver and Christopher.

(XIX) Christopher, third and only surviving son of William Wentworth, of Waltham, and Ellen Gilby, his first wife, were probably born about 1556. He married, August 19, 1583, at the church of Saint Peter at Cowts, in the city of Lincoln, Catherine, youngest daughter of William Marbury, Esq., of Girsby. They had children: William, Anne, Faith, Elizabeth, Frances, Priscilla and Christopher.

(XX) William (6), eldest child of Christopher and Catherine (Marbury) Wentworth, was baptized at Saint Peter's at Cowts, June 8, 1584. He married, November 28, 1614, Susanna Fleming, widow of Uther Fleming, and daughter of Edward Carter, of Wells. They were the parents of three children as follows: William, Edward and Christopher.

(XXI) William (7), eldest child of William and Susanna (Carter) Wentworth, was baptized in the parish of Alford, near the city of Lincoln, Lincolnshire, England, March 15, 1616, and is believed upon the evidence of many concurrent facts to be identical with Elder William Wentworth, the first of the Wentworths of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, the first indisputable evidence of whom in this country is his signature to a combination for government at Exeter, New Hampshire, July 4, 1639. Where William or when William Wentworth landed in this country is not certainly known. Burke, in his "Peerage," says that he came first to Boston, which is probable. He was from the same parish as Rev. John Wheelwright, in England, and probably came with or soon followed Mr. Wheelwright, who came to this country in 1636. The latter was pastor of the church at Mount Wollaston (now Quincy), and was banished in 1637 on account of a sermon he preached on a Fast Day in Boston, and set-

tled with a company of followers at Piscataqua Falls, New Hampshire, and called their town Exeter. William Wentworth was one of the company in 1639 or before. In 1642, on account of the extension of the jurisdiction of Massachusetts to include Exeter, Wheelwright and many of his colonists moved to Wells, Maine. William Wentworth was one of those who went, and appears to have lived in Wells from 1642 to 1649, and there he was constable in 1648. From Wells he moved to Dover, New Hampshire, probably in 1649, where he resided the remainder of his life. He was the grantee of land at different times between 1652 and 1659, amounting to several hundred acres. He lived upon land in Rollinsford in that part of the town known as Cocheco. It is sufficiently identified by the fact that a part is in the family name, having come down uninterruptedly from Elder William through five or six generations. His lands were not far from the mill privileges at Fresh Creek, and it is evident that he was concerned, at least at first, in the manufacture of lumber, one of the most important interests of Dover in the early times, the lumber being extensively exported.

In 1651 he was chosen one of the selectmen. The mutilation of the Dover records makes it impossible to tell all the years in which he held office of any kind. The records, however, show the following: He was one of the selectmen in 1651-57-60-64-65 and 1670; moderator in 1663; lot layer in 1657-60-61, and, from records of doings, in many other years. This last was an office which required much time and care, in the period when great numbers of town grants, vague and often conflicting, were located. He was the first named of five men in 1656, chosen by the town to arbitrate between the conflicting claims of lands which had become a serious difficulty. He was one of the three persons from Cocheco to join with men in other parts of the town, in 1660, to settle the growing ecclesiastical difficulties between the Oyster River (Durham) section and other parts, who reported an elaborate plan July 17, 1660. The office, however, by which William Wentworth was best known was that of ruling elder of the church at Dover, especially as it resulted in his officiating as preacher many years of his life, but when he was chosen to this office or when he became a member of that or any other church is unknown. He was instrumental in saving from destruction Heard's, one of the five garrisons in Cocheco, June 28, 1689. Although it was a time of peace, the unusual

number of Indians gathered at Cocheco, which was a trading post, excited the suspicions of the people. It was noticed also that many strange faces were among them. The confidence of Major Walderue somewhat allayed their doubts, but many assembled in the garrisons. Elder Wentworth was in Heard's garrison about a mile from his house. In the evening of the 27th, squaws requested leave to sleep by kitchen fires, which was unusual. In the darkest hour before morning the squaws opened the doors to admit the Indians. Elder Wentworth was awakened by the barking of a dog. Suspicious, he hastened to the door, and found the Indians entering. Alone, and seventy-three years of age, he pushed them out, shut the door, and, falling on his back, held it until the inmates came to his assistance. While lying in this position two bullets passed through the door above his head. This was the only garrison saved. Twenty-three persons were killed and twenty-nine carried away captive. In 1680, on the provincial tax-list, Elder William stood seventh in amount among the residents of Cocheco, in point of property. Before his death he conveyed to his sons a large part of his real property. His inventory shows £97 16s. 4d., the value of his estate at the time of his death, March 15, 1697. Elder Wentworth may have married twice, and it is probable that the first marriage was as early as 1640. Elizabeth Kenny must have been his first wife. A widow Elizabeth survived him. There are no records of the births of his children. So far as ascertained and in the most probable order of birth they were as follows: Samuel, John, Gershom, Ezekiel, Elizabeth, Paul, Sylvanus, Timothy, Sarah, Ephraim and Benjamin.

(XXII) Timothy, seventh son of Elder William and Elizabeth Wentworth, was a resident of Berwick, Maine, and died in 1719. He married Sarah Cromwell, and had children: 1. Timothy, died 1735; married Elizabeth Hodgdon, and had a daughter Sarah, married Abraham Barnes. 2. Samuel, see forward. 3. Sarah, married (first) Benjamin Hossum; (second) John White. 4. Mary, married James Gerrish. 5. Another daughter.

(XXIII) Samuel, second son and child of Timothy and Sarah (Cromwell) Wentworth, was of Berwick, Maine. He resided on the homestead of his father; was a deacon, died in 1780. He married Joanna Roberts, born 1705, died 1780, daughter of John Roberts. They had children: 1. Samuel, married Lois Jones, and died 1766. 2. Mary, married Jabez Ricker and had numerous descendants.

3. Timothy, see forward. 4. Deborah, married Joseph Ricker. 5. Anna, married Tristram Heard.

(XXIV) Timothy (2), second son and third child of Samuel (3) and Joanna (Roberts) Wentworth, was born in 1747, died 1842. He lived on the family homestead, and was a lieutenant in the revolutionary army. He married Amy Hodgdon, and had children: 1. Samuel, see forward. 2. Thomas, of North Yarmouth, Maine, died in 1820; he had six children. 3. Timothy, of Berwick, Maine, died 1859; he had five children. Timothy and Amy (Hodgdon) Wentworth had five other children.

(XXV) Samuel (2), eldest child of Timothy and Amy (Hodgdon) Wentworth, resided in South Berwick, Maine, where he died, 1849. He married Sally Yeaton, and had eleven children, among them being: 1. Thomas, married Mary J. P. Hale, sister of John P. Hale, and had children: John P. H., born 1828, who was an Indian agent on the Pacific coast, and had one son, Thomas S., born 1858; Samuel, a lawyer, of Boston, Massachusetts, who died in 1854; and others. 2. Bartholomew, see forward.

(XXVI) Bartholomew, son of Samuel and Sally (Yeaton) Wentworth, was born April 7, 1810. He resided on the homestead in South Berwick. He married, April 1, 1838, Harriet M. Roberts, of Alfred, Maine. Their children were: 1. Albert F., born in South Berwick, January 28, 1839; married, January 3, 1871, Mary E. Bradford, of Salem, New Hampshire, born January 28, 1839. They had one child, Rachel A., born June 18, 1875. 2. Bradford Homer, see forward. 3. Harriet Emma, born December 24, 1843; married (first), July 3, 1867, James Leighton, who died December 24, 1869; she married (second), December 16, 1870, George Stone, who lived in Lawrence, Massachusetts. 4. Helen Augusta, born October 18, 1848; married, April 5, 1869, Charles G. Hodgdon, lived in East Somerville, Massachusetts, and had children: Hattie M., born February 21, 1870; Eva A., born July 27, 1874; one who died in infancy. 5. Julietta, born May 31, 1850, married, December 25, 1869, Charles T. Stone; lived in Lawrence, Massachusetts, and had children: Mark E., born November 27, 1870; Lauriston W., born February 27, 1873. 6. Daniel W., born August 19, 1852; died at South Berwick, April 29, 1863. 7. Laura Q., born August 6, 1853.

(XXVII) Bradford Homer, second son and child of Bartholomew and Harriet M. (Rob-

erts) Wentworth, born in South Berwick, May 9, 1841, died 1889. He was educated in the schools of his native town and at the Berwick Academy. He followed the occupation of farming, and was associated with his father in the manufacture of brick. He was actively engaged in business affairs up to within a year of his death. His political affiliations were with the Democratic party. He married, November 29, 1868, Hannah H. Goodwin, of the same town. Their children were: 1. Daniel Webster, see forward. 2. Eva Belle, born January 22, 1871; married ——— Goodell. 3. Martha J., born August 28, 1872; married Albert Blaisdell. 4. Nancy V., born April 14, 1874; married Edward Barber, of Cumberland Mills, Maine. 5. Bartholomew, is a varnisher in Everett, Massachusetts; married Mary Weston. 6. Caroline, married Eugene Tobey, formerly of North Berwick, now of Everett, Massachusetts, where he is also employed as a varnisher. 7. Harry, is in the employ of the Boston & Maine railroad.

(XXVIII) Daniel Webster, M. D., eldest child of Bradford Homer and Hannah H. (Goodwin) Wentworth, was born in South Berwick, Maine, January 3, 1870. He was a student at the Berwick Academy, Bates College and Bowdoin Medical College, from which latter institution he was graduated in 1899. He was in the State Hospital in Rhode Island for one and one-half years, then came to Sanford, Maine, where he established himself in the practice of his chosen profession, and where he has continued to reside up to the present time. He is a staunch supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and is connected with the following fraternal organizations: Friendship Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Korah Encampment; and the Sagamore Tribe of the Red Men of Sanford. He is an attendant at the Congregational church. He married, September 14, 1904, Florence, daughter of Uriah B. Jagers, of Sanford, and they have one child: Paul J., born July 2, 1905.

The coat-of-arms of this ancient and distinguished family presents "two hands holding a battle-axe," indicative of strength, and valor in deeds of arms, but not necessarily warlike propensities of ferocity. The surname Tolman originally was le Tolles, signifying that he who bore the name was collector of the king's toll or tax. Afterward it assumed its present form, although the exact date when the change was made is not known. Tradition

has it that this family is of German origin and that its ancestors settled in England at some very early period. So far as is known the name first appears in English records in a reference to Sir Thomas Tolman, almoner to Egbert I, king of the United Saxons A. D. 825. There also was a Sir Thomas Tolman, commander of a regiment of Saxons in Great Britain; and this earnest patriotism which is thus found in these and in other early members of the Tolman family has been wonderfully preserved throughout the long generations of centuries in the mother country and by them transmitted to those who have borne the name on this side of the Atlantic ocean. One of them writes somewhat enthusiastically, and with truth: "In our Tolman records this strong flower of loyalty has ever grown more sturdily by transplanting." The first and very early records of the Tolmans in Maine inform us that they had sought out no nooks as far as possible removed from where their country might need their services; but that they were located where the faintest calls for help might be at once responded to. Samuel Tolman and Mary his wife were of "the Kennebeck river, near Fort Western, so called." The patriotism of the New Hampshire branch of the Tolman family is well set forth in the records which follow. Other states give their testimony to the strong worth of this family. Some of these families have also borne evidence through many generations of a true poetic cast of mind, which, while not giving gems to literature, has made the homes of the people more tasteful, with gardens of beauty about them, and a liking for literary refinements which life in forests could not quench. These people read with commendable pride of Hendrick Carl Carolussoon, of whom it has been truly written, "he is perhaps the most generally popular of all the Dutch poets of the nineteenth century." "Here is our name in another old form," many a Tolman has said. There is also a decided musical talent running through the family, and one of the members of the older generations, with others, was instrumental in organizing the first musical society of Boston.

(I) Benjamin Tolman was born in the town of Troy, New Hampshire, which town then bore the name of Monadnock. He was one of the earliest and bravest of revolutionary soldiers and took part in the battles of Bunker Hill, Bennington, Stillwater, Saratoga and in other decisive engagements. He was a very industrious farmer, and all his life aside from his army service was spent in Monadnock.

Before the revolution he had taken part in the French and Indian wars, so that he well carried out the brave and patriotic spirit of his ancestors in lands beyond the seas. It is said of him that when he had become very old and his mind was somewhat enfeebled that he would march briskly away over the hills when the thought that his country had need of him came to him; and when he was found and brought back he would cling to his old flintlock gun and beg of his friends to let him march under Stark once more.

(II) Henry, son of Benjamin Tolman, the revolutionary soldier and patriot, was born in Monadnock, Troy, New Hampshire, and was the second son in a family of fourteen children. Although he devoted some time to profitable work on a New Hampshire farm, he was a potter by trade and made that occupation a flourishing business. He was a man of great patriotism and much enthusiasm in giving help in all which pertained to the welfare of his native town and its people; and he held all of the town offices and discharged their duties faithfully and to the satisfaction of his fellow townsmen. The latter part of his life was spent in Sterling, Massachusetts, and he died there March 6, 1851. In 1805 he married Mary Harris, of Fitzwilliam, New Hampshire, who died in Sterling, August 5, 1857, having borne her husband eleven children: Charles M., born Richmond, New Hampshire, 1807; Nancy, Henry Jr., Elisha, Daniel, Mary, Jacob, James, Philander, Sarah, A Malvina, born Troy, May 11, 1828.

(III) Philander, son and ninth child of Henry and Mary (Harris) Tolman, was born in Troy, New Hampshire, June 13, 1819, died August 30, 1897. He was given a good early education in the public schools in his native town and afterward was a student at Wilbraham Academy, Wilbraham, Massachusetts. When only a boy he worked industriously in his father's pottery, and when seventeen years old was captain of a military organization known as the Washington Artillery Company. At seventeen he began an apprenticeship in the works of the Washburne Wire Company, at Worcester, Massachusetts, lived there several years, and in 1848 went to Harrison, Maine, and became partner in a mercantile business under the firm name of Farley & Tolman. After five years he purchased his partner's interest and became sole proprietor, and from 1857 to 1877 he was senior member of the firm of P. Tolman & Co. In the year last mentioned his partner died and soon afterward Mr. Tolman left mercantile pur-

suits and became interested in the manufacture of brick. He was a capable, straightforward and successful business man, a strong Republican and one of the most influential men of that party in the region, and for many years an earnest and consistent worker in promoting the usefulness and influence of the church of which he was a member. He represented the towns of Bridgeton and Harrison in the lower house of the state legislature in 1860, and in 1878-79 he occupied a seat in the state senate. For nineteen years he was the efficient treasurer of the board of trustees of Bridgeton Academy and was unanimously elected for a twentieth term, but declined to serve because of his advanced years. In 1837 Mr. Tolman became a member of the Baptist church in Worcester and ever afterward to the day of his death was earnestly devoted to the work of the church; and he carried his religion into his every-day life, walked orderly and honestly, held fast to that which he believed to be right, was just and temperate in all things. On one occasion when one of his sons left home to be absent for some time, the parting was accompanied with this paternal admonition: "Be sure and come home and see us as often as you can, but be careful to come home on Saturday and stay until Monday, or as much longer as you can; but you know that I cannot look favorably on any kind of visiting done on the Sabbath." Mr. Tolman helped to organize the first musical society of Worcester, Massachusetts. Mr. Tolman married Laura, born 1819, daughter of James Kelton, of Warwick, Massachusetts. Children: 1. Frank W., born 1842-43; graduated from Colby College; entered the ministry; married Harriet Morton, and their daughter, Annie Laura, is a violoncellist of some note and organizer of the Tolmanina Trio of Boston; she spent much time in Europe, and was the pupil of Professor Julius Klengel, of Leipsic, Alwyn Schroeder and Leo Schulz; she has appeared in more than eight hundred concerts and recitals since 1890, when she made her Boston debut; she is technically proficient, and her musical instincts and her excellent training made her an interpreter of vastly more than ordinary limitations; Frank W. died in July, 1877. 2. George, died young. 3. Georgianna, died young. 4. Theodore M., born 1847, married Augusta Hazelton; lives in Portland, Maine. 5. Charles E., born 1849, lives in Paris, Maine; he was a fine singer and music teacher; married Martha Richardson, and their son, Carl Jean, a graduate from New England University of Music in Boston, is a

fine piano teacher, and taught in a southern musical college last year. 6. Emma F., born 1851, married Professor Albert F. Richardson, principal of State Normal school at Castine, Maine. 7. James Henry, see forward. 8. Anna M., born 1856, married Walter S. Dudley, of Harrison, Maine.

(IV) James Henry, son of Philander and Laura (Kelton) Tolman, was born in Harrison, Maine, October 22, 1853, and lives now in the city of Westbrook. His earlier education was received in the public schools of Harrison, the Bridgeton Academy and Hebron Academy, from the latter of which he graduated in 1876. After leaving school he took up the study of law in the office of and under the direction of Hon. Caleb A. Chaplin, whose daughter he afterward married, and in 1879 was admitted to practice in the courts of this state. He began his professional career in Casco in 1880, remained there until 1886, when he was elected county commissioner for Cumberland county and removed to Portland, although he maintained his legal residence in Casco until 1891. In the year last mentioned Mr. Tolman removed to Westbrook, and in December, 1893, just previous to the expiration of his term of office as county commissioner, he was appointed judge of the municipal court of the city of Westbrook, which office he still holds. For many years Mr. Tolman has been an active figure in the political history of Cumberland county and during all of that time has held a prominent place in the councils of the Republican party, and it is no idle compliment to say of him that for years he has been looked upon as a perfectly straight and reliable man, whether as a lawyer at the bar, or as public official, or as a citizen in the private walks of life. Many years ago, while living in Harrison, he held and most acceptably filled the office of school agent of that town, and in 1882 he was elected town clerk of Casco. For several years he was city solicitor of Westbrook, and for more than four years he has been a member of the board of trade of that city. He is a member of the Sons of Temperance, a charter member of the Order of United American Mechanics, and is a Master Mason. In 1877 Mr. Tolman married Ella E., daughter of Caleb A. and Abigail M. (Chaplin) Chaplin, and has three children: 1. Ella M., born October 20, 1877, a teacher in the Portland high school. 2. George E., July 17, 1880, a graduate of Colby College, and also of the electrical engineering course of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. 3. Abbie Laura, Sep-

tember 27, 1883, a student of music. (See Chaplin.)

It is said by tradition and confirmed by the researches of antiquarians that the family name Chaplin is included with our English patronymics which are derived from vocations, hence it is reasoned that the remote ancestor of the family here under consideration was chaplain in an army. There was one of the surname Chaplin in the house of commons in the reign of Charles I of England, and there is one Henry Chaplin now a member of the same body. In the family there are three coats-of-arms, and they agree in essential respects, all griffins' heads, differently erased and gorged; and these arms are entitled to be worn by all who are descendants of Hugh Chaplin, the immigrant ancestor of a strong New England family of his surname, and of whom it is the purpose of this narrative to treat.

(I) Jeremiah Chaplin, of Bradford, England, was born August 4, 1541.

(II) Ebenezer, of Bradford, England, son of Jeremiah Chaplin, was born May 10, 1572.

(III) Hugh, son of Ebenezer Chaplin, was born in Bradford, England, May 22, 1603, came to New England with his wife Elizabeth in 1638, and had a grant of an acre and a half of land for a house lot in Rowley, Massachusetts, on what now is Bradford street, and there he built his house, which still stands and is in good repair. He was made freeman in 1642, and according to the history of Rowley he was a surveyor of land, and was included in the list of men of that ancient plantation of whom it is written that they all were "godly men of good estate." Hugh Chaplin died in Rowley, and was buried there 22 1 mo. 1653. His will, written with his own hand, is on file in the court of probate in Salem, and gives evidence that he was a man of educational attainments, indicated by his writing and clear grammatical expression. Hugh and Elizabeth Chaplin had four children, all born in Rowley: 1. John, 26 6 mo. 1643, buried September 5, 1660. 2. Joseph, 11 12 mo. 1646, married Elizabeth West. 3. Thomas, 2 7 mo. 1648, buried June 21, 1660. 4. Jonathan, 10 10 mo. 1651, buried November 24, 1659.

(IV) Joseph, son of Hugh and Elizabeth Chaplin, was born in Rowley, 11th day of the 12th month, 1646, and married, February 21, 1671-72, Elizabeth, daughter of Twiford and Mary West. They had five children, all born in Rowley: 1. Joseph, April 4, 1673, had wife

Mehitable. 2. John, October 26, 1674. 3. Jonathan, baptized April 15, 1677. 4. Jeremiah, born July 28, 1680, ancestor of the Rev. Jeremiah Chaplin, founder and first president of Colby College; married Ann Kilborn. 5. Elizabeth, September 20, 1682, married John Searle.

(V) John, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (West) Chaplin, was born in Rowley, Massachusetts, October 26, 1674, died January 24, 1762. He married, April 9, 1701, Margaret, daughter of Sergeant Caleb Boynton, who is believed to have been a son of Sir Matthew Boynton of the Rowley colony. They had eight children, all born in Rowley: 1. Hannah, February 20, 1702, married, May 27, 1724, Israel Hazen. 2. Elizabeth, April 9, 1705. 3. John, baptized June 12, 1709, died December 31, 1712. 4. Mehitable, baptized December 4, 1709. 5. John, baptized January, 1712-13, died soon. 6. Margaret, married, June 2, 1736, Thomas Wood. 7. John, baptized May 12, 1717. 8. Moses.

(VI) John (2), son of John (1) and Margaret (Boynton) Chaplin, was born in Rowley, Massachusetts, and was baptized there May 12, 1717. In some of the records he is called lieutenant, from which it may be inferred that he gave some service during the early wars with the French and Indians, although no actual record of his service is found. The sword of Lieutenant John Chaplin was handed down and kept in the family until recently destroyed by fire when the old homestead was burned a few years since. He married (first) in Boxford, Massachusetts, January 27, 1746-47, Hepzibah, who died in August, 1771, daughter of Ezekiel Jewett. He married (second) in Newbury, Massachusetts, June 16, 1772, Sarah Stickney. John Chaplin died January 21, 1774. He had ten children born in Rowley and all by first wife: 1. Hepzibah, September 26, 1750. 2. Joseph, February 22, 1752, served in the revolution. 3. David, January 26, 1754, served in the revolution. 4. Lydia, December 2, 1755. 5. John, January 22, 1758. 6. Daniel, March 8, 1760, served in the revolution, and afterward settled at Waterford, Maine. 7. Martha, August 4, 1762, died January 14, 1763. 8. Caleb, twin with Louis, March 20, 1764. 9. Louis, twin with Caleb, March 20, 1764. 10. Eunice, August 1, 1766, married (first) Bronson Emerson, (second) James Pool.

(VII) John (3), son of John (2) and Hepzibah (Jewett) Chaplin, was born in Rowley, Massachusetts, January 22, 1758, and with three of his brothers served with credit during

the war of the revolution. About 1790 he went to Maine and was one of the first settlers in the town of Bridgeton. He married in Rowley, Margaret Jewett, his cousin, and they had fourteen children, all sons, six of whom were born in Rowley and eight in Bridgeton: 1. John, April 30, 1780, died July 5, 1784. 2. Jacob, April 13, 1782, married (first) Miriam Jackson, (second) Susan Kimball. 3. John, August 20, 1784, married Lydia Knowles. 4. Benjamin, September 26, 1786. 5. Caleb, twin with Daniel, April 22, 1789, died young. 6. Daniel, twin with Caleb, April 22, 1789. 7. William, born Bridgeton, September 15, 1791. 8. Eliphalet, twin with Robert, September 15, 1791, died young. 10. Washington, April 15, 1796, married Almira Martin. 11. Thomas, April 22, 1799. 12. Eliphalet, December 26, 1801, died young. 13. Caleb, 1803, married Ruth Jordan. 14. Robert Andrews, 1805, married Priscilla White.

(VIII) Benjamin, fourth son and child of John and Margaret (Jewett) Chaplin, was born in Rowley, Massachusetts, September 26, 1786, and spent nearly his whole life in Maine. He was an industrious and thrifty man. Mr. Chaplin married Jane Welch, and by her had twelve children, the last eight of whom were born in Naples, Maine: 1. James, July 7, 1816, soldier of the civil war; was taken prisoner soon after his regiment had gone to the front, and was compelled to wear shackles on his wrists and ankles until they wore into the flesh, a special punishment inflicted on him because he firmly refused to swear allegiance to the Southern Confederacy; married Eliza Waterman. 2. Jacob, February 19, 1818, married (first) Harriet Gates, (second) Mary Brocklebank. 3. Colonel Daniel, born Bridgeton, January 22, 1820, soldier and officer of the Union army during the civil war; killed in one of the last engagements of the war; married Susan Gibbs. 4. Eliphalet, May, 1822, died in infancy. 5. Caleb A., May 8, 1824. 6. Caroline A., April 27, 1826, married George E. Lown; one of their sons was killed in service during the civil war. 7. Washington, July 13, 1828, married Joanna Stuart. 8. Ellen, August 4, 1830, married (first) Captain Jeremiah Staples, (second) Peter Jerries. 9. Cyrus, September 22, 1832, soldier of the civil war; wounded in battle of the Wilderness; married Angeline Stuart. 10. Lydia, November, 1834, married (first) ——— Delisle, (second) Warren Sanborn. 11. Margaret, February, 1837, married Melville Wadling. 12. John, July 22, 1839, soldier of the civil war; served three enlistments, in the First, Tenth

and Twenty-ninth regiments of Maine Infantry; married (first) Emeline Hestleton, (second) Louisa Woodbury.

(IX) Hon. Caleb A., fifth son and child of Benjamin and Jane (Welch) Chaplin, was born in Naples, Maine, May 8, 1824, died September 20, 1890, after a long, useful and honorable life, many years of which were given to public service. His early literary education was gained in the common schools and North Bridgton Academy, and while attending at the latter institution he taught several terms of winter school. Early in the war he entered the service, was appointed quartermaster of the Twelfth Maine Volunteer Infantry, and served at Fortress Monroe and Ship Island, and under General Butler at and in the vicinity of New Orleans. While there he was discharged for disabilities contracted in the service and was brought home. Soon afterward and during the period of his recovery he took up the study of law, and at the same time served in various public capacities, several years being selectman of Bridgton. He also was county commissioner from 1863 to 1866, and in 1866 removed to Harrison and began active practice, having been admitted to the bar. In connection with professional pursuits he was much engaged in official life outside of the law, was for three terms chairman of the board of selectmen of Harrison and for many years superintending school committee of the town. He always manifested a deep and wholesome interest in educational affairs generally and did much good work in promoting the welfare of the public schools and in advancing their efficiency. He was one of the trustees of Bridgton Academy and also of the State College at Orino, holding both offices at the time of his death. In 1872 he was elected to a seat in the state senate and was re-elected in the following year. Mr. Chaplin was an able lawyer, a leader of the bar, and for many years ranked with the foremost men of his profession in the state. His knowledge of the law was deep, and he was a close, careful student throughout the period of his practice. He was a natural orator, a splendid advocate at the bar, and always won favor both with the court and the jury by his superior power of reasoning, his sound and logical argument, and candid presentation. In this respect he was a power in the trial courts, and at the same time he always was a safe, prudent counsellor, fair in his opinions and frank in the expression of them, and perfectly straightforward in every transaction of whatever character. His talents were versatile and

lay not alone in legal channels. His power of memory was remarkable and never was he at loss to adapt himself to any condition or any presence. His mind was studious as well as practical and retentive, and once read a subject never afterward was forgotten. All through his life history and mathematics were favorite studies, and at the same time his fertile mind was a storehouse of the writings of famous authors, Scott, Burns, Campbell, Longfellow, Tennyson. He was familiar with their best productions and could repeat them almost at will. While a student at old Bridgton Academy, in the days when weekly declamation was a part of the course, he once recited the whole of Byron's "Siege of Corinth" at one time. He always maintained that once well known a subject could not be forgotten, and while laid aside for a time, perhaps for years, such was the quality of his mind that it could be recalled on any occasion. And withal, Mr. Chaplin was a man of very gentle bearing and disposition; his temperament was calm, his home his castle and the one place he loved best of all. He frequently quoted Napoleon's words to his old guard, "where can one better be than in the bosom of his family," and this sentiment always appeared to be a controlling principle in his life and he held to it steadfastly. In politics he was a firm and unyielding Republican and for many years occupied a high place in the councils of the party in the state. He was brought up under the influence of the Free-Will Baptist church and was an earnest worker in advancing the usefulness of the church and its Sunday school. He was a regular attendant on the sessions of both, and taught others by example as well as by precept. He said that it was easier for him to say "come, children, let us go to Sunday school," than "children, go to Sunday school," and he made it his pleasure to accompany them regularly until they were grown to manhood and womanhood. He loved his children, and all children, joined with them in their pastimes with the enthusiasm of youth, and they all loved, respected and obeyed him in return. He was a lover of horses and always kept a good one, and was a good sportsman, a "crack shot," and at "checkers" he was an expert. He made the most and best of life in every sense, always honorably, and was always willing to share his own successes and pleasures with others. In short, he was a good man, true and upright, and the world was made better by his life in it, and his example set for others never led any man into error.

Caleb A. Chaplin married, March 25, 1849, Abigail M. Chaplin, born December 6, 1822, died July 20, 1905, daughter of John and Lydia (Knowles) Chaplin. Children: 1. Clara J., born Bridgton, November 2, 1850, married James S. Fleck. 2. David Byron, July 4, 1852, died September 7, 1853. 3. Sarah Ellerette (Ella E.), born Bridgton, March 20, 1854, married James Henry Tolman. (See Tolman.) 4. Geneva Abby, born Bridgton, September 11, 1855, died August 15, 1906; married James P. Lown. 5. Alma L., born Bridgton, April 7, 1858, died August 27, 1858. Besides these children Mr. and Mrs. Chaplin had a son by adoption, Henri D., born July 20, 1855.

The surnames Fowle and FOWLES Fowles are identical. There were two early pioneers of this name. Thomas Fowle settled in Boston before 1635; by wife Elizabeth had children: John, born July 11, 1641; Mary, baptized April, 1643; and James, born December 3, 1644. He returned to England with his family in 1646 and has no known descendants.

(I) George Fowle or Fowles, the other immigrant, is progenitor of most of the Fowle or Fowles families of New England. He settled in Concord, Massachusetts; was admitted a freeman March 14, 1639; admitted an inhabitant of Charlestown in 1648. He bought at Charlestown land of R. Mousal on the road to Penny Ferry. He owned a hay lot in Malden in 1650-51. He died September 19, 1682. His will was dated March 11, 1681-82, and proved October 3, 1682. Children: 1. John, aged thirty-four in 1671. 2. Hannah, married, 1654-55, Samuel Ruggles. Born at Concord: 3. Mary, November 24, 1640, died young. 4. Peter, December 24, 1641, lived at Charlestown. 5. James, mentioned below. 6. Mary, February 9, 1646. Born at Charlestown: 7. Abraham. 8. Isaac, lived at Charlestown. 9. Jacob, lived at Boston. 10. Elizabeth, born January 27, 1656, died March 10, 1656-57.

(II) Lieutenant James, son of George Fowle (or Fowles), was born in Concord, March 12, 1643, died December 17, 1690. He settled in Woburn, where he was taxed in 1666; was a commoner in 1668; freeman in 1668; cordwainer by trade. He was granted a town lot to set his shop on behind Bell Hill, to be laid out by the selectmen. This hill was the elevation west of the old Fowle Tavern near the center of the town, where the bell for calling the people to meeting was located. His widow married (second) Ensign Samuel Wal-

ker, of Woburn. Children of James Fowle:

1. James, born March 4, 1667, mentioned below. 2. Abigail, October 15, 1669, married Jonathan Wyman. 3. John, March 12, 1671. 4. Samuel, September 17, 1674. 5. Jacob, April 3, 1677. 6. Elizabeth, September 28, 1681, married, 1699, Timothy Walker. 7. Hannah, January 23, 1683-84, married, 1705, Samuel Trumbull. 8. Mary, July 18, 1687.

(III) Captain James (2), son of Lieutenant James (1) Fowle (or Fowles), was born in Woburn, March 4, 1667, died March 19, 1714. He married, October 2, 1688, Mary, daughter of Joseph Richardson. His widow married, 1735, Deacon Samuel Walker, and she died October 23, 1748, aged eighty years (grave-stone). Children, born at Woburn: 1. Mary, June 18, 1689, married, 1714, James Simonds. 2. James, July 20, 1691, died October 11, 1706. 3. John, August 23, 1693. 4. Hannah, September 13, 1697. 5. Elizabeth, August, 1699. 6. Ruth, April 6, 1701, died March 3, 1713. 7. Sarah, July 29, 1703, married James Richardson. 8. Samuel, June 10, 1705, mentioned below. 9. Esther, May 29, 1707, married, November 2, 1726, ———. 10. Martha, March 12, 1709, married Rev. Supply Clapp. 11. Katherine, September 20, 1711, married Josiah Whittemore.

(IV) Samuel, son of Captain James (2) Fowle (or Fowles), was born at Woburn, June 10, 1705; married, September 5, 1727, Susannah Reed. Children: 1. Samuel, born September 11, 1728, married, December, 1766, Elizabeth Barron, of Billerica. 2. Joseph, June 17, 1732, mentioned below. 3. Joshua, June 21, 1733. 4. William, September 13, 1735. 5. Jonathan, June 16, 1747.

(V) Joseph, son of Samuel Fowle, was born in Woburn, June 17, 1732. He married Sarah ———. He and his brothers Joshua and William settled in Maine. Joshua and William were in Balltown early. Samuel and Joseph signed a petition in 1755 of inhabitants of Lincoln county, Maine. Children, born in Woburn: 1. Samuel, January 23, 1756 (twin). 2. Susanna (twin), January 23, 1756. 3. Joseph, March 9, 1758, mentioned below. Probably several others in Maine.

(VI) Joseph (2) Fowles, as the name is generally spelled by the Maine family, son of Joseph (1) Fowle, was born in Woburn, March 9, 1758. He settled in Maine, probably at Pemaquid, and lived in Lincoln county, Maine. According to family tradition he had sons: 1. William, mentioned below. 2. Samuel, went to Green Bay, Wisconsin, where he was a pioneer in the lumber business. 3.

Bradford, settled to the eastward in Maine.

(VII) William, son of Joseph Fowles, was born in Maine, perhaps at South Whitfield, where he lived. He was a farmer for many years there, and was universally respected for his integrity and kindness. He died there in 1859. He married Charlotte Blair. Children, born in Whitfield: 1. Benjamin, May 21, 1819, mentioned below. 2. Caroline, married Ferd Richards. 3. Charles, married ——— Potter. 4. Hannah, married Abial Fossett. 5. William, married Elizabeth Fossett, cousin of Abial Fossett.

(VIII) Benjamin, son of William Fowles, was born in South Whitfield, Maine, May 21, 1819. He was educated in his native town, and carried on a farm there until 1859, when he removed to Hallowell and engaged in the retail grocery business. He became interested in public affairs and held various offices of honor and trust. He was city marshal for a time, member of the common council and alderman of the city of Hallowell. He was a Republican in politics. He married, 1845, Harriet, daughter of James and Sylvia Philbrick, of Whitfield, Maine. Children: 1. Charles E., born 1848, died 1859. 2. Alvin Waterston, mentioned below.

(IX) Alvin Waterston, son of Benjamin Fowles, was born in South Whitfield, Maine, June 24, 1853. He received his education in the public schools, and at the age of fifteen became a clerk in a grocery store. When a young man he entered partnership with E. S. Paul, of Lewiston, Maine, in the dry goods business, and the firm continued for five years. In 1889 the firm was dissolved and he engaged in the same line of business under his own name in Auburn, Maine. He was one of the leading dry goods merchants of that section. In 1894 he removed his stock to Lewiston, where he has continued in the dry goods business with much success and is now one of the prominent business men of that city. He is a member of Golden Rule Lodge of Odd Fellows. In religion he is a Congregationalist, in politics a Republican. He married, September 11, 1879, Addie S., born August 14, 1854, daughter of Daniel Wood. Children: 1. Arthur Linwood, born December 27, 1881, died August 17, 1882. 2. Frank Roscoe, born July 25, 1883, mentioned below. 3. Edward Leslie, born at Lewiston, September 3, 1886, educated in the public schools and graduate of the Edward Little high school.

(X) Frank Roscoe, son of Alvin Waterston Fowles, was born in Lewiston, Maine, July 25, 1883. He was educated in the Edward Little

high school of Auburn, Maine, and the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he was graduated in 1906. He is now an electrical engineer with the General Electric Company of Schenectady, New York.

JACOBS George Jacobs, immigrant ancestor, settled in Salem, Massachusetts, in what was called Salem village (Danvers), in a secluded spot off east from the main road leading to Topsfield, and bordering upon the river leading to Danvers Post. He bought his homestead, consisting of a house and ten acres of land, of Richard Waters and Joyn, his wife, November 20, 1658. He afterward added four acres more, consisting partly of marsh land. He received a grant also from the town of Salem, which remained in the family several generations. C. M. Endicott, of Salem, a descendant of the seventh generation from George Jacobs, says: "This portion of land remained in the family during the childhood and minority of my great-grandmother, Elizabeth Jacobs, the great-granddaughter of George Jacobs, she being the daughter of John, who was the son of George Jr., who was the son of George Sr. The old lady has often told me that previous to her marriage with my great-grandfather, John Endicott, she used to paddle a canoe across the river and milk the cows in this very lot, and when the tide was out she was accustomed to pass and repass over the flats upon a row of stones, or sort of causeway, leading to the channel on both sides, wade through the channel with her pails of milk, and upon her return safely deposit her burden in her father's house. These stones, we are told by some of the family still residing upon the old homestead, remain to this day, a memorial not only of the perseverance of our fathers but of the hardihood of her who so often passed and repassed with the fruits of her daily toil and industry over them."

George Jacob's will was dated January 29, 1691-92, and proved the November following. He, with his daughter-in-law and granddaughter Margaret, were arrested and charged with witchcraft. His son George was also implicated, but fled and escaped arrest. The granddaughter was in her seventh year, and while in prison was terrified by the inquisitors into a false confession against her grandfather, who was an aged and decrepit old man, harmless and inoffensive. She and her mother were set at liberty, but the aged man was condemned and put to death August 19, 1692. One tradition says that he was hung upon a

tree on his own land and buried there. Another is that he was executed in Salem, and his body was brought home for burial by his son, across the back of his horse. The grave where he was supposed to have been buried was opened in the early fifties and was found to contain the bones of a very old person, without a single tooth in the jaw, and they were no doubt the remains of this innocent man. He was upward of eighty years old, and required the support of two canes, which are now in the possession of the Essex Institute at Salem. The picture of his trial for witchcraft is also owned by the Institute.

Children of George and Mary Jacobs: 1. George, mentioned below. 2. Ann, married John Andrew, and had Ann, Elizabeth and Mary Andrew.

(II) George (2), son of George (1) Jacobs, resided upon the homestead at Salem, and died previous to 1718. He was implicated in the Salem witchcraft, together with his wife and daughter, as mentioned above. He married, February 9, 1674, Rebecca Frost. Children: 1. Margaret, born November 26, 1675. 2. George, born September 29, 1677; mentioned below. 3. John, born September 18, 1679; married first Abigail —; second Lydia —; died 1764. 4. Jonathan, born July 29, 1681. 5. Mary, born May 20, 1683.

(III) George (3), son of George (2) Jacobs, was born in Salem Village, now Danvers Port, September 29, 1677. In 1718 he sold a part of his father's estate to his brother John. At that time he was living in Wells, Maine, where he had removed about 1700. He married there first, December 16, 1701, Hannah Cussins; he married second, October 21, 1742, Elizabeth Burnham. Children: 1. Lydia, born December 11, 1702; married, November 11, 1726, Joseph Stevens. 2. Hannah, born June 20, 1705; married, June 10, 1727, John Stevens. 3. George, mentioned below. 4. John, married, October 30, 1745, Deborah Ware. 5. Priscilla, married, September 16, 1736, Joshua Bartlett. 6. Elizabeth, married, September, 1734, Joseph Taylor. 7. Benjamin, married, June, 1750, Hannah Bank, of York, Maine.

(IV) George (4), son of George (3) Jacobs, resided in Wells, Maine, and married, December 10, 1741, Mary Woodman. Children: 1. Elias, married, August, 1768, Mary Dorman, of Wells. 2. George, mentioned below. 3. Deborah, married, May, 1780, Jabez Dorman, of Arundell, Maine. 4. Jonathan, married first, December 26, 1782, Sarah Tenney; second, February, 1784, Rebecca S. Em-

ery. 5. Samuel, married, December 13, 1785, Hannah Hubbard.

(V) Lieutenant George (5), son of George (4) Jacobs, born 1752, resided in Wells, Maine, until many years after the Revolution, when he removed to Lyon's Hill, Sanford, Maine, where he died June 4, 1831, at the age of seventy-nine years. He was a soldier in the revolution, lieutenant in Captain Robert Davis's company, Colonel Joseph Vose's regiment, through 1777. He married Hepzibah Bourne, of Wells, who was living in 1840 with her son Theodore, and drew a pension. Children: 1. Eben. 2. George, mentioned below. 3. Daniel. 4. Joseph. 5. Louis. 6. Susan. 7. Betsey. 8 Theodore, mentioned below.

(VI) George (6), son of Lieutenant George (5) Jacobs, was born about 1780, in Sanford, Maine. He married Abigail Ellis. Children, born at Sanford: 1. Eben. 2. Sarah. 3. Roxanna. 4. Dorcas. 5. John. 6. Charles. 7. Mary. 8 Elmira 9. Jonathan. 10. Joseph. 11. Isaac. 12. George, mentioned below.

(VII) George (7), son of George (6) Jacobs, was born in Sanford, Maine, about 1810. He had a common school education in the district schools of Sanford. He married Temperance, born in Sanford, daughter of Ahijah Hussey. He was a farmer at Sanford all his life. He died there in 1852. Children, born in Sanford: 1. Albert L., born October 1, 1850. 2. Harrison L., mentioned below.

(VIII) Harrison L., son of George (7) Jacobs, was born in Sanford, August 1, 1852, and was educated in the public schools of that town. He engaged in the business of teaming and lumbering, buying large tracts of wood land and cutting the timber and dealing extensively in firewood as well as timber. He invested in real estate, and since he retired from business has been occupied in the care of his property in Sanford and vicinity. He is an Independent in politics; has been a road commissioner in his native town and served on the grand jury and petit jury of his county. He is a member of Preble Lodge of Free Masons, of Sanford, White Rose Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; St. Armond Commandery, Knights Templar, of Kennebunk; Maine Council, Royal and Select Masters, of Saco, Maine; Clover Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star. He married, in 1882, Carrie Belle, daughter of Sylvester and Mary Frances (Jacobs) Huston, of Sanford. Her mother, Mary Frances (Jacobs) Huston, was born in Sanford, March 30, 1838, daughter of Theodore Jacobs, mentioned below.

(VI) Theodore, son of Lieutenant George (5) Jacobs, born in Wells, Maine, 1790, died in 1842. He married Sally Ellis, born in Rochester, New Hampshire. Theodore Jacobs attended the public schools of his native town and early in life went to sea. He finally settled on a farm in Sanford and died there. He was a Democrat in politics and a Congregationalist in religion. Children, born at Sanford: Hepsebeth, Lucy, George, Roxanna, Mary F., mentioned below.

(VII) Mary F., daughter of Theodore Jacobs, was born in Sanford and was educated in the public schools of that town. She married, in 1858, Sylvester Huston, born in Sanford, April, 1833, son of James and Lovina (Hussey) Huston, of Sanford. Children of James and Lovina Huston: Sylvester, mentioned below; John, Maria Jane, Emeline and Joseph Huston. Abram Huston, father of James, married Sally Littlefield, of Kennebunk, and had children: Abram, Ithamy, Margaret, Lydia, Sally, Edna, Susan, James and Joseph Huston.

Sylvester Huston attended the public schools of Sanford, and in his youth learned the trade of shoemaker. He also worked at logging and lumbering in the seasons and conducted a farm at South Sanford, on which he is living at the present time. He is a Democrat in politics. Children of Sylvester and Mary F. (Jacobs) Huston: 1. Carrie Belle, married Harrison L. Jacobs (8), mentioned above. 2. Loren W., a carpenter of Beverly, Massachusetts; married Annette Henderson, of Salem, Massachusetts, and has one child, Freddy, born in 1898.

Hiram Murray, of Shapleigh, MAINE, was the son or grandson of a Scotch immigrant from the north of Ireland probably. Children, born in Shapleigh: Horace, born 1807, mentioned below; Andrew, Reuben, Sarah, Esther, Susan, Eunice.

(II) Horace, son of Hiram Murray, was born in Shapleigh in 1807, died in 1855. He received his education in the public schools of his native town. He was brought up on a farm and followed farming for his occupation. He also became a prominent lumber dealer, owning a sawmill and manufacturing much lumber in the season. He was a Democrat in politics; was for a number of years on the board of selectmen of Shapleigh. He married Lucy Welch, born 1818, Shapleigh, died there in 1886. Children: 1. Aaron, died June 24, 1851. 2. Edmund G., born March 5, 1833.

mentioned below. 3. Dorcas. 4. Sarah. 5. Mary Ellen. 6. Hiram. 7. Susan. 8. Lucy M., died October 14, 1858.

(III) Edmund G., son of Horace Murray, was born in Shapleigh, March 5, 1833. He attended the public schools of Shapleigh. When he was but fourteen years old he began to trade horses and demonstrate the business ability that has distinguished him in later life. He continued to deal in horses at Springvale until the civil war. He enlisted as corporal in Company F, Eighth Maine Regiment, for three years and was soon afterward promoted to first sergeant. He was promoted first lieutenant of Company F in recognition of bravery at Cold Harbor. At Petersburg he was twice wounded, and there he won his third promotion for gallantry in action and was brevetted captain. At the end of his three years of enlistment, he was mustered out, re-enlisted the same day and was mustered in again at two o'clock of the same day, three hours afterward, and served until the close of the war. As lieutenant commanding his company he received the flag of truce at the time of the surrender of the Confederates, and was made provost marshal of Richmond after it was occupied by Federal troops. He was offered a commission in the regular army, but decided to return to civil life and was finally mustered out January 18, 1866. He returned then to Springvale, Maine, and again engaged in the livery business. He had a sale stable and bought horses by the car-load, dealt also in carriages, wagons and harness, and his business flourished. He was an excellent judge of horses and of sound judgment in his business. He owned also a drug store, a dry goods store and a grocery in Springvale for many years. He was prominent in public life, and well known both in business and political circles all over the county. He is a Republican in politics; for seven years was a member of the Springvale board of selectmen; was appointed deputy sheriff in 1867 and held that office for twenty-eight consecutive years. He also served as town constable. Captain Murray is a member of Shapleigh Lodge, No. 190, Free Masons; also of the Free Baptist church, in which he has served on the board of trustees. Few men are better known or more popular in the community than Captain Murray. His kindly, jovial, sympathetic disposition, his good humor and wit, his knowledge of human nature and his rugged, upright character, have brought him many steadfast friends along with unusual success in business. He has ac-

quired a handsome competence through his own enterprise and prudent investments.

He married, 1855, Dorothy A., born August 13, 1835, daughter of Jonathan Quimby, of Newfield, Maine. Their only child, Etta M., born May 17, 1856, married Charles L. Bodwell, of Milton, New Hampshire, proprietor of the hotel in that town, and they have children: Mabel, Eddie, Linwood Bodwell.

Vos was a Dutch family name, and VOSE the vowel was an English addition. In Flemish it became De Vos, and in German Voss. The roots of the family we are about to treat of were firmly grounded in Old Bay State soil, and whether it be at the bar, the forum, on the hustings, wearing the ermine or the surplice, the Vose banner has been borne high aloft. Such achievements have been theirs as come to the most erudite, the most eloquent, and the most sagacious. Belonging to this line were Hon. Henry L. Pierce, member of congress from Massachusetts, Governor Gardner of that state, and Hon. Roger Vose, who sat in congress from New Hampshire, and was chief justice in the court of common pleas. He was a noted wit of his day, his bonhomie, facetiousness, and quick repartee being the life of the company in which he moved. Meeting a person of unsavory reputation one day he noticed he was in black. "What are you in mourning for?" asked Roger. "My sins," replied the other. "Have you lost any?" responded Roger.

(I) The progenitor of the Vose family was rooted in English soil in Lancashire, and his name was Robert Vose, born about 1599. He came to America and established himself in Milton, Massachusetts. He died October 16, 1683, aged eighty-four. In July, 1654, he bought of the heirs of "Worshipful John Glover" one hundred and seventy-four acres on the easterly side of Baddocks river, running along the present line of Ruggles lane and School street to Churchill's lane, stretching southerly and westerly as far as Brook road and White street, and the wall east of the house of Charles Breck, and thence to Pleasant street. Over this territory in after years the descendants of Robert continued to reside, scattered along Canton avenue and Green hill, and some portion of it is still held by the family. Robert's house stood on the corner of Canton avenue and Brook road. The purchase included a tract on the south slope of Brush Hill. Robert was made a freeman in 1666.

He was a man of note in his day and generation, and was one of the three petitioners for the incorporation of Milton. By an indenture, dated May 18, 1664, he conveyed to the town through a board of trustees eight acres of land for church purposes, situated on Vose lane and Cedar street, now occupied in part by the house of Mr. Blanchard. On this lot a parsonage house was erected, largely through Robert's activity. Rev. Peter Thacher, the parish parson, kept a journal of every day events, and on September 24, 1680, is this entry: "Old goodman Vose gave me a barrel of cider and some honey." To the deed of indenture Robert signed his name, but his wife made her mark. He went to the grave full of years and honors, "Like as a shock of corn cometh in in his season." Children: Edward, Thomas, Henry, Elizabeth and Martha.

(II) Sergeant Thomas, second son of Robert and Jane Vose, was born in England in 1636, died January 29, 1716. He resided at Brush Hill on Canton avenue, near Atherton street in Milton. He was a man of consequence in his town, and was recorder for many years, the entries being in a legible hand. Parson Thacher's journal has these entries: "December 26, 1687. This day Sergeant Badcock and Peter Lyon were at my house to get me to go and treat with Sergeant Vose about consenting to Peter's marrying his daughter." "December 30, treated with Sergeant Vose about giving his consent that Peter Lyon should marry his daughter, but his answer was plainly negative." "January 3, 1685, I went with Sergeant Badcock to treat with Jane Vose and to acquaint her that her father could not consent, whereupon we labored abundantly to take her affections from Peter." It seems Thomas was obdurate, but had, or thought he had, good reasons for being so. Thomas married Waitstill Wyatt, born in 1645, died in 1727. Children: Elizabeth, Henry, Jane and Thomas.

(III) Thomas (2), second son of Thomas (1) and Waitstill (Wyatt) Vose, was born in 1667 in Milton, and married Hannah Badcock in 1695. Children: Samuel, Jane, Hannah, David, Jonathan, Thomas, Jemima, Kesiah and Seth.

(IV) Jonathan, third son of Thomas (2) and Hannah (Badcock) Vose, was born in 1704 in Milton, living there through life, at which place he died. He married Mary —; children: Lemuel, Jonathan, Seth, Hannah, Jane, Thomas, Mary, Jesse, Jemima, Kesiah, Thomas and Mary Lydia.

(V) Jesse, fifth son of Jonathan and Mary Vose, was born in Milton, March 3, 1742, and was the first of the family to come to Maine. He located first at Sandy River, Franklin county, from thence going to Kingfield on the Carrobassett river. There is a mountain there called Vose mountain, after him, who was one of the first settlers. Two of his brothers also went to Maine, Seth and Thomas, locating in Thomaston, Knox county, and were the founders of numerous descendants. They were the first of the family to spread out and take deep root in other states. Up to this time it had been strictly a Massachusetts family. He married Mary Durfee; children: Ebenezer, Lemuel and Betsey.

(VI) Ebenezer, eldest son of Jesse and Mary (Durfee) Vose, was born in old Kingfield in 1770, and died in 1848. Children: Eben, Betsey, Mary, Jesse, Lemuel, Nancy, Thomas, Hiram, Charles Wesley, John Wesley and Almira. From the christening of two of his sons after the great Methodists we infer he was a follower of theirs.

(VII) Charles Wesley, sixth son of Ebenezer Vose, was born in the year 1815 in Kingfield, at a time when his country was suffering from the ravages and disasters of the second war with Great Britain. He came to Machias, Maine, in 1840, and became the founder of the Machias Vose family. His first employment was in the hayfield of Captain George Smith, for which he received one dollar. He arose in successive gradations until the poor hired hand and friendless boy working for a dollar a day and his board, became one of the leading lumber manufacturers of eastern Maine and a wealthy citizen. He conducted milling operations on the Machias river, on the Kennebec river, and at Lawrence-town, Nova Scotia. His annual cut of logs amounted to many million feet. He built the first brick block with granite facings in Machias, and did business therein throughout his active career. He married the Widow Betsey Flagg, née Longfellow, who was from Edward Longfellow, of England, born in 1555, whose grandson, William Longfellow, came to Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1636 and founded the Longfellow family in America. He married Ann, a sister of Chief Justice Samuel Sewall of witchcraft notoriety. The poet is of this genealogy, and the Longfellows were an early and a good family at Machias. Children: Charles E., Orris M. and John Edward. Charles Wesley married (second) Elmira Perry, of Machias.

(VIII) John Edward, third son of Charles



John E. Vose

Wesley and Betsey (Flagg) Vose, was born in Machias, and was in business with his father, under the firm name of C. W. Vose and Sons. He married Clara E. Fenlason. Children: Marcia, Harry E. and Alice M.

(IX) Harry Everett, only son of John Edward and Clara E. (Fenlason) Vose, was born in Machias, February 25, 1874. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, finishing his education at Comer's Commercial College, Boston. He went into his father's general store at Machias, established by his grandfather, and subsequently became a partner. In 1906 he took into the business William Boynton, the firm name continuing as it had for fifty years, C. W. Vose and Sons. Mr. Vose is a member of Harwood Lodge, No. 91, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is steward. He has been accorded the capitular degree in the Washington Chapter of Machias; he has been received into St. Elmo Commandery, Knights Templar; he is a member of the Order of Modern Woodmen, a Republican in politics, and a Universalist in religion. He married Helen May, daughter of Kesiah and Sarah (McAllister) Stratton; one child, Charles Wesley.

The original name of the ROBINSON Robinson family was doubtless Robert or Roberts, which after a while became Robin son of Robert and was finally merged in Robinson. It is said that "no other surname is more prolific in its legendary character than this." Defoe gave his hero the name of a family living at Kings, Lynn, county Norfolk, England, Robinson Crusoe (without final e) English "Notes and Queries," states that "this name has been borne by father and son from time immemorial." It is claimed that the Robinsons were Saxon Thanes before the time of William the Conqueror, and that they were seated in Lancashire for three centuries, being lords of the manor of Chalburne in that county. The name is more commonly found in the north than the south of England, and Northamptonshire is the stronghold. The spelling of the name varies and is recorded on parliament rolls and Calendar of Proceedings in Chancery Robynson and Robbynson, and some claim that Robson is a contraction. The meaning of the original Robert is "famous in counsel" from *rode* "counsel" and *berht*, *bert* or *bericht*, "bright." The following mottoes are among those in use on the family arms of the Yorkshire and Lancashire branches: Vir-

tute non verbis, "By bravery not by words," and *Virtus pretiosior auro*, "Virtue is more precious than gold."

(I) Thomas Robinson, emigrant ancestor who came from England to Boston, Massachusetts, has been proved to be identical with the Thomas of Scituate, on removing there before 1643. He married, 1652, Mary Woodey, of Boston; and on the Boston Records is called "of Scituate." Children: Thomas, born 1652; Joseph, 1656; Mary, 1657; Mercy, 1659. The sons removed from Scituate. He was killed by the fall of a tree, 1676.

(II) Thomas (2), eldest son of Thomas (1) and Mary (Woodey) Robinson, was born in Scituate, Massachusetts, in 1652. He married Sarah, daughter of Edward Denison, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, whose brother Daniel was major-general of the Massachusetts colony during King Philip's war. Thomas inherited part of his father's homestead and also inherited property from his maternal grandfather, John Cogan (father of his mother who was the widow of John Woodey at the time of her second marriage). Thomas (2) was a cordwainer. He died in June, 1700. His widow died in Roxbury, November 15, 1710, aged fifty-three. Children: 1. Thomas, born 1677, married, 1707, Sarah Beswick. 2. Sarah, December, 1679, married, 1704, John Ingoldsbury, and (second), 1707, John Pewry. 3. Joseph, baptized November 20, 1681, died young. 4. Elizabeth, September 26, 1686, died young. 5. James, March 15, 1689-90.

(III) James, the youngest son of Thomas (2) and Sarah (Denison) Robinson, was born in Scituate, March 15, 1689-90. He married Patience, daughter of Captain Samuel Ruggles, of Roxbury, who was born November 7, 1690, died January, 1768. He inherited his father's home on Washington street, Boston, which he sold about the time of his marriage and moved to Rochester, where his brother-in-law, Rev. Timothy Ruggles, resided. Some of his children later on settled in Hardwick and Barre, Massachusetts. His will was proved March 11, 1762, when he was seventy-two years of age. Children: 1. James, born in Boston, March 1, 1711-12. 2. Thomas, born in Boston, September 15, 1713, died young. 3. Samuel, born in Rochester (and all that follow), November, 1715. 4. Thomas, April 20, 1718. 5. Sarah, July 9, 1720, married Ebenezer Spooner, of Rochester. 6. Dorothy, March 13, 1722, married, 1743, David Peckham, and (second) Major Ebenezer Haskell in 1749. 7. Denison, July 16, 1725. 8. Jo-

seph, September 13, 1727. 9. Hannah, November 16, 1730, married, 1764, Benjamin Green.

(IV) James (2), eldest son of James (1) and Patience (Ruggles) Robinson, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 1, but according to family records February 29, 1711-12. He married, July 3, 1739, Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Smith. He resided on the road to Barre, his farm being included in New Braintree, when incorporated and annexed to Hardwick in 1814. He was one of the early pioneers, for when he settled the region was all a wilderness. He was distinguished for his industry, economy and strict honesty and consequently became possessed of a large estate. He died May 21, 1790, aged seventy-eight years. His widow, Elizabeth, survived him.

(V) Benjamin, son of James (2) and Elizabeth (Smith) Robinson, was born in or near Barre, Massachusetts, and was baptized September 13, 1747. There is but little on record concerning him or his immediate family. He resided in Barre. His will, made September 3, 1793, codicil September 3, 1799, was proved October 1, 1799, and mentions "wife Hannah" and "children": Anna Gates, Susanna, Henry, James, Benjamin, Hannah, wife of Orin Trow; Joseph, John, Josiah Moses, Cushman Ebenezer and Daniel Foster."

(VI) Daniel, youngest son of Benjamin and Hannah Robinson, was born in Barre, presumably 1767-68. No dates being given, the children recorded above are probably not in correct order. This Daniel (supposed to be Daniel Foster) was "of Monson, Massachusetts," and married, April 28, 1788, Anna, daughter of Isaac Bridges, who died November 9, 1843, aged seventy-seven. The record reads: "Daniel Robinson, shoemaker from Harwick to Deerfield about 1829. He was a Revolutionary soldier 1782-84. He lived at Great River and died March 23, 1840, aged seventy-five." Children: Alvin, died s. p., November 8, 1864, aged seventy-five, and twin daughters, Arethusa and Minerva, born October 13, 1794. About this date, the name of Daniel Robinson disappears from Deerfield records and he probably went to Monson, Massachusetts, and died there. Other children were possibly born and recorded in that town, among them a son Samuel.

(VII) Samuel, son of Daniel and Anna (Bridges) Robinson, was born in Monson, Massachusetts, and married Thankful Adams. He was a wool manufacturer and resided at

Monson until the summer of 1823, when he, with several others, followed to Maine a company of seventeen unmarried men who in 1820 had gone from Monson, Massachusetts, to commence the new settlement at Monson, Maine. Children: 1. George W., of Thomaston, Maine, married Esther E. Benner, January 18, 1847. 2. Edward Warren. 3. Alfred Ely. 4. Hiram, drowned July 4, 1831.

(VIII) Edward Warren, second son of Samuel and Thankful (Adams) Robinson, was born in Monson, Massachusetts, July 4, 1826, married, May 21, 1848, in Thomaston, Harriett M., born at St. George, Maine, daughter of Captain William and Jane (Henderson) Watts, and granddaughter of Captain Samuel and Mary (Robinson) Watts, of Thomaston. He was a merchant tailor; a Republican, and held the office of postmaster at Thomaston. Children: 1. Samuel Frank, born April 3, 1850. 2. Clara Maria, December 7, 1851. 3. Harriett Rose, 1860. 4. George William, about 1866, residing in St. Paul, Minnesota. Many of the Maine Robinsons are of Scotch-Irish descent, but not those who came from Massachusetts. They, however, intermarried, as will be seen. Among those emigrants who came from the north of Ireland in 1719 and settled on the St. George river, Maine, was Dr. Moses Robinson, who afterward located at Broad Cove (Cushing) about 1727. He had a son Moses, who married Sarah Carver and had a daughter, Mary Robinson, who married Captain Samuel Watts, of Thomaston, Maine, and was the grandmother of Harriett M. Watts, wife of Edward Warren Robinson.

(IX) Samuel Frank, son of Edward Warren and Harriett M. (Watts) Robinson, was born in Thomaston, Maine, April 3, 1850, and was educated at the Thomaston high school. He engaged in business early, first as a merchant at Thomaston and Rockland, then pursued banking, insurance and real estate in Kansas and Washington. In 1898 he began the brokerage business, dealing in bonds and stocks in New York city, and has been thus engaged for the past ten years. He is a Republican, and a Royal Arch Mason, but has held no office. He is a charter member of the Maine Society in New York. He married, at Thomaston, May 22, 1873, Martha Ellen, daughter of William and Lucinda (Flint) Tobey, and granddaughter of Captain Joseph and Sarah (Jones) Flint, of Damariscotta, Maine. She was born at Thomaston, June 25, 1851. Her father, William Tobey, was a master mariner, a lineal descendant of James Tobey,

of Kittery. His great-great-grandfather, Richard Tobey, was actively engaged in the Indian wars. Her maternal grandfather, Captain Joseph Flint, was a surgeon in the revolutionary army and was captured on a privateer and carried as prisoner to England. He was also captain of the militia in the war of 1812 and was stationed at Fort Edgecomb, Maine. Children of Samuel F. and Martha E. Robinson: 1. Frank Warren, born April 9, 1877, of Buffalo, New York. 2. Harriett Lucinda, May 28, 1880. 3. Helen Tobey, July 28, 1882. 4. Agnes Clara, September 13, 1884. 5. Wendell Rice, January 1, 1889. The eldest daughter is the wife of Frank E. Hanly, residing in Buffalo, New York. The youngest son is with W. R. Grace & Company of New York.

The Pine Tree State has RAYMOND long been very grateful for the members of the Raymond family that have made their way to her rugged coast or bravely threaded their way to the site of her inland towns. All have borne the sturdy characteristics of the ancestor, William Raymond, who is mentioned as early as 1652 as a steward of a trading company of Englishmen of Laconia. He bore the title of captain, for he was commander of a company in 1690, and died June 29, 1708. By a deed recorded at Salem, Massachusetts, it is clearly proved that this William Raymond had a brother John, who without doubt rendered valuable services for our country. William Raymond came to Beverly, Massachusetts, about 1652, and married Hannah, daughter of Edward Bishop, and from these descended some of the best citizens of Massachusetts and other New England states. The first representative of this goodly stock to come to Maine was Paul Raymond, who settled at Great Sebascodegan Island, Harpswell. His name occurs in the second list of selectmen of that town, in 1739, and he held that office in a very helpful manner for many years, and also was one of the best of the pioneer settlers of the old town by the sea. His descendants became the most worthy of the settlers in Brunswick, Bowdoinham, and other inland towns. The second Raymond who made his way to Maine was William Raymond, who took part in the battle of Bunker Hill, and in all the battles under General Washington. He was one of the earliest settlers at Wayne, making his way thither on foot by spotted trees from his home in Massachusetts. He married first, Elizabeth Wing, and second, Mrs. Sally Hicks, and from

him descended a long line of most worthy people of Maine and some helpful residents in other states. All the other Raymonds who have come to Maine have borne good traits, and have at once helped in manly and womanly fashion in the communities where they have located.

(I) Samuel Raymond.

(II) Samuel T., son of Samuel Raymond, is said to have been born in Lyman, Massachusetts, and died in Westbrook, Maine, 1867. He received a good education in the Lyman schools, and at the age of eighteen years went to Charlestown, Massachusetts, where he worked for a Mr. Boardman as a grocery clerk for a few years. He then started in business for himself, and was a very successful grocer. He removed from Charlestown to Westbrook, Maine, in 1842, and bought a fine farm of over one hundred acres, on which he lived a very quiet and happy life until his decease. He had but little to say on political subjects, though he was a well-read man, and his few words had a strong influence among all who knew him in a thorough manner. He was a very zealous and faithful Congregationalist. He married Elizabeth C., daughter of James Andrews, of Charlestown, Massachusetts. Children: 1. Marlon Marcus. 2. Adele M., married Mr. H. W. Gage, of Portland, and resides at 92 State street in that city. 3. King S., who died on a plantation in the south, at the age of twenty-one years; he had gone thither to regain his health.

(III) Marlon Marcus, son of Samuel T. and Elizabeth C. (Andrews) Raymond, was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1841. He graduated from the Westbrook high school and from the Gorham Academy and Fryeburg Academy. He went into the packing business in Portland with J. Winslow Jones in 1858 and remained there until 1876, when, on the death of his father he removed to Westbrook and took charge of his farm. He had six boys and thought that it would be a grand thing for them to be thus brought up and to learn in a thorough manner the work there. After a time he divided this farm into house lots, as the city grew and prospered, and these lots were sold from time to time at a good advantage. Much valuable land has been sold to the S. D. Warren Pulp Paper Company. Mr. Raymond has also been much interested in other real estate. He retired from active business in 1905, and leads a very happy life on the remaining part of the old farm. He is a very faithful attendant at the Congregational church. He is much interested in Free Ma-

sonry, and is a member of the lodge, chapter and commandery. He married Hattie, daughter of Caleb Swan, of Denmark, Maine. Of eleven children, those who grew to manhood and womanhood were: King S., Samuel T., William W., Frank, Herbert, Richard S., Minnie, who married a Mr. Chapman, of Portland.

(IV) King Smith, son of Marlon Marcus and Hattie (Swan) Raymond, was born in Westbrook, Cumberland Mills, April 9, 1867, and resides at Cumberland Mills. He graduated from the Westbrook high school in 1882, and from Gray's Business College in 1889. He then returned to Westbrook and studied pharmacy under Dr. Swan, studying chemistry, &c., and passed the state board examinations in 1885, when he conducted the druggist's business in a very successful manner, in 1892 erecting a three-story structure, which has the store beneath and the living rooms above. In politics he is a Democrat, and was elected city treasurer in 1896, holding this office until 1898, at which time he was elected mayor, being the first Democratic mayor of the city, and he was re-elected in 1899. He has served as chairman of the Democratic city committee and as ward committeeman has held many minor offices. In 1906 he was elected treasurer of Cumberland county, and he still holds this office. He is a charter member of the local order of Red Men and a member of the Masonic lodge, chapter, council and commandery, has held various offices, and is now commander of St. Albans Commandery, K. T., of Portland. He is a member of the Lauriston Temple of Mystic Shrine. In 1892 he married Mabelle, daughter of Sylvester Dawson, of Westbrook, who is a very active member in the Congregational church and a very prominent woman in musical and social clubs. They have one child, Mildred G.

The Deerings of Maine have
DEERING the unusual fortune of maintaining for nearly three centuries their residence in substantially the same locality at which their first American ancestor landed, and for nearly two centuries of being, in the line here traced, among the foremost in the business, social and literary circles of the largest city of the state. Though toward the close of the seventeenth century, Indian warfare had driven all the white settlers from Cumberland county, we find the representatives of this family not only did not leave the state, but soon returned to their former home. The name, at first spelled in almost as many ways as it has letters, is not very common in

England where by intermarriage it is connected with the Washingtons of Lancashire, the ancestors of the first president.

(I) George Deering, housewright and planter, came to Richmond's Island, off the shore of Cape Elizabeth, about 1635, and for two or three years was in the employ of Robert Trelawney, who maintained under John Winter a fishing and trading post there. In 1637 he removed to Blue Point in Scarborough and no further account of his life is found, save the quaint record of his deposition in 1645 in the matter of the unnecessary noise made by a certain Captain Robert Nash that "he heerd many peces shot about Strattons Island and upon farther Inquire he undarstode that it was a drunken bout between Nash and the Ilandrs which putt him and his wife and neighbours into such a fright that they all thought the French or other enemyes had bin at hand." His widow, Elizabeth, married Jonas Bayley.

(II) Roger, son of George and Elizabeth Deering, was probably born at Scarborough, but removed to Kittery before 1663, where he followed his occupation of shipwright till his death. His name is appended to several of the petitions to the king and the governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony relative to the changes of government. He died June 26, 1676. His widow, Joan, married William Crafts and kept an inn "near the meeting house." She survived her second husband and died about 1713. The children of first marriage were: Roger, Clement, Thomas, Joseph, John, who died unmarried; Joanna, who married Joseph Couch, and Sarah, who married Dennis Hicks.

(III) Clement, son of Roger and Joan Deering, married, in 1678, Joan, daughter of John and Joan Bray, of Kittery. She was the maternal aunt of Sir William Pepperell, and her father, like his, came from Plymouth, England. At her death in 1707 she bequeathed to her daughters, Joanna and Miriam, her share in her father's house in that city. Her husband seems to have been a shipwright and died prior to 1695. She was then licensed by the court to keep a house of entertainment. The well-built house in which she dwelt is still standing, and a view of it may be seen in "Stackpole's Old Kittery and her families."

(IV) John, only son of Clement and Joan (Bray) Deering, was born June 17, 1680, married, December 12, 1705, Temperance, daughter of Captain William and Elizabeth (Langdon) Fernald. She was the granddaughter of Reginald Fernald, who came to Portsmouth in

1631 as the surgeon of Captain John Mason's company and was subsequently prominent as clerk of court, recorder of deeds and town clerk, and of Tobias Langdon, the ancestor of the distinguished New Hampshire family of that name. John Deering was a sea captain and died in 1712, leaving two sons, William and John. His widow married Ebenezer More, by whom she had four children, and died May 19, 1761.

(V) John (2), son of John (1) and Temperance (Fernald) Deering, was born July 16, 1710, married, March 13, 1732, Anna, daughter of Nicholas and Deborah (Grindall) Dunn, of Boston. He was a ship master and, like his father, commanded the vessels of his cousin, Sir William Pepperell. He died at sea in 1758. Besides four children who died in infancy, they had four sons and four daughters, Susannah, Nathaniel, John, Mary, Anna, Miriam, Samuel and Joseph. His widow married Deacon James Milk, a wealthy merchant of Portland, then Falmouth, and died September 7, 1769.

(VI) Nathaniel, son of John (2) and Anna (Dunn) Deering, was born January 29, 1736. Feeling the responsibilities of the oldest son, he removed to Portland at his father's death and engaged in trade, being associated with his father-in-law. At the latter's death in 1772, he inherited a share in his large estate, a portion of which was the large and valuable tract of land lying between Exchange and Market streets, and extending from Middle street to the low water mark. He lived himself at the corner of Exchange and Fore streets till the destruction of the town by the British in 1775. Subsequently he lived where the postoffice now stands. Actively interested in public affairs, he served as selectman repeatedly. In 1776 he bought and fitted out the ship "Fox" as a privateer, letters of marque and reprisal having been issued to him and others by Governor Hancock. This vessel inflicted considerable damage in return for the severe losses inflicted by British cruisers. On February 1, 1777, he was commissioned a captain in Colonel Peter Noyes's regiment, by the Council of Massachusetts bay. After the war he was the first to resume business in the town and extended the pier at the foot of Exchange street, then known as Deering's wharf, but subsequently, from its length, as Long wharf. Here he extensively engaged in various commercial enterprises. By his purchases of large and valuable tracts of land in different parts of the city, he laid the foundation of the Deering and the Preble estates. Among

these purchases was the beautiful grove of oaks, since given by the family to the city, and immortalized by Longfellow in his poem "My Lost Youth." A man of energy, business capacity and unswerving integrity, he died September 14, 1795, in the vigor of life. Mr. Deering married, October 15, 1764, Dorcas, daughter of Deacon James and Sarah (Brown) Milk, who survived him, dying in 1826. There were four marriages between these two families. His mother married her father. His brother John married her sister Eunice. Her brother James married his sister Mary. Mr. Deering left but two children, James and Mary. The latter married, in 1801, Commodore Edward Preble, U. S. N., celebrated for his bombardment of Tripoli.

(VII) James, son of Nathaniel and Dorcas (Milk) Deering, was born August 23, 1766, at Portland, died September 21, 1850. He was educated during the troublous times of the revolution at Dummer Academy, Byfield, Massachusetts, under Master Moody. Before attaining his majority he entered into business with his father, and on the latter's death continued, aided by the wise advice of his mother, the improvements of the large landed estate which then came under his control. Judicious management and the prosperity of the city, to which his own exertions contributed in no small measure, led to a great increase in the value of his holdings. In 1804 he erected the Deering Mansion on his large farm in Westbrook near Deering's Oaks, introduced the best varieties of fruit trees and adopted the latest and best methods of farming. He was a director for many years of the Maine Bank, and of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence railroad, to the building of which he was the largest subscriber in Portland. He displayed liberality in the development of his lands, and the town of Deering was named in his honor. He married, March 9, 1789, Almira, daughter of Enoch and Mary (Parker) Ilsley, who died in April, 1855. Children: 1. Nathaniel. 2. Harriet. 3. Mary L., who never married. 4. Dorcas, married Hon. Thomas A. Deblois. 5. Almira, married Henry Merrill, Esq. 6. Ellen Maria, married Hon. William Pitt Fessenden.

(VIII) Nathaniel (2), son of James and Almira (Ilsley) Deering, was born June 25, 1791, at Portland, was prepared for college at Phillips Exeter under Benjamin Abbot and graduated at Harvard with honors in 1810. He studied law with Hon. Ezekiel Whitman and was admitted to the bar in 1815. He practiced his profession with success for several years at Skowhegan, but returned to Portland

in 1836 and soon relinquished law for literature, in which he had already won a standing in that early circle of American writers, composed of Willis, Percival, Mellen and Neal. He was for a short time editor of *Statesman*, published in the interests of Henry Clay, and a constant contributor to the daily papers. He was asked by Bryant to accept a place upon the *New York Evening Post*, but declined. In 1830 he published his "Carrabasset," a tragedy in five acts founded on the massacre of Father Rasle. This was followed by a comedy entitled "Clairvoyants." Both of these have been put upon the stage at Boston and at Portland. In 1851 appeared his tragedy "Bozzaris," the most carefully written of his productions and one which received warm praise from the critics of that day. He was also popular as a humorous writer, and many of his stories and skits, appearing anonymously, were widely copied in the newspapers of the day. A man of sterling character and possessed of great talents, he was prevented from taking that leadership in the community which was his due by extreme modesty and a certain self-distrust. He died at the family mansion in Deering, March 25, 1881. Mr. Deering married, October 4, 1824, Anna Margaret, daughter of Major John Z. Holwell, of the British army, and his wife Martha (Jackson) Holwell. Major Holwell's father was a lieutenant-colonel of the "Scots Gray" and a grandson of Governor Holwell of Bengal, one of the few who came out alive when confined in the terrible Black Hole of Calcutta in 1756. Children: 1. Edward, died in 1858 in early manhood. 2. James, after a brilliant war record in the United States navy, and service of several years in the army, died in 1876. 3. Georgiana, wife of E. E. Upham, died in 1881. 4. Harriet H. 5. Margaret D., wife of A. H. Gilman. 6. Marion D., widow of Colonel George F. Noyes. 7. Henry, who survived his parents.

(IX) Henry, son of Nathaniel and Anna Margaret (Holwell) Deering, was born September 29, 1842, at Portland. He was privately educated at home. On reaching his majority he entered the service of his country as a paymaster's clerk in the navy. After the close of the war he studied law and was admitted to the Cumberland bar in June, 1870, and has since practiced his profession in his native city. Much of his time has been given to the care of the family estate, but hardly less has been devoted to the interests of several benevolent and literary institutions of which he has served as trustee or officer. He is a

prominent member of the First Parish Unitarian Church and a trustee of several charitable societies allied with it. He is a life trustee of the Portland Public Library, and has served on important committees of the Maine Historical Society. He is also a member of the Maine Genealogical Society, of the Society of the Cincinnati, of the Sons of the American Revolution and of the Society of Colonial Wars. Able from the first to gratify his own scholarly and historical tastes, he has quietly and unobtrusively labored to place facilities for similar gratification within the reach of his fellow citizens. His literary attainments have been recognized by the degree of Master of Arts from Bowdoin College.

Humphrey Griffin, immigrant ancestor of this branch of the Griffin family, was born about 1605, and died about 1661-62. His estate was inventoried March 25, 1662. He settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts. He was refused as an inhabitant in 1639, the town "being Full," but purchased land January 14, 1641, of Daniel Denison near the mill; also land at Labor-in-Vain and a lot on Heart-Break Hill. His wife Joan died July 17, 1657. He married, second, Elizabeth Andrews, daughter of Robert Andrews, the immigrant. She married, second, February 10, 1662-63, as his second wife, Hugh Sherratt, of Haverhill. Griffin removed to Rowley, Massachusetts. Children: 1. John, mentioned below. 2. Nathaniel, probably married, August 26, 1671, Elizabeth Ring. 3. Samuel. 4. Lydia. 5. Elizabeth, married, March 3, 1660, Edward Deare.

(II) John, son of Humphrey Griffin, was born about 1640-41. He married, September 17, 1663, at Haverhill, Lydia Shatswell or Satchwell. He resided at Haverhill and Bradford, and was selectman of Bradford about 1680. Children: 1. Lydia, born June 21, 1664, at Haverhill. 2. Theophilus, February 2, 1665-66, mentioned below. The following were born at Bradford: 3. John, June 13, 1671. 4. Hannah, June 13, 1671 (twin). 5. Ebenezer, October 26, 1673. 6. Susanna, September 1, 1675. 7. Samuel, May 27, 1678. 8. Nathaniel, 1680. 9. Abigail, 1684.

(III) Theophilus, son of John Griffin, born at Haverhill, February 2, 1665-66, died there March 17, 1688-89. Among their children was Theophilus, mentioned below. 2. Isaac.

(IV) Theophilus (2), son of Theophilus (1) Griffin, born at Amesbury, Massachusetts, October, 1689. married, December 18, 1710, at Amesbury, Hannah Fowler, of Amesbury.

He removed to the adjacent town of Kingston, New Hampshire, where he was living in 1722, when he sold his property in Amesbury. He was a member of the church in Kingston in 1725. In 1727 he and Isaac Griffin, his brother, were residents of Kingston, and in 1738 both of them signed a petition for a new parish in the east part of the town. He served in Captain William Moulton's company of scouts in the war of 1745. He and his wife went to Deerfield to live with their son and died there; buried at Nottingham. Children: 1. Theophilus Jr., born June 17, 1711, removed to Deerfield, New Hampshire, with his brother Eliphalet and had the eastern half of the estate they bought together. 2. Eliphalet, mentioned below.

(V) Eliphalet, son of Theophilus (2) Griffin, was born in East Kingston, about 1720. He and his brother Theophilus, April 11, 1749, bought a large farm in Deerfield, New Hampshire, for seven hundred and fifty pounds, old tenor, of Matthew Dely. He had the western half. The land is now, or was recently, owned by his descendants in Deerfield. He married a Miss Eastman. He died in 1792 at Deerfield. Children: 1. Eliphalet, born 1751, mentioned below. 2. Thomas, married Sarah Morse; had the homestead which he conveyed to his son Timothy by deed, and at last accounts was still in the family.

(VI) Eliphalet (2), son of Eliphalet (1) Griffin, was born at Deerfield, New Hampshire, in 1751. He was a soldier in the revolution from Deerfield in Captain James Norris's company, Colonel Enoch Poor's regiment. His age was given in the war records as twenty-four under date of June, 1775. Theophilus Griffin, probably son of Theophilus, his uncle, was a soldier in the revolution from Bedford. About the time of the close of the war, perhaps as early as 1776, Eliphalet settled in Alfred, Maine. His farm was located near Shaker pond and was interesting as the site of former Indian habitation. Many trinkets, arrow heads and utensils have been found there and there were traces of the wigwams on the place since Griffin owned it. He was a blacksmith by trade; was also a farmer and one of the first in the town. He died about 1798. He was accidentally drowned in Shaker pond. Children: 1. John, born May 16, 1776, mentioned below. 2. Thomas. 3. Charles, who was a tavern keeper and at one time had a large brick hotel there, the best in the town, subsequently destroyed by fire. 4. James, the hero of an Indian adventure in

which he escaped capture by skating away from his enemy. 5. Sumner.

(VII) John, son of Eliphalet (2) Griffin, was born May 16, 1776, at Alfred, or came there when very young, and died at Alfred, July 8, 1837, aged sixty-one years. He married there, March 25, 1799, Mary Weston, born May 9, 1775, died July 23, 1854. He was, like his father, a blacksmith and farmer at Alfred. Children, born at Alfred: 1. Letha, died unmarried at the age of fifty-four. 2. Nancy, born in 1801, married Daniel Wiggins. 3. James, mentioned below. 4. Charles, born February 4, 1805, died March 6, 1879. 5. Ivory, died December 10, 1878. 6. Mary W., born January 1, 1810, died March 4, 1858; married ——— Roberts. 7. Sarah, born in 1817, married Charles Blake; lived and died at Concord, New Hampshire.

(VIII) James, son of John Griffin, born in Alfred, February 27, 1803, died there July 22, 1876. He married Louise Conant, born July 3, 1805, daughter of Daniel and Ruth Conant. His wife died April 22, 1850. James Griffin resided on the old homestead and, like his father and grandfather, was blacksmith as well as farmer, a prosperous, substantial citizen, highly respected by his townsmen. In politics a Democrat. Of their seven children only two, Maria L. and Mary, grew to maturity. These two sisters inherited the homestead, a portion of which is the original farm of the first settler, their great-grandfather, Eliphalet Griffin. Children: 1. Daniel, born November 14, 1828, died in 1832. 2. Abbie, born 1832, died in infancy. 3. Maria L., born May 16, 1835. 4. John, born April 29, 1838, died in infancy. 5. John, died in infancy. 6. John, died in infancy. 7. Mary A., born November 14, 1844, resides on the homestead with sister Maria L.

The ancient spelling of the PINKHAM name of this strong old family in England is Pyncombe, and is said to be derived from Pyn, which signifies a pine, and Combe, a hollow or ridge, easily translated into Pine Ridge or Hollow, or a place where sturdy trees grow, and so emblematical of the noble development of a family that withstood bravely life's shocks and storms. Wherever we come upon a bit of Pyncombe history it is intensely interesting, and is starred with heroic and noble deeds. The branch of the family at North Molton, England, came there with Lord Zouch in the time of Henry VII, and there, and in other towns where members of the family moved, made

records which glow with patriotism of the very highest type. They married into noble families, and the coat-of-arms which is most frequently seen in America was granted to John Pyncombe of the fifth generation of this Molton line, July 24, 1616. He married Anne Doddridge, a sister of the famous Judge Doddridge. It is claimed that the Pinkhams of the New England and nearly all of the western states were descended from this line, and surely their noble deeds and helpful lives are a very strong proof in favor of this theory.

(I) Richard Pinkham, American ancestor, is first mentioned in the records of Dover Neck, New Hampshire, in 1640, and there is no doubt of his having arrived there at a very much earlier date. Earnest students of the family history are certain that Richard Pinkham came from England in the good ship "James" in the famous colony which Captain Richard Wiggans brought over to New England in 1633. He bore the strong characteristics of the other members of this stalwart band, "some of whom were of good estates, and of some account for religion." On the 22nd of October, 1640, the people of Dover Neck established, or renewed, a formal grant, the fourth name on that wonderful document being that of Richard Pinkham. Dr. Quint designates this document as "Dover's Magna Charta," and says, "It antedated in practice by one hundred and thirty-six years the principles announced in the Declaration of Independence of 1776. A copy of this paper was found in the public record office of London, England, and every member of the Pinkham family should turn to it with just pride and admiration."

The next record of Richard Pinkham in the history of Dover is equally interesting: "27th of the 9th month, 1648. It is this day ordered by a publique Towne Meeting that Richard Pinkham shall beat ye drum on the Lord's Day, to give notice of the time of meeting, and to sweepe ye meeting house, for the which he shall be allowed six bushels of Indian corn for his pay this yeare, and to be free from rates." It is clear that this sturdy religious sentry stood long at his post which was so carefully chosen for him by that God-fearing old town. "No sinner could assert that he knew not it was the Lord's Day while those stirring drum beats were heard." The musical ability of this man has been seen in many of his descendants, and his faithfulness marks thousands of Pinkham homes. One of the most eminent historians of Dover has well said, "Richard Pinkham appears to have been

a man of good character, and had his share of the public offices. The spot where he early dwelt is the same as that on which stood the Pinkham garrison which no wily band of Indians was ever able to enter or destroy, and which Richard afterward made into his habitation. This old farm is still owned by one bearing the Pinkham name, and is often visited by many admiring friends and travelers." He was one of the most honest, brave and studious men that sought the shores of New England. The full maiden name of the wife of Richard Pinkham is not known, as she is only spoken of as "Julia" in the few old documents which make mention of her, but all agree that she was a woman of noblest Christian character. The following are the names of their children as gathered from old records: 1. Richard, who was a carpenter residing in Dover; married Elizabeth Leighton, and had a long line of noble descendants, one strong branch of which lived in Nantucket, Massachusetts. 2. John, who also resided on Dover Neck. 3. Thomas, who was taxed at Dover Neck in March, 1647, and who probably died soon after this date.

(II) John, son of Ancestor Richard Pinkham, was first taxed on Dover Neck in 1665, and lived a long and very useful life on the old Pinkham homestead which his father had conveyed to him as his favorite son on condition that he take good care of him in his old age, which work was done in the most loving and patient manner. His will is still preserved and shows him a noble father and Christian citizen. He married the heroic Rose Otis, who was taken to Canada as a captive when the Otis garrison at Dover Neck was overwhelmed by the Indians and was ransomed after adventures of the most thrilling character. She was the daughter of Richard and Rose (Stoughton) Otis, and thus a descendant of two of the strongest of old English families. Children: 1. Richard. 2. Thomas, married Mercy Allen. 3. Amos, who, like many of the Pinkhams in the long generations, became a very devoted member of the Friends' church, and married Mrs. Elizabeth Chesley. 4. Rose, married (first) James Tuttle and (second) Thomas Canne (Kenny). 5. Solomon, who was a famous blacksmith and landowner at Madbury, New Hampshire. 6. Otis, who is said to have been born about 1700 and to have died about 1763, inheriting and occupying the old Pinkham homestead, where he and his wife, Abigail (Tebbetts) Pinkham, and his large family lived noble and helpful lives. 7. James, married Elizabeth Smith, and became

the founder of one of the very noblest lines of the Pinkham family. 8. Elizabeth. 9. Sarah.

(III) Thomas, son of John and Rose (Otis) Pinkham, was a man of deep piety and of great force of character, marrying on December 2, 1700, Mercy Allen, of one of the strong old New Hampshire families, and they and many of their line were sturdy members of the Friends' church in many states. Children: 1. Sarah. 2. Joseph. 3. Mary. 4. Richard. 5. Ebenezer, born at Dover Neck, New Hampshire, November 14, 1712, and early removed to Harpswell, Maine, where he died January 6, 1762, a man of the noblest character. 6. Benjamin, who removed to Boothbay, Maine, when quite a young man. 7. Martha, married Joseph Giles, and removed to Boothbay, Maine. All these children had families of a most worthy character, and are widely scattered over America.

(IV) Benjamin, son of Thomas and Mercy (Allen) Pinkham, was born at Dover Point, New Hampshire, 1717, died at Boothbay, Maine, March 2, 1792. Mr. B. F. Greene, the excellent historian of Boothbay, and other Maine towns, says, "Benjamin Pinkham and his wife Judith came to Townsend, Maine, in 1759, and settled where the late Eben Clisby lived at East Boothbay. Benjamin Pinkham was a man of sturdy religious character, modest, and very faithful in all of his many labors for humanity. His children and descendants were very helpful in all their many lines of good work in Boothbay, and in every other place where they made their homes. They were sturdy patriots; strong helpers in the churches which were organized at early dates; owners of goodly acres; sea captains whose bravery and foresight were known in many home and foreign ports; business men of care and thrift; men and women whose faithful lives were a constant inspiration to good deeds in all who knew them. The noble traits of Benjamin Pinkham of Boothbay and of his children still shine with undimmed luster among the descendants in the old home town of Boothbay and wherever the tides of time have widely scattered them." Judith, the wife of Benjamin Pinkham, died at Boothbay, October 23, 1797, aged seventy-six years. Children: 1. Ichabod, born 1741, died 1800, being a captain in the revolutionary war, and one of the foremost citizens in Boothbay. 2. Solomon. 3. Benjamin, married Ella Cartland and Rhoda Hutchings. 4. Nathaniel, a very prominent man, married Martha Cartland. 5. Rhoda, married Benjamin Billings. 6. Sarah,

married William Lewis. 7. Calvin, a very faithful worker in the Baptist church of Boothbay; married Elizabeth Barter.

(V) Solomon, son of Benjamin and Judith Pinkham, a very helpful resident at North Boothbay, married Mary Perry. Children: 1. Captain Joseph, born at Boothbay, November 26, 1767, died in Washington, Maine, in advanced years, having been one of the most successful captains on the Maine coast; married Widow Alice Cunningham. 2. Calvin, always resided in Boothbay. 3. Solomon, died at Starks, Maine. 4. Sarah, married Joseph Barter Jr. 5. Hannah, married David Day. 6. Captain David, who was a very successful shipmaster; married Sarah Bryer. 7. Margaret, married Timothy Dunton. 8. Judith, married John Webber. 9. Mary. 10. Abigail, married James Moore.

(VI) Calvin, son of Solomon and Mary (Perry) Pinkham, was born in Boothbay, Maine, February 10, 1769, and always resided in the western part of Boothbay. He married, in 1793, Joicy Kenney, born in Boothbay, 1770, died November 2, 1863, daughter of Thomas and Jemima (Foster) Kenney, her father being a very faithful soldier in the revolutionary war. Children: 1. Thomas, always resided in Boothbay; married Emma Abbott. 2. Fanny, married John Lewis. 3. Benjamin, lived on Barter's Island at Boothbay; married Abigail Lewis. 4. Mina, married Giles Lewis. 5. Frederic, married Phoebe Lewis. 6. Luther, married Ann Dawes. 7. Jonathan, a famous pilot of the Maine coast. 8. Esther, married Charles Day. 9. Daniel.

(VII) Daniel, son of Calvin and Joicy (Kenney) Pinkham, was born in Boothbay, June 12, 1817, died May 16, 1896. He was a man of sterling qualities, who always resided at Boothbay, following the sea for some time, and being one of the selectmen of the town. He married, December 9, 1840, Lucretia Roberts, born in Westport, Maine, March 31, 1822, died November 21, 1896, the daughter of John and Abigail (Dunton) Roberts, from which lines she inherited a noble and helpful character. She was a descendant of Thomas Robbins, who came from England to Salem, Massachusetts, in 1680; and from John Poole, of Taunton, England, who came to Beverly, Massachusetts, in 1690. Children: 1. Hattie Eliza, born September 12, 1841, died in Boothbay, June 1, 1878; married, September 3, 1860, George Washington Reed; no children. 2. Stephen Hodgdon. 3. Abbie Ellen, born August 12, 1847, married, in Boothbay, March 2, 1867, James Wesley Reed, and has a large and

very interesting family. 4. Fernando Lewis, born August 14, 1853, resides at Trevett, Maine; married, January 18, 1874, Josephine Decker; children: Howard, Stephen H., Alden and Merrill. 5. Clara Evaline, born September 19, 1860, has always resided in Boothbay, where her helpful life is highly prized; married, January 11, 1880, Edson Cleveland Giles, born in Boothbay, January 3, 1858, and is a very successful farmer and proprietor of a grocery store; their children are very studious and enterprising. 6. Ralph Elmer, born July 24, 1865, died at Baltimore, Maryland, where he was a fire engineer on a steamer; married, December 9, 1885, Josephine McFarland, of Bristol, Maine. Children: Roy, Flossie and Clarence.

(VIII) Stephen Hodgdon, son of Daniel and Lucretia (Roberts) Pinkham, was born in Boothbay, December 11, 1841, died December 23, 1870, being one of the highly respected citizens of the town. His life was full of the quiet and kindly deeds which had marked his long line of ancestry. He enlisted in the Nineteenth Maine Volunteers. He married, January 10, 1869, Elizabeth A. Campbell. Their only child was Frank Leslie Pinkham.

(IX) Frank Leslie, son of Stephen Hodgdon and Elizabeth A. (Campbell) Pinkham, was born at Boothbay, April 2, 1870; he now resides in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, his office being in the Frick building there. The first seventeen years of his life were spent near Georgetown, Prince Edward's Island, on the farm of his grandfather, Roderick Campbell. He then entered the employ of the National Tube Works Company at McKeesport, Pennsylvania, with which company, its subdivisions and successors, he has been permanently connected for over twenty years, giving the most faithful and competent service and holding the following positions: Chief of cost department, McKeesport; chief clerk of United States Seamless Tube Works, Christy Park, Pennsylvania; chief accountant of National Tube Company, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; chief clerk of the Western Tube Company, Kewanee, Illinois. In August, 1908, he was appointed assistant to the third vice-president of the National Tube Company at Pittsburg. The *Kewanee Daily Star-Courier* said, "Mr. Pinkham's work in the east will be in the newly created position for which he is peculiarly well fitted, on account of his long experience with the pipe and tube departments, the seamless department, and the Kewanee department of the company. He is highly esteemed by all

in this city, where he has resided for over four years. Manager J. C. Bannister of the local works declared that no praise could be too high for Mr. Pinkham as a man of ability and agreeable personality. His appointment is a fully merited compliment to him." Mr. Pinkham is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Kewanee, Illinois, a member of its board of stewards, chairman of its financial committee and vice-adviser of the Men's Church Club. He is also a member of the Kewanee Club, the Kewanee Commercial Club and member of the committee of the investments of this club; member of Youghiogheny Lodge, No. 583, A. F. and A. M. He is also a member of the Young Men's Christian Association of Kewanee, director of the same and chairman of its educational committee. Mr. Pinkham married, December 23, 1891, Lillie S. Hitchens, of McKeesport, Pennsylvania. Their child, Helen Ruth Pinkham, was born October 27, 1892, and is a very promising scholar in the Kewanee, Illinois, high school. Richard Allen Hitchens, father of Lillie S. Pinkham, was born at St. Blazey Gate, Cornwall, England, December 17, 1834, died at McKeesport, February 28, 1907. He was for a long time a very successful merchant of McKeesport, and a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife, Mary A. P. (Sleep) Hitchens, was a native of Cornwall, England, and a woman of great purity of character and deep religious convictions.

The old Pine Tree State has
HODGDON no family of which it may
justly feel prouder in point
of achievements, in military and educational
affairs, in good all-round citizenship than the
one whose annals we now record. Originally
of Massachusetts stock, it developed and flourished
on Maine soil after being transplanted
and is now a leading family in the state.

Nicholas Hodgdon, of Hingham, Massachusetts, was a far-off ancestor in 1636, and we come to Benjamin before we are certain of our bearings. He was in Farmingdale, Maine, in 1845, and had Benjamin, Alfred and Daniel R.

Daniel Russell, son of Benjamin Hodgdon, was born in Farmingdale, Maine, in 1845. He had the usual common school training, and went to sea for a time. He enlisted in August, 1864, in the Sixteenth Maine Regiment, Company A, and served until the sunset gun of Appomattox proclaimed the surrender of Lee. At the battle of Hatcher's Run, he was

wounded in the neck. After the cessation of hostilities he went to California and was engaged in mining and farming. On returning to the east he went to Winthrop, Maine, in the employment of the Whitman Agricultural Works as a mechanic. Later he moved to Auburn, Maine, and became a traveling man. He returned to Winthrop, where he lived until 1906, when he went to Sabbattus, finally going to Togus. He was a Republican, had been superintendent of schools, belonged to the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Winthrop, and the Frost Post, Grand Army of the Republic. He married Olive, daughter of Captain Gould, and she lived but a year. In 1868 he married Mary A. Sawyer, who was born in Richmond, Maine, 1840, and now living in Augusta. Their children were: Charles, Winfield O., Daniel R., and John, principal of the grammar school in Norway, Maine. This brave soldier who did his part in defending the country died at Togus, Maine, in 1907.

Daniel Russell (2), third son of Daniel R. (1) and Mary A. (Sawyer) Hodgdon, was born in Winthrop, Maine, 1885. He became a pupil in the high school at Winthrop, and obtained a liberal education at Bates College, and at the University of Maine and the University of Chicago. He studied for the ministry and supplied the church at Pittston, Maine, during his collegiate course. He taught the schools in Freeport, Strong, Abbot and Wayne. He came to Corinna in 1907 and is the very efficient principal of the Union Academy in that town. Mr. Hodgdon is a member of the Parian Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and the Stone Ezel Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the same town. He married, March 9, 1907, Leona M., daughter of William P. Fogg, who was a practicing attorney in the city of Springfield, Massachusetts, and the towns of Strong and Waterville, Maine, and is now a resident of Goldfield, Nevada, where he is an attorney-at-law. Leona M. was born in Strong, Maine, and lived there until she was nine years of age; from nine to twelve she resided in Waterville, returning then to Strong; she obtained her education in the schools of Strong and Waterville, Farmington State Normal school, Teachers' Institute in Portland, Summer school at Wilton, Maine, and the University of Maine. She has taught school in Gardiner, Sabbattus and Strong, and is now assistant principal of the Corinna Union Academy.

William Shackford, of SHACKFORD Bloody Point, Dover township, New Hampshire, took the oath of fidelity required by the general court of Massachusetts in 1669. He was a member of the grand jury in 1682. He married Deborah, daughter of Thomas Trickey, an original settler of Bloody Point, New Hampshire, about 1637. William Shackford cultivated a farm and was a house carpenter by trade. William and Deborah (Trickey) Shackford had three sons, Samuel, John and Joshua. Bloody Point was named Newington by Governor Dudley in 1714, but it had already been incorporated as a parish, but was not incorporated as a town until 1764. William Shackford was a member of the first church established in Newington. He died there in 1720.

(II) Joshua, son of William and Deborah (Trickey) Shackford, was born in Newington, New Hampshire. He married Elizabeth ———, and had three sons, Samuel, John and Paul, baptized in the church at Newington in 1728. He continued to reside in Newington up to the time of his death.

(III) Samuel, son of Joshua and Elizabeth Shackford, was born in Newington, New Hampshire, and was a mariner, sailing from Newbury, where he made his home. He married, July 19, 1740, Mary Coombs, of Newbury, Massachusetts. Having been brought up to the life of a sailor, he followed that calling and brought up his boys to the same hazardous and exciting vocation. The children of Samuel and Mary Shackford were: 1. Captain John (q. v.), born in 1753. 2. Levi, a soldier in the American revolution, wounded in the battle of Bunker Hill. 3. William, a sailor in the privateer service and a prisoner of war for three years and afterward served in the navy under John Paul Jones. 4. Mary, who married Caleb Boynton, for whom Boynton street and the Boynton school in Eastport are named. Captain Samuel Shackford died in Newburyport, Massachusetts.

(IV) John, son of Samuel and Mary (Coombs) Shackford, was born in Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1753. He was brought up a sailor and while so employed his ship visited Eastport, Maine, as early as 1763. He married, November 26, 1780, Esther, daughter of Captain Gideon and Hannah Woodwell. Captain Woodwell was an extensive ship builder in Newbury, Massachusetts. Captain John Shackford was a pioneer settler of Eastport, Washington county, Maine, visiting the place

for a second time in 1782, when he determined to remain and make provisions for the safety and comfort of his wife and children preparatory to permanent settlement. He built accommodations for curing the fish he hired caught by the Indians and some white fishermen from the British province; he also erected a strong storehouse of logs, where he kept and sold such merchandise as met the requirements of the fishermen and Indians; the fishery and storehouse were in full operation, and he set about building a dwelling house and planting part of his farming lands. Everything being ready in 1784, he set out in his small sailing vessel, the "Industry," for Newbury, Massachusetts, and brought to their new home his wife and two children, John and William Shackford. His little craft was the first vessel owned in the place, as the fishing business up to that time had been done in open boats. Among the vessels subsequently owned by him were the "Delight," "Hannah," "Sally" and "Patty." The latter vessel plied between Eastport, Portland and Boston, and was the first freight and passenger boat employed on this route. The "Polly" was commanded by John Shackford Jr., son of the owner. He also carried on a farm of one hundred acres on Shackford Cove, being lot No. 3, granted him in 1783, and one hundred acres called Shackford's Head or Broad Cove. He was a soldier in Captain Wood's company, which marched under General Benedict Arnold through the woods of Maine to the attack of Quebec, and in the assault on that fortress he was taken prisoner and was confined nine months in prison, six weeks of the time being in irons. Upon his return he was ordered to the army of General Washington at Kings Bridge, New York. After the close of the revolutionary war Benedict Arnold, then known as the traitor, took refuge in St. John, New Brunswick, where he was a merchant and ship owner, and Captain John Shackford loaded a vessel for him at Campo Bello, Arnold personally directing the work. He commanded the first militia company organized in Eastport, his uniform consisting of an old Continental three-cornered hat and he wore an old sword. His company was made up largely of veteran soldiers of the American revolution, a wild set of fellows whom their captain found it difficult to control. During the war of 1812, when the English fleet captured the town, the British commander was met at the wharf by the old patriot soldier who demanded of the British officer as follows: "Well, sir! what brought you here? I am king of Pascamaquoddy and

thou are my subject. If you behave yourself you can come on shore, if not you had better begone."

On taking possession of the town the inhabitants were ordered to swear fidelity to the king of England, but Captain Shackford replied to the officer who was about to administer the oath, "that he had fought under General Washington; that he might take four horses and draw him to quarters, but never would he swear allegiance to the king of England." The old veteran was excused from taking the oath and his property was not disturbed. Captain John Shackford died at his home in Eastport, Maine, on Christmas day, 1840, having attained the eighty-seventh year of his age, and his widow obtained a pension from the United States government by reason of his service in the American revolution. His brother Levi was wounded at the battle of Bunker Hill, and his brother William was captured on the privateer "Dalton" and confined in the "Old Mill Prison" for three years, and on being released he served under John Paul Jones, and he was either killed or died from hardships endured in the war, as he never returned to his home.

The children of Captain John and Esther (Woodwell) Shackford were: 1. John Jr., born in Newbury, Massachusetts, July 1, 1781, was commander of the first vessel owned in the town and commander on the first freight and passenger traffic boat established between Eastport, Portland and Boston, and his last packet, the "Boundary," the swiftest vessel on the coast after twenty-one years in this service, had to give place to steamships. Captain John Shackford Jr. built a windmill upon the bluff at the entrance of Shackford's Cove, but it proved faulty in construction and was of no practical value, but remained standing on the bluff for many years as a conspicuous landmark. He had three sons, all sailors: Captain Benjamin, who died in Eastport in 1885, aged seventy-three years; Captain Charles W., master of the brig "Esther Elizabeth," who with his vessel was lost at sea; Captain John L., who died at St. Thomas, West Indies. 2. William (q. v.), born November 23, 1783. 3. Captain Samuel, born in Eastport, September 28, 1786, was probably the first male child born in the town; he married Elizabeth, daughter of Otis and Elizabeth (Thompson) Lincoln, of Berch Point, Perry, Maine, and died at Demerare, South America, August 31, 1820, of yellow fever. 4. Captain Jacob, born January 20, 1790, commanded the steam brig "New York," the first steam vessel to enter



E. W. Shackford

the harbor of Eastport, Maine. He followed the sea up to 1832, when he became a member of the firm of W. & J. Shackford & Company, merchants, ship builders and fishermen. He married Eliza, daughter of John Pearce, and had eleven children; Captain Jacob died June 19, 1869, aged seventy-nine years. 5. Hannah, married Captain Darius Pearce. 6. Esther, married Israel Hinckley. 7. Sally, married Captain John Lincoln.

(V) Captain William (2), second son of Captain John and Esther (Woodwell) Shackford, was born in Newbury, Massachusetts, November 23, 1783, and died March 28, 1870. He went to sea as a boy and continued to be a sailor all his life. He commanded the "Active" in 1807 and was subsequently master of the "Sally," "Orient," "Blockade," "Five Brothers," and was largely interested in the West Indian trade. He was in command of the brig "Dawn" when that American ship was captured by a French cruiser during the war with the French in the time of Napoleon I. He was carried to France, and upon being relieved at the instance of the American minister he went to England and came before the mast as an ordinary seaman. He next commanded the "Lady Sherbrooke" and then the "Sarah." His last vessel was the "Splendid," a fine packet engaged in the freight and passenger traffic between Eastport, Portland and Boston. He retired from sea service in 1833 and engaged in mercantile pursuits with his brother Jacob. He died in 1870, aged eighty-seven years. The children of William and Mary Cutter (Lincoln) Shackford were: 1. John William, born in Eastport, Maine, January 30, 1839, who for many years commanded the steam packet "Illinois" and other ocean steamers and became master of the "Atalanta," a steam yacht owned by Jay Gould. 2. Edward Wallace (q. v.), born April 14, 1840. 3. Mary Lincoln, born March 24, 1841, married Andrew W. French, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who was born in Eastport in 1837; children: William Shackford and Ferdinand Lampher French. 4. Ebed Lincoln, born December, 1843, married August 23, 1869, Lucy Parritt, who died July, 1893; at the outbreak of the civil war in 1861 he enlisted in Company D, First Maine Cavalry, and served with that regiment during its term of enlistment, when he settled in St. Paul, Minnesota, as a merchant, and there died, October 1, 1908. 5. Sarah Ellen, born April 27, 1844, removed to Philadelphia; she never married. 6. Charles Russell, born July 30, 1847, died December 16, 1850. 7. Charles Joseph,

born May 5, 1854, went to sea and was lost in 1870 while making his first voyage.

(VI) Edward Wallace, second son of William (2) and Mary Cutter (Lincoln) Shackford, was born in Eastport, Maine, April 14, 1840. He was graduated at the Eastport high school, and learned the trade of block and spar maker at Machiasport. When he had mastered this trade he shipped on a vessel trading with the West Indies as ordinary seaman, and his second voyage was on a ship that made the hazardous journey to the Pacific coast of the United States by way of Cape Horn, South America, reaching San Francisco in 1860, and sailed as far north as Puget Sound, where he passed the year 1861-62, and returned to Maine by the same route, reaching home in 1864. His next voyage was before the mast, and he passed from able seaman to second mate, first mate and captain of the brig "Emily Fisher," commanding the brig in 1866. His next sea experience was on a steamer on the American line between Philadelphia and Liverpool, England, in the capacity of second officer, and he made four voyages on the steamships. He commanded a barque after leaving the steamship, and in 1887 resigned the command of the barque "Ormus" to assume a like position on the steam yacht "Atalanta," owned by Jay Gould, on a voyage to the Mediterranean. He was captain of the schooner "Johanna Swan," built by Albert M. Nash at his ship yards in Harrington, Maine, from 1889 up to the time the schooner was wrecked in the terrible gale of November, 1898, in which gale the steamer "City of Portland" was lost with all on board, and scarce a vestige of the vessel was ever found. The wrecked schooner, however, withstood the gale for seven days, when Captain Shackford and his crew were rescued by the German barque "Anna," and on his arrival home he abandoned the life of a sailor and retired from active participation in business life.

He established a winter home at Harrington and a summer home was a comfortable cottage by the sea, at Point Ripley, which has proved so delightful a summer retreat to seekers for an ideal seaside rest. Captain Shackford finds congenial spirits at the periodical meetings of Eastern Lodge, No. 7, Free and Accepted Masons, of Eastport; Dirigo Chapter, Royal Arch Masons of Cherryfield, and Tomah Tribe, No. 67, Improved Order of Red Men, of Harrington, Maine. He was elected a member and chairman of the Harrington Republican town committee; was chairman of the Harrington school board for

three years; represented his district in the house of representatives of the state of Maine in 1903-04, and a member of the senate of the state of Maine 1905-06. He has been president of the Ripley Land Company of Maine from its organization. Mr. Shackford attends the Baptist church, of which his wife is a member.

Mr. Shackford married (first), at Eastport, September 30, 1866, Clara R. Gardner, who died February 22, 1873, at Eastport, Maine. Children: 1. Leslie G., born Eastport, Maine, June 13, 1868; married, June 2, 1903, Matie Schmidt; he resides at St. Paul, Minnesota, where he is employed by the St. Paul Rubber Company. 2. Clara Lincoln, born at Eastport, January 21, 1873, single; superintendent of the John Sealy Hospital at Galveston, Texas. Mr. Shackford married (second), at Machias, Maine, Adelaide Tobey, June 4, 1876.

This family of German origin was RIKER located at a remote period in lower Saxony. They were in possession of the Manor of Rycken from which they took their name, at first written Von Rycken and passing through many changes before the simple form Riker was adopted in America. Hans Von Rycken, lord of the manor, took part in the first crusade to the Holy Land in 1096 and lost his life in the service. His descendants located in Lower Saxony, Holstein and Hamburg, where they occupied places of trust for two centuries. The American family it is supposed descended from a branch in Amsterdam. Captain Jacob Simonsz de Rycke, a wealthy merchant of Amsterdam, distinguished for his military service, is said to have been the grandfather of Abraham de Rycke, the progenitor of the American family. The name Jacob occurs in the early generations.

Abraham de Rycke came to this country about 1638 and was the founder of the New York and New Jersey families. His descendants, after three generations, spelled the name Riker. It is recorded that Abraham received in 1638 a grant of land from Governor Keith, for which he secured a patent August 8, 1640. In 1642 he was living in New Amsterdam, where he remained many years, engaged in trade. His wife was Grietie, daughter of Hendrick Harmensen. He died 1689.

(I) Thomas Jefferson Riker was born in New York City. He was a merchant and connected with the Methodist church. He married, in 1828, Amelia Ann, daughter of Samuel Worthman Bradley, a shipping master of

New York, who at one time owned a large sugar plantation in Rio Janeiro, South America. Children: Samuel T., Edgar J. and Margaret A.

(II) Edgar Jefferson, second son of Thomas J. and Amelia A. (Bradley) Riker, was born in New York City, July 7, 1832. When but eleven years of age he went to Nottingham, New Hampshire, and was in the employ of Alfred A. Lane. Six years later he went to Epping, New Hampshire, and learned the blacksmith's trade. In 1852 he went to Lowell, Massachusetts, and was employed in a machine shop for one year, when he secured a position with the Hill Manufacturing Company at Lewiston, Maine. After ten years' service there he transferred to the Mason Locomotive Company at Taunton, Massachusetts, but three years later, in 1866, he returned to the Hill Manufacturing Company at Lewiston, which position he still retains. Like his father, he has been connected with the Methodist church, and in politics is a Democrat. He was a member of the Lewiston Light Infantry, First Corps, for seven years. Mr. Riker married, in Lowell, Massachusetts, July 2, 1853, Keziah, daughter of Thomas and Elvira (Lindsay) Pressey, who was born in Mercer, Maine, September 29, 1832. They had two children: Warren Edgar, born January 26, 1856, and Emma Frances, May 16, 1859, married (first) Charles McKenny; (second) Fred S. Merrill, a shoe manufacturer of Brockton.

(III) Warren Edgar, only son of Edgar J. and Keziah (Pressey) Riker, was born in Mercer, Maine, January 26, 1856, and was educated in the Mercer public and Lewiston high schools. In early life he learned the jeweler's trade, which business he followed for about nine years, five of which he was in business for himself. He was for a time in partnership with B. F. Bradford, a druggist, the firm name being B. F. Bradford & Company. In 1888 he bought out the business which he has since continued. Mr. Riker, while interested in politics, has devoted much of his time as commissioner to the developing and perfecting of the fire department. He also organized the ambulance corps and was commissioned captain, serving for six years when the rank was reduced by act of state legislature to second lieutenant, and as this officer served till the corps was discontinued. Mr. Riker has always been interested in military affairs, serving for many years as captain of the local militia company and for eighteen years he has been a member of the Ancient



Warren E. Riker

and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston. He is also a member of the following secret societies: Ashlar Lodge, No. 105, F. and A. M.; King Hiram Chapter, No. 9, R. A. M.; Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Lodge, No. 62, I. O. O. F.; Worumbus Encampment, No. 13, I. O. O. F.; Industry Lodge, No. 2, K. of P.; member of First Regiment, uniformed rank, K. of P., and is colonel of the regiment; trustee and chairman of finance committee of Lewiston Lodge, No. 371, Elks, from the time that the charter was obtained until 1905; F. of A., holding all local and state chairs in the last-named, and is now holding office in the supreme court of same. Mr. Riker married, at Lewiston, November 4, 1884, Carrie Leona, daughter of Horace and Sarah (Sawyer) Daggett, who was born in Auburn, Maine, September 1, 1865. They have no children.

This name came to this country soon after the landing of the Pilgrims, and has been identified with the growth and development of New England and of the state of Maine. The name in the old records is found spelled Pressie, but the usual spelling has been that used in this article.

(I) John Pressie, the emigrant ancestor, was born in England in 1638, and came to America about 1650-51. He was called a planter in the records of Salisbury and Amesbury, Massachusetts. He was taxed in the former place in 1659 and five years later purchased land in the latter town, where a meeting-house seat was assigned to him in 1667. He served in King Philip's War under Captain Turner, and participated in the "Falls Fight," May 18, 1676. The next year he subscribed to the oath of allegiance at Amesbury, and was a member of the training band there in 1680. He was a witness before the courts in 1692, concerning matters which occurred about 1668, and died November 18, 1707, in Amesbury. He was married December 4, 1663, to Mary Gage (or Gauge, sometimes spelled Gough), probably a daughter of William. She was born about 1645 and was probably the "Mariah Presse" who was dismissed from the Salisbury to the Amesbury church in March, 1700. Their children were John, Mary, Hannah and William.

(II) John (2), elder son of John (1) and Mary (Gage) Pressey, was born October 1, 1664, as recorded in Salisbury, and was still living in 1736.

(III) John (3), son of John (2) Pressey, resided in Amesbury.

(IV) John (4), son of John (3) Pressey, removed to Sandown, New Hampshire, before 1735, and married Mary Chase previously to that. They had seven children: Charles, Eliza, John, Polly, Chase, and two daughters whose names are unknown. On March 11, 1766, he deeded the property in Sandown to his son, Charles, and subsequently removed to Deer Isle, Maine. He must have been among the pioneers of that town, as the earliest settler there arrived in 1762. One of his daughters was the wife of Ambrose Colby and the other of Nathan Johnson, both of Deer Isle.

(V) Elijah, second son of John (4) and Mary (Chase) Pressey, settled in Weare, New Hampshire. The maiden name of his wife was Blaisdell, and they had four sons: Moses, Benjamin, Jacob and John. The eldest died in Stark, Maine; and the second, who was born in 1784, died in Waterville, same state.

(VI) John (5), son of Elijah Pressey, settled in Stark, where he has descendants now living.

(VII) Thomas, son of John (5) Pressey, married Elvira Lindsay, of Norridgewock, Maine, about 1824, and they were the parents of four sons and four daughters, namely: Warren, Francis, Melzar, Charles, Elizabeth, Keziah, Maria and Laura.

(VIII) Keziah, daughter of Thomas and Elvira (Lindsay) Pressey, became the wife of Edgar Jefferson Riker, of Waterville. (See Riker.)

The ancestry of this numerous and distinguished family is traced back to Bradford, Yorkshire, England. The New England stock is descended from a Puritan who was driven to Leyden, in Holland, on account of his religious views. The Bridgton and Harrison families came from Rowley, Massachusetts, about 1778. They are noted for great size, many having weighed three hundred pounds.

(I) Jeremiah Chaplin lived in Bradford, England, where he was born August 4, 1541.

(II) Ebenezer, son of Jeremiah Chaplin, was born in Bradford, England, May 10, 1572.

(III) Hugh, son of Ebenezer Chaplin, was born in England, May 22, 1603, and died in Massachusetts. He probably came to Massachusetts with Rev. Ezekiel Rogers and settled in Rowley, in 1638, and there became a freeman, May 18, 1642. He had an acre and a half house lot on Bradford street, in 1643. He was buried first month 22d day, 1653. He brought with him his wife Elizabeth, who married second, December 9, 1656, Nicholas Ja-

cobson. The children of Hugh and Elizabeth were: John, Joseph, Thomas, Jonathan.

(IV) Joseph, son of Hugh and Elizabeth Chaplin, was born on the eleventh day of the twelfth month, 1646, and died April 17, 1705. His will, dated April 13, 1705, was probated May 7, 1705. He married, February 21, 1672, Elizabeth, daughter of Twiford and Mary West, then of Rowley. She was buried October 12, 1702. Their children were: Joseph, John, Jonathan, Jeremiah and Elizabeth.

(V) John, second son of Joseph and Elizabeth (West) Chaplin, was born in Rowley, October 26, 1674, and died January 24, 1767, "aged 92 years & 2 months and some days." His will, dated January 22, 1756, was proved March 30, 1767. His inventory was presented June 29, 1767. He married, April 9, 1701, Margaret, daughter of Sergeant Caleb Boynton. She died April 22, 1735, suddenly. "She was distracted many years." Their children were Hannah, Elizabeth, John (died young), Mehitabel, John (died young), Margaret, John and Moses.

(VI) John (2), third son of John (1) and Margaret (Boynton) Chaplin, was baptized in Rowley, May 12, 1717, and died January 21, 1774, styled "Lieut." His will, dated January 4, 1774, proved February 8, 1774, mentions wife Sarah, and children Joseph, David, John, Daniel, Caleb, Lydia, Lois and Eunice.

(VII) John (3), third son of John (2) and Sarah Chaplin, is one of the Chaplins who settled in Bridgton and Harrison. He learned the blacksmith's trade in his native town and worked at it for some time. He left his forge at the call to arms in the days of the revolution and entered the ranks of the militia, going up from Ipswich and Rowley to Boston to join Washington's army. After the close of the war, some time prior to 1790, he removed to Cumberland county, Maine, and settled in the town of Bridgton, now Naples, where he died in 1830. The Massachusetts Revolutionary Rolls state that John Chaplin was a private in Captain Richard Peabody's company, Colonel Edward Wigglesworth's regiment; and the pay abstract shows that he had a travel allowance from Ticonderoga home in 1776. He married, in Rowley, Lydia ———, by whom he had thirteen sons, among whom was Caleb A.

(VIII) Caleb A., son of John (3) and Lydia Chaplin, was born in Naples, in 1804, and died in 1879. He stuck to the soil and prospered, having a farm of two hundred acres. He never held any offices, and by mind-

ing his own business made life a success. He was extensively engaged in lumbering and farming, and was one of the leading men of the community, and a staunch Whig. He married Ruth Ann, daughter of Thomas Jordan, of Naples. She was born in 1807 and died in 1883. Their ten children were: 1. Augustine, married Ellen Plummer. 2. Mary Jane, wife of Newell Chute. 3. George Henry, married first, Sarah Sanborn; second, Ellen Chaplin. 4. Ann. 5. Alonzo C., married Antoinette Peabody. 6. Ashbel C., mentioned below. 7. Linda, wife of Isaac Waldron. 8. Cynthia W. 9. Maria, married David Chaplin. 10. Caroline.

(IX) Ashbel Cram, fourth son of Caleb A. and Ruth A. (Jordan) Chaplin, was born in Naples, November 21, 1838, and died September 19, 1908. For a time he was a school teacher. He then removed to South Bridgton and was a member of the firm of Chaplin & Knapp, dealers in dry goods for five years. From that place he went to Stroudwater and there operated a salt and grist mill. In 1873 he settled in Portland and was a partner with D. W. Clark and Alonzo C. Chaplin in the ice business in South Portland, under the firm name of the Clark and Chaplin Ice Company. He retained his connection with this enterprise until his death. When the corporation was formed he became its treasurer. He was a Republican and a member of the common council in 1877-78-79. He was a member of Unity Lodge of Odd Fellows and of Oriental Masonic Lodge of Bridgton. He was married, in Bridgton, November 21, 1861, to Huldah Maria Peabody, who was born at South Bridgton, May 12, 1839, and survives her husband. Her parents were Israel Perley and Rebecca (Foster) Peabody; the former born in 1810, died March 25, 1885, a farmer and a deacon in the Congregational church. Rebecca Foster was born in Bridgton, June 19, 1811, and died in same place, June 19, 1881. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Chaplin: 1. Flavel Ashbel, born December 10, 1867, is superintendent of the Clark and Chaplin Ice Company; he married Rena Foss, and has one child, Donald G., born June 29, 1901. 2. Carroll Sherman, born April 28, 1882, attended the public schools, graduated from the University of Maine in 1904, and from the Harvard Law School with the class of 1908, and was admitted to the Cumberland bar in October, 1908. The Chaplin family is of long standing, and its present representatives are highly regarded in their various walks of life.

Robert Tuck, immigrant ancestor, TUCK came to New England in 1636 from Gorleston, a seaboard town of county Suffolk, England. He settled first in Watertown, Massachusetts, where he was a proprietor in 1636. He lived also a while in Salem. In 1638 he, with others, petitioned for leave to settle at Hampton, New Hampshire, and he was granted land there in 1640. He was admitted a freeman September 7, 1639. His house lot was near Rand's hill, on the west side of the road leading toward North Hampton, and bounded on the west by Ward's lane, near the railroad crossing, as it now is. The house was conveniently situated and was kept as an ordinary or inn. He was called a vintner. He made a trip to England, after he had lived in Hampton about fifteen years, and when he returned got into trouble by continuing at business in the inn without renewal of his license. He was a tailor by trade, although he never worked at his trade after he came to New England. He was also a surgeon. He was selectman in 1648-49-52, and in 1647 was town clerk, being elected for three years. He was commissioner for small causes for the town of Hampton. He died intestate, October 4, 1664. He married, in England, Joanna ———, who died February 14, 1673-74. Children, born in England: 1. Robert, remained in England and had a son William. 2. Elizabeth, married John Sherburne. 3. Mary, married Lieutenant John Sambourne, of Hampton; died December 30, 1668. 4. Edward, mentioned below.

(II) Edward, son of Robert Tuck, was born in England and came to America with his parents. He married, about 1648, Mary Philbrick, daughter of Thomas Philbrick, of Hampton. He died intestate, April 6, 1652, and his widow was appointed administratrix of the estate. She married (second) James Wall, of Hampton, as his second wife, and outlived him more than forty years. She died about 1699. Children of Edward and Mary Tuck: 1. Edward, born September 8, 1649, died young. 2. John, mentioned below.

(III) Deacon John, son of Edward Tuck, born about 1651 or 1652, died January 4, 1742, aged ninety years. He married, January 9, 1678, Bethia Hobbs, born in Hampton, February 28, 1659, died May 29, 1738, daughter of Morris and Sarah (Eastow) Hobbs. He was a carpenter by trade, owned much real estate, and carried on a farm. He also invested capital in building mills, some of which he operated. He owned grist and fulling mills on the Nilus river, and the sites of these two

mills are or were lately occupied by mills. He was selectman many years, and town clerk nearly sixteen years. He was twice elected deputy to the general court, and was involved in a controversy in regard to his representation of the town. He and his wife united with the church, February 28, 1696-97, and he was chosen deacon July 19, 1715, and held the office until his death. That he was a very pious man is shown by his diary, in which he says, under date of May 22, 1715, that he then began to read the Bible through for the thirteenth time. Children: 1. Bethia, born July 28, 1682, died July 25, 1755; married, November 4, 1703, John Marston. 2. Mary, born January 27, 1684, married, June 21, 1716, Deacon Samuel Shaw, as his second wife. 3. John, born April 19, 1687, died June 25, 1688. 4. Samuel, born April 30, 1689. 5. Sarah, born April 30, 1689 (twin), died February 15, 1764; married, January 16, 1718, Thomas Batchelder. 6. Hannah, born April 10, 1692, married, December 29, 1715, Jonathan Dearborn. 7. Edward, born February 7, 1694-95, mentioned below. 8. Jonathan, born September 11, 1697. 9. John, born August 23, 1702.

(IV) Edward (2), son of Deacon John Tuck, born February 7, 1694-95, died June 7, 1772. He married, November 24, 1720, Sarah Dearborn, born June 17, 1699, died January 15, 1756, daughter of Samuel and Mercy (Batchelder) Dearborn. He was a carpenter by trade, and settled in Kensington, New Hampshire. His estate remained in the family many years, and is or was lately occupied by Samuel Parsons Tuck, his great-grandson. Children: 1. Sarah, born August 4, 1722, married, February 4, 1742, Nathaniel Prescott; died 1805. 2. Bethia, born June, 1723, married Benjamin Veasey; died December 13, 1802. 3. Mercy, born June 20, 1724, married ——— Batchelder; died April 1, 1806. 4. Edward, born August 6, 1726, died unmarried 1748. 5. Mary, born April 19, 1730, died unmarried March 2, 1810. 6. Elizabeth, born January 22, 1732, died unmarried. 7. Hannah, born December 11, 1733, married Major John Lane as his second wife. 8. John, born July 28, 1736. 9. Samuel, born September 13, 1738, mentioned below. 10. Jeremiah, born November 17, 1740, died September, 1748. 11. Jesse, born January 16, 1743.

(V) Samuel, son of Edward Tuck, was born in Kensington, New Hampshire, September 13, 1738. He resided for a time in his native town, but removed to Brentwood, New Hampshire, and lived on a farm south of his brother John. He was a soldier in the

revolution, and died in the army November 12, 1777, aged thirty-nine. He married Anna —, who died August 8, 1836, aged ninety-two years one month and three days. Children: 1. Edward, born January 4, 1764. 2. Samuel, born April 6, 1765. 3. John Moulton, born September 17, 1766. 4. Anna, born September 25, 1768, married, April 7, 1789, Rev. Cyrus Baldwin. 5. Mary, born May 5, 1773, married, May 28, 1794, Daniel French; died March 14, 1847. 6. Jeremiah, born 1774-75. 7. Jesse, born December 5, 1776, mentioned below. 8. Sarah, born March 26, 1778, married, November 27, 1806, Isaac Whittier; died August 12, 1850.

(VI) Jesse, son of Samuel Tuck, born in Brentwood, New Hampshire, December 5, 1776, died September 10, 1832. He resided in Fayette, Kennebec county, Maine. He married, in 1798, Dorothy Woodman, born January 3, 1777, died March 29, 1817. Children: 1. Mary, born December 8, 1799, died unmarried, September 2, 1863. 2. Samuel, born September 17, 1801. 3. Jonathan, born November 9, 1803. 4. Madison, born December 17, 1809, mentioned below. 5. Nancy, born May 7, 1813, married, March 27, 1828, Reuben Crane Jr.

(VII) Madison, son of Jesse Tuck, born December 17, 1809, died December 10, 1893. He resided in Hallowell, Kennebec county, Maine. He married, April 4, 1832, Mary A. Woodbridge, born October 18, 1810, died September 20, 1864. Children: 1. William Jesse, born March 20, 1833, mentioned below. 2. Mary Ellen, married Lewis Frank Chase. 3. Elizabeth H., married John Pierce; now deceased. 4. Hattie J. 5. Julia M., deceased, married Rev. Howard Parshaley. 6. Emma L., married Amos Chadbourn.

(VIII) William Jesse, son of Madison Tuck, born in Hallowell, Maine, March 20, 1833, died April 9, 1907. His boyhood, school-days and his whole life up to the seventies were spent in his native town, but he was best known from his long service as an officer of the "Eastern Queen," "Star of the East" and "Kennebec," steamships of the Kennebec & Boston line. Mr. Tuck commenced his steamboat life in 1863 as clerk of the freight steamer, "C. W. Dexter," owned by Alden Sampson & Sons, which plied between Hallowell and Boston and was commanded by Captain Reuben Eastman. "Jesse," as Mr. Tuck was universally called by his friends, was made baggage master on the "Eastern Queen" two years later, and in 1866 was appointed purser

of that vessel, continuing in that office, which he filled so capably, until the boat was sold in 1871. Soon afterward Mr. Tuck was placed in charge of the Augusta business of the steamship company as agent, remaining there until 1887, when he again went on the line as purser of the "Star of the East." After several seasons he was transferred to the new steamer "Kennebec," Captain Collins, and continued until he retired from active life three years before his death. He was for more than forty years in the steamboat service in various positions, chiefly with Captain Collins and the pioneers in river business, the late Hiram Fuller and his son, Charles E. Fuller, who died February, 1888. He was one of the best known and most popular pursers of New England, faithful and exact in his business affairs, considerate and obliging to the patrons of the steamships. He knew his business thoroughly and did his full duty in every position that he held.

He was a member of the Free Baptist church of Augusta, and the four deacons were the bearers at his funeral. He was a member of Kennebec Lodge of Free Masons of Hallowell. He was fond of music and skillful in instrumental and vocal music, playing in the old Hallowell Band under the veteran leader, Fales, and in the celebrated Hallowell Band under A. H. Davis's leadership, and for many years sang in the Methodist choir under that veteran chorister, Mark Johnson. Mr. Tuck was the type of man of whom his native state has reason to be proud. Active, industrious, earnest, of the strictest integrity, he commanded the confidence and respect of every one.

He married (first) Lucy Churchill, of Augusta, died in 1885. He married (second) Elizabeth Jordan, born in Brighton, Maine, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Palmer) Jordan. She resides at the old home in Augusta. The only child was William Albert, born December 26, 1864, educated in the public schools of Hallowell and Augusta; resides in Eureka City, California, where he is at present engaged in the shoe business.

The Wellman family is of old English descent. The Wellman genealogy says that three brothers, Isaac, Thomas and Abraham, came from Wales, England, about 1625, and settled in Lynn, Massachusetts. After a short time Isaac removed to Killingworth, Connecticut. Thomas and Abraham resided in Lynn all their lives. Thomas died October

10, 1672, and his widow Elizabeth, and children Abigail, Isaac, Elizabeth, Sarah and Mary were mentioned in his will.

(I) Abraham Wellman came from Wales, England, and settled in Lynn. He had a son Abraham.

(II) Abraham (2), son of Abraham (1) Wellman, married Elizabeth Cogswell, daughter of John Cogswell, of Ipswich. She died May 10, 1736. His will was dated March 15, 1716, and provides for the widow and living children. Children: 1. Thomas, born October 11, 1667. 2. Elizabeth, born February, 1671, died April 24, 1673. 3. Abraham, born November 25, 1673, mentioned below. 4. John, born May 10, 1676, drowned in the Lynn river. 5. Elizabeth, born July 25, 1678. 6. Mary. 7. Martha. 8. Abigail.

(III) Abraham (3), son of Abraham (2) Wellman, was born November 25, 1673. He married, in 1717, Elizabeth Taylor. Children: 1. Abraham, born in Lynnfield, 1718, shoemaker; married Mehitable Gowing. 2. Jacob, born in Lynn, April 24, 1720, mentioned below. 3. Rev. James, born May 10, 1723, married, November 8, 1750, Sarah Barnard; first minister of the church at Cornish, New Hampshire; died December 18, 1808. 4. Martha, born about 1724, married Jeremiah Brown, of Reading.

(IV) Captain Jacob, son of Abraham (3) Wellman, was born in Lynn, April 24, 1720. He removed to Lyndeborough, New Hampshire, where he was a prominent man, and held many positions of trust and responsibility. He married Jane Johnson, who was of Scotch descent. Children: 1. Jacob, born at Dunstable (now Nashua), New Hampshire, May 13, 1746. 2. James, born 1747, died in the army during the revolution. 3. Abraham, born 1748, mentioned below. 4. John, born at Lyndeborough, 1749, a farmer; in the revolution; married Ann Thissel; died about 1825. 5. Anna, born 1750, married John Howes. 6. Elizabeth, born 1751, married Joseph Robeson.

(V) Abraham (4), son of Captain Jacob Wellman, was born in 1748. He was a soldier in the revolution and enlisted for three years in 1777. He was in Captain Joshua Brown's company, Colonel Timothy Bigelow's regiment, from April 10, 1777, to December 31, 1777. Part of the time of his enlistment he was stationed at Van Schack's Island. He was also in Lieutenant Osgood Carleton's company, Colonel Lewis Niscola's regiment, in 1779, and also in the same company under Captain Brown in Falmouth. After the war he received a pension. He removed from

Lyndeborough to Maine, and settled in Belgrade, Kennebec county. He married Rebecca Parsons. Children: 1. Nancy, born about 1780, married Bunker Clark, of Farmington, Maine; died about 1812. 2. Abraham, born about 1782, removed to Ohio. 3. John, born April 22, 1787, mentioned below. 4. Rebecca, born 1789, married Russell Braley. 5. Fanny, born about 1790, married James Braley, of Belgrade, brother of her sister's husband; resided in Hallowell, Maine. 6. Emeline, married John Young, of Smithfield, Maine. 7. James, born in Belgrade. 8. Samuel. 9. Lois, married ——— Byanton, of Readfield, Maine.

(VI) John, son of Abraham (4) Wellman, born in Belgrade, Maine, April 22, 1787, died in September, 1866. He was a farmer, and resided all his life on the same farm in Belgrade. He also engaged quite extensively in the lumbering business, and accumulated considerable property. He was a member of the Free Will Baptist church at Belgrade. He married (first), November 15, 1807, Lydia Braley, born March 29, 1790, died July 16, 1827. He married (second) Mrs. Sally (Whittier) Judkins. Children of first wife: 1. Melinda, born February 18, 1809. 2. John Parsons, born January 29, 1811, mentioned below. 3. Amos Braley, born November 9, 1812. 4. Sarah Taylor, born June 22, 1815, died March 1, 1852. 5. Lydia, born October 1, 1819, died July 16, 1827. 6. Hiram, born July 16, 1821, died June 1, 1861. Children of second wife: 7. Augustus Wellington, born January 10, 1829. 8. Augustine Llewellyn, born October 22, 1838. 9. Caroline Augusta.

(VII) John Parsons, son of John Wellman, born in Belgrade, Maine, January 29, 1811, died in 1896, in Augusta. He was an enterprising and wealthy farmer during the last fifteen years of his life. He married, May 8, 1830, Martha C. Jones, daughter of Samuel C. and Nancy Jones, of Belgrade. Children: 1. John Alonzo, born August 27, 1831. 2. Samuel Jones, born March 19, 1833, married, May 13, 1855, Louisa B. Leighton, of Belgrade. 3. Martha Angeline, born September 27, 1834, married Ryon H. Fairbanks, of Manchester, March 7, 1857; died June 24, 1858. 4. Mary Jones, born April 10, 1836, married, March 30, 1856, George A. Taylor, of Belgrade. 5. Lydia Elizabeth, born July 6, 1837, married, August 26, 1855, Samuel H. Leighton, of Belgrade. 6. William Henry Harrison, born December 19, 1839, married, August 10, 1862, Delphina E. Bates, of Fairfield. 7. Nancy Maria, born February 25, 1842, married, January 1, 1866, Hiram F. Rockwood,

of Belgrade. 8. Sarah Octavia, born November 1, 1843, died May 29, 1856. 9. Justin Thomas, born August 1, 1845, died September 5, 1848. 10. Owen Rogers, born April 25, 1847. 11. Eugene Frank, born June 18, 1849, died May 27, 1851. 12. Frank Robbins, born May 15, 1852. 13. John Alphonso, born December 25, 1853, died February 28, 1861. 14. Lonzo Llewellyn, mentioned below.

(VIII) Lonzo Llewellyn, son of John Parsons Wellman, was born in Belgrade, Maine, August 18, 1855. He was educated in the common schools of his native town, and assisted his father on the farm there until he came of age. He then learned the carpenter's trade, and in 1878 engaged in the business of moving buildings in Augusta, Maine, and has built up a large and successful business in that section of the state. He has been elected to various positions of trust and honor. He was street commissioner of the city of Augusta two years and is now superintendent of county road building, having charge of eighty men engaged in the work of his department. He has been a member of the common council. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of Augusta Lodge of Free Masons; of Cushnoc Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; of Alpha Council, Royal and Select Masters; of Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar; also of Asylum Lodge of Odd Fellows and was formerly noble grand; Jephtha Encampment, has been chief patriarch; captain of Canton; member of Knights of Pythias, and of Augusta Lodge, No. 964, B. P. O. Elks. He is a member and has been commodore of the Augusta Yacht Club. He married (first) Ella Hallett, of Sidney, born 1864, daughter of Allen Hallett, of Sidney. He married (second) Luella Williams Beals, widow. Child of first wife: Iona A., born April 2, 1886, married Carl Morton, of Augusta, and has one child, Allen.

Among the many things which win the admiration of students of the Dunning family is that rare quality of preserving its faith, zeal, honesty and sterling worth, alike in places mossy with age, and in conditions of the newest and most testing character. In old towns and cities of England and Scotland one finds Dunnings with long historic stories behind them working and hoping with the energy and cheer of their first ancestors in those lands. Wherever in America we find a branch from this stock transplanted we find the same story of earnest life and faith. This is true

in the study of the Dunning lines represented in America.

George Dunning was a settler at New Haven, Connecticut, as early as 1644, and all glimpses of the life of himself and children show a faith and zeal undimmed by his change from Old World scenes to those which had so many trying days and nights. The pioneer spirit in this family has made many of the Dunnings prominent residents of the state of New York, and the builders in many new towns in many western states. But the story of untarnished worth, patriotism and activity is the same among these as among those who have lived near the old Connecticut homestead. Rev. Dr. A. E. Dunning, so long editor of the *Congregationalist* of Boston, Massachusetts, is one of the scholarly and energetic types of this family.

The Dunnings of Maine, and of many New England and Western states, find their ancestor in Andrew Dunning, who emigrated to Brunswick, Maine, early in 1700. He dwelt in a community of colonists of the hardest and worthiest type. The story of his family indicates a transplanting from an old English town to one of different type in Scotland; then a removal to the north of Ireland; and from thence emigration to America. But Andrew Dunning, the sturdy Presbyterian, had a faith as clear and unwavering as that of any ancestor of his; and he met the wiles and war-whoops of the savages with the same zeal which his ancestors had met their foemen on battle-fields. A tabulated list of the achievements of his descendants has been made, and is of the most convincing character in regard to the wonderful vitality of the Dunning family. Here is a list of patriots in all our country's struggles embracing scores of names; a line of legislators; men who have been town clerks for forty years; workers by the hundred who have been true pillars in many churches; ministers of renown; deacons of fifty years' faithful service; writers of marked ability along many lines; lawyers and physicians in twenty states; shipbuilders of great skill, from Robert Dunning, the pioneer shipbuilder of Brunswick, Maine, down to later history in many towns; a list of sea captains of long service showing thirty names; a list of postmasters beginning with Deacon Andrew Dunning, who was the first postmaster at Brunswick, Maine; a painter of wide renown in Joseph Dunning, late of Fall River, Massachusetts; and able workers along all lines of life.

(I) Andrew Dunning was born in 1664 and

died at Maquoit, Brunswick, Maine, January 18, 1736, in the seventy-second year of his age. His gravestone may still be seen in the old cemetery below Brunswick Village, and near the site of the first church built in the town. It is the oldest stone there and is said to have been engraved by his son, Lieutenant James Dunning. The words are arranged in very picturesque fashion, and contain the following statements: "Here Lyeth the Body of Mr. Andrew Dunning Who departed this life, January the 18th, 1736, aged 72 years. 1664. 1666 London was burnt. 1660 Chas. 2nd. 1685 James 2nd. 1689 William and Mary. 1702 Queen Anne. 1714 George 1st. 1727 George 2nd."

The country from which Andrew Dunning came is clearly given in the deposition of himself and sons, Andrew and David, when these three enlisted in Captain John Giles' company at Brunswick in the time of the Indian wars, 1722-73. Each deposed that he was of Ireland. Another deposition of the son David is still preserved in the old Pejepscot papers, in which he states that "about the year 1718 he came to Boston with his father, on the ship with Andrew McFadden, that from thence they came to Georgetown (in Maine), and thence to Brunswick, where they had resided ever since." This clearly marks their coming to America with one of the Scotch-Irish colonies which brought to the shores of Maine some of its sturdiest settlers. In view of these and other historical facts it seems very strange that several writers claim that Andrew Dunning came from Devonshire, England, and that he left behind him a son John, whose son John became a celebrated lawyer and was made Lord Ashburton. Some years ago a cunning "grafter" persuaded some members of the Dunning family in Maine that they were heirs to the estate of this Lord Ashburton, which was then valued at the fabulous sum of fifty millions of dollars. He got a large sum for securing this estate, and departed for England, from which he reported that "the claim of heirship is plain as daylight, but it takes many years to secure the property." Meanwhile, two scholarly descendants of the Dunning ancestor in Maine examined the will of Lord Ashburton, and found it stating that the heir must be found in a short period, and also that the heir was found in London within six months of Lord Ashburton's death. Thus all these stories of the famous English origin of the Dunning family were proved to be without the least foundation. The members of the family turned to the deposition of Andrew

Dunning and his sons in 1722-23 and said, "He must have known from whence he came."

"These Scotch Irish," says Professor Berry, of Williams College, "were all in general one sort of people. They belonged to one grade and sphere of life. They were for the most part very poor in this world's goods. The vast majority of all the adults, however, could read and write. If they had but one book to the family, that book was surely the Bible, and if there were two volumes to a family, the second place in most cases was disputed between Fox's 'Book of Martyrs,' and Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress.' Their personal habits, their mental characteristics, their religious beliefs and experiences, and their very superstitions, were held largely in common. So far as their physical natures went, they had received in the old country a splendid outfit for the race of life, in large bones and strong teeth and a digestive apparatus the envy of mountain bears. Men and women were both trained to almost tireless physical industry. The struggle for physical subsistence had been with them no mere figure of speech. Each company of Scotch-Irish brought with them as a part of their indispensable outfit the much prized potato, to which the pine lands of New England were so well adapted. Each company also brought the agricultural implements needful for the culture of the flax plant, and the small wheels for spinning the flax fiber, and the looms for weaving the linen textures."

Andrew Dunning bought quite a large tract of land near the first church in Brunswick, in whose organization he was so largely helpful, as he was a very devout Presbyterian, and very close to the home of the faithful minister, Rev. Mr. Woodside. He cultivated this farm, and also did much work as blacksmith for the early settlers. By all who knew him he was respected for his great honesty and integrity of character. The wife of Andrew Dunning was Susan Bond, who is said to have lost her life in the burning of the home in 1737-38. Their five sons were born before the coming to America. These children were: 1. Lieutenant James, born 1691, mentioned below. 2. Andrew, born 1702, a brave soldier in the Indian wars, and who was shot by the savages while crossing the river near Brunswick, March 22, 1724, or 1726. 3. Robert, who was shot with his brother Andrew by the Indians. 4. William, who removed to York, Maine, where he died, June 13, 1783, having married Deborah Donnell and become the father of a large family. Two of his sons moved to Harpswell, Maine, at an early date, becoming

the ancestors of a long line of sea captains and noble men and women. 5. Captain David, born 1705, died in Brunswick, August 16, 1793, aged eighty-eight years. He was a soldier in the revolutionary war, selectman of Brunswick, deacon of the Congregational church, and built a block house on the site of the present postoffice. He became the owner of nearly all the land on which Brunswick Village now stands, and had great influence in the town; he had a large family, and a long line of worthy descendants.

(II) Lieutenant James, son of Andrew and Susan (Bond) Dunning, born 1691, died Brunswick, Maine, June 8, 1752. He lived on his father's homestead, to which he added much. He was known far and wide as "the famous Indian fighter," and saved many lives and towns from the savages. In 1727 he served in Captain William Woodside's company, and in 1757 in Captain John Getchell's famous company. He was on a committee to the general court of Massachusetts, selectman of Brunswick, had much to do in the incorporation of the town, and made his strong and patriotic influence felt in various ways. Lieutenant James Dunning married Martha Lithgow, daughter of Robert Lithgow, who came from Ireland to Topsham, Maine, about 1721. Lieutenant James Dunning had a large family of sons and daughters, who, with their descendants, have done much to help and cheer the world. Among these have been brilliant scholars, fine business men, clergymen of earnest faith, and worthy citizens of many towns, cities and states.

(III) James (2), son of Lieutenant James (1) and Martha (Lithgow) Dunning, born Brunswick, Maine, July 31, 1738, died at Brunswick, August 11, 1781. He was a patriot of the truest type. He became one of the pioneer settlers at Bangor, Maine. His lot was at the mouth of the Kenduskeag stream, on the southwest side, and was lot number 10, in Holland's survey, and is said to have contained one hundred acres. He also owned a quarter part in a sawmill. His estate was appraised at \$440. James Dunning married, at Brunswick, December 25, 1763, Jane Woodside, born Brunswick, May 14, 1742, died Bangor, Maine, March 28, 1792, daughter of Captain William and Ann (Vincent) Woodside, and granddaughter of Rev. James Woodside and of Captain William Vincent, thus being a woman of "royal religious and patriotic heritages." The family was one of whom the parents were justly proud because of the children's sturdy zeal, honesty and helpfulness

wherever they lived. Among the descendants is James E. Dunning, so long an editor at Bangor and Portland, the author of many articles and books, and now United States consul at Milan, Italy.

(IV) James (3), son of James (2) and Jane (Woodside) Dunning, was an influential citizen at Bangor, Levant and Charleston, Maine, and married, March 8, 1786, Anna Thomas, who died at Charleston, March 30, 1825, aged fifty-eight years. Their children were: Dorothy, Jane, Rachel, William, Solomon, Reuben, Olive, Eliza, Mary, Caroline Holbrook and Isaac Cary. All but two of these children married and reared families.

(V) Solomon, son of James (3) and Anna (Thomas) Dunning, born Brunswick, May 7, 1800, died Charleston, October 4, 1871. He moved to Charleston when young, and received a good education in the schools there. Like his ancestors in the Dunning and other family lines, he was very active and industrious. He had a large farm, conducted a country store very successfully, and was one of the most shrewd and careful buyers and sellers in the state. He thus accumulated a large fortune for his times. He was very helpful in all enterprises which tended to make the town one of strength and honor. He was selectman, tax collector and treasurer for the town for many years, representative to the Maine legislature in 1850-56, and county commissioner of Penobscot county. He was one of the staunch supporters of the Baptist church, and a man of earnest faith. His good influence was widely felt in the state. Mr. Dunning married, January 20, 1829, Susan Kingsbury, born Brewer, Maine, September 28, 1805, died Charleston, 1892. The children were: Hannah Jane; Henry, for many years connected with the *Youth's Companion* office in Boston, Massachusetts; William Emmons, Harrison, Horatio, Eudora, Freeland, Emily, and Rachel, who died in infancy; a family of truly sterling qualities.

(VI) William Emmons, son of Solomon and Susan (Kingsbury) Dunning, born Charleston, March 31, 1835, is one of the highly esteemed residents of that town. Until 1853 he helped conduct his father's farm, and then went to California, where he remained until 1864, being engaged in mining and lumbering. Returning to Charleston he purchased his father's farm, which he carried on until 1906, when he retired from business and moved to a home in the village. Like his father, he has always been a sturdy Republican

and was representative to the Maine legislature in 1876. He is a member of Olive Branch Lodge, of Charleston, A. F. and A. M. Like so many of his Dunning ancestors who have seen many years, he is active and wide-awake with a keen and cheery outlook on life. Mr. Dunning married, in 1864, Susan Wylie, who died in 1902, the daughter of William Wylie, of Frankfort, Maine, a true helpmeet and beloved neighbor.

(VII) Richard T., son of William E. and Susan (Wylie) Dunning, was born at Charleston, September 10, 1865, and resides with his father.

HINCKS The Hinckses were originally of Chester, England, and it is quite probable that the American progenitor of those mentioned below came from that city or its immediate vicinity. Some of the early ancestors in New England acquired considerable prominence in the colonial military service, also in a judicial and political capacity.

(I) John Hincks, the first of the name in New England, arrived from the mother country in 1670 or 1672 and settled in Great Island, New Castle, now Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He was a councillor for the province of New Hampshire, and assistant in the court of chancery from 1683 to 1686. June 10 of the latter year he was appointed chief justice, and was also captain of the fort on Great Island. He continued in office as councillor, judge and captain until the overthrow of the colonial government in April, 1689. March 1, 1692, he was again appointed councillor in the new charter issued by William and Mary, which created a new government for New Hampshire, and became the president of the council. In 1696-97 he was again captain of the King's fort, then called Fort William and Mary. In 1699 he was appointed chief justice of the superior court and captain of the fort, and served in each capacity until 1707. He is known to have been living in New Castle, August 29, 1722, and his death occurred prior to 1734. John Hincks married Elizabeth, born in Boston, November 1, 1657, daughter of Judge Nathaniel Freyer, of Portsmouth. They had one son, Samuel, and several daughters.

(II) Samuel, only son of John and Elizabeth (Freyer) Hincks, was born in Great Island about 1680. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1701; entered the colonial military service, in which he attained the rank of captain; at one time commanded Fort Mary

and the garrison at Winter Harbor, near Biddeford, Maine. In the colonial archives preserved at the state house in Boston is to be seen the original copy of a treaty made with one of the eastern tribes of Indians, signed at Falmouth, Maine, August 5, 1726, by Samuel Hincks and several other prominent colonial officials. He married Mrs. Elizabeth (Winslow) Scott, widow of Joseph Scott, of Boston, and daughter of Edward and Elizabeth (Hutchinson) Winslow. She was a granddaughter of John and Mary (Chilton) Winslow. John Winslow, who came in the "Fortune" in 1621, was a brother of Governor Edward Winslow, the "Mayflower" Pilgrim. Mary Chilton, also a "Mayflower" Pilgrim, was a daughter of James Chilton, one of the signers of the famous compact. Edward Winslow married (first) Sarah Hilton and (second) Elizabeth Hutchinson, daughter of William Hutchinson and his famous wife Anne Hutchinson, the last-named of whom occupies a prominent place in colonial history on account of her opposition to the theological doctrines in vogue at that period.

(III) Samuel (2), son of Samuel (1) and Elizabeth (Winslow) (Scott) Hincks, was a student at Harvard College, but probably did not graduate. For many years he taught school at Truro, on Cape Cod, and was known as "The Learned Schoolmaster of Truro." In 1795 he moved to Bucksport, Maine, where he died in 1804. He was married in Truro to Susannah, daughter of Jonathan Dyer of that town. Of this union there were thirteen children, and Jesse Y., the next in line of descent, was the youngest.

(IV) Jesse Y., son of Samuel (2) and Susannah (Dyer) Hincks, was born in Truro, January 1, 1776, died in Bucksport, December 29, 1853. He was married April 4, 1795, to Ruth Pain Rich, born July 5, 1780. Children: 1. Mary, born December 16, 1797. 2. Ruth, April 17, 1801, died in April, 1852. 3. Jesse, February 28, 1802, died the same day. 4. Elizabeth P., December 15, 1803. 5. Jesse, who will be again referred to. 6. Rebecca R., July 15, 1808. 7. Betsey, February 19, 1811. 8. Reuben G., February 23, 1813. 9. John W., August 23, 1817. 10. Joseph F., March 8, 1820, died July 25, same year.

(V) Captain Jesse, second son and fifth child of Jesse Y. and Ruth P. (Rich) Hincks, was born in Bucksport, January 13, 1806, died in Brewer, Maine, February 14, 1883. Like most of the male inhabitants of his native town he followed the sea and became a master mariner. He was married in Bucksport, Novem-

ber 26, 1827, to Eliza L. Eldridge, born in that town, August 31, 1807, died in Brewer, November 17, 1881. She was a daughter of Elisha D. and Phebe (Lewis) Eldridge, and granddaughter of Captain John and Elizabeth (Hamlin) Lewis. Captain John Lewis served in the revolutionary war as master on board the Continental schooner "Warren," thirty-two guns. He was captured by the British, who conveyed him to Liverpool, whence he was brought to Marblehead on the Cartel sloop "Pacific" and exchanged. Captain Jesse and Eliza L. (Eldridge) Hincks were the parents of ten children: 1. Julia S., born July 6, 1829, died February 18, 1861. 2. Mary M., March 10, 1830, died in 1907. 3. Elizabeth G., November 30, 1832, died March 26, 1906. 4. Jesse Y., see next paragraph. 5. Jane L., September 15, 1836, died June 19, 1840. 6. Josephine, February 15, 1839. 7. Louisa, May 19, 1841, died June 17, 1893. 8. Phebe L., December 25, 1843, died July 12, 1900. 9. Emma D., March 13, 1846. 10. John E. R., April 26, 1849, died May 5, 1886.

(VI) Jesse Y. (2), fourth child and eldest son of Captain Jesse and Eliza L. (Eldridge) Hincks, was born in Brewer, April 30, 1834. He began his studies in the public schools of his native town and concluded them at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kents Hill. Entering the service of the old European and North American Railway Company as a conductor he served in that capacity until he found it advisable to relinquish railroading, and going to Marlboro, Massachusetts, he engaged in the manufacture of wooden boxes. The burning of his factory some two years later caused him to return to Maine, and in 1876 he bought a farm in Old Town. About the year 1885 he engaged in the dry goods business in Old Town with John M. Stowe, under the firm name of Stowe & Hincks. This firm was subsequently succeeded by that of Hunt, Stowe & Hincks, and occupied a portion of the Indian Agency store. Mr. Hincks retired from business in 1898. In politics he acts independently. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. December 14, 1869, he married Elizabeth F., born in Old Town, March 10, 1849, daughter of Joseph Locke and Amelia C. (Le Ballister) Smith. Joseph L. Smith, born November 30, 1817, died January 8, 1892, was a son of Asa and Mary J. (Corwin) Smith. Asa Smith was born May 26, 1786, died August 26, 1867. Amelia C. (Le Ballister) Smith was born September 15, 1817, daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Keen) Le Ballister. She died Au-

gust 8, 1894. Jesse Y. and Elizabeth F. (Smith) Hincks have one son, Joseph L. S.

(VII) Joseph L. S., son of Jesse Y. (2) and Elizabeth F. (Smith) Hincks, was born in Bangor, Maine, December 23, 1871. He attended the public schools of Old Town and concluded his education with a commercial course at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York. He began his practical business training as a grocer's clerk in Old Town, but subsequently accepted the position of assistant manager with the Eastern Trust and Banking Company, in which capacity he continued for eleven years. In 1899 he acquired a half interest in the undertaking and casket manufacturing business, becoming associated with Charles E. Rackliff, whose interest he purchased in 1902, and as sole proprietor of the business he has since carried it on with success. At the present time he is manufacturing caskets on quite an extensive scale, principally for the wholesale trade. Politically he is independent and has served two years as city treasurer at different times under both parties. Mr. Hincks is far advanced in the Masonic Order, being a member of Star in the East Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Old Town; Mount Moriah Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; St. John Commandery, Knights Templar; Eastern Star Lodge of Perfection, Princes of Jerusalem, all of Bangor; the Maine Consistory, Portland; Kora Temple, Order of the Mystic Shrine, Lewiston, and Kineo Chapter Eastern Star, thirty-second degree Mason. He also affiliates with Phintheas Lodge, Knights of Pythias; Tarratine Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Maccabees, and the Woodmen, all of Old Town.

September 2, 1902, Mr. Hincks married Auctense L. Cousens, born February 10, 1881, daughter of James W. and Marion (Waterhouse) Cousens, of Stillwater, Maine. Her father was a son of William and Mary (Sawyer) Cousens, and her mother was a daughter of Oliver A. and Nellie (Houston) Waterhouse. Mr. and Mrs. Hincks had one child, Marion Elizabeth, born July 22, 1903, died June 28, 1907.

GILMORE John Gilmore, immigrant ancestor, was of Scotch-Irish ancestry and descended from the Gilmores of Paisley, Scotland. He was born in Ulster province, north of Ireland, came to this country about 1700 and settled at Weymouth, Massachusetts, and died in Raynham, Massachusetts, July 24, 1741. His wife Agnes

died March 18, 1752. The Gilmores of Londonderry and Windham, New Hampshire, came about the same time and are closely related.

(II) James, son of John Gilmore, came to Massachusetts with his parents and the early Scotch pioneers, and died in Raynham, Massachusetts, November 19, 1773. James married, in 1725, Thankful Tyrrel, of Weymouth, born September 20, 1705, daughter of William Jr. and Abigail Tyrrel. Thankful Tyrrel Gilmore is mentioned in her father's will in 1727. Thankful died February 20, 1789, in her eighty-fourth year. Headstones of James and Thankful at North Raynham. Children: 1. Adam, baptized at West Bridgewater in 1742. 2. Agnes, baptized at West Bridgewater in 1742. 3. Thankful, born 1738. 4. William, born 1740. 5. Tyrrel, born March 24, 1744, mentioned below. 6. Whitefield, born November 12, 1745, settled at New Bedford, New Hampshire, where he married Margaret Gilmore, born November 6, 1743.

(III) Tyrrel, son of James Gilmore, born in or near Raynham, March 24, 1744, married Hannah Cook, of Foxboro, Massachusetts. He was a soldier in the revolution, a private in Captain Benjamin Hawes's company, Colonel John Smith's regiment, which marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775 (P. 466, Vol. VI, Mass. Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolution). He lived in Attleboro or Wrentham, and it seems died in the service the following May. Children of Tyrrel and Hannah (Cook) Gilmore: 1. William, of Franklin, Massachusetts; married Molly Hill. 2. Samuel, mentioned below. 3. Hannah, married Richard Fisher, of Franklin, Massachusetts. 4. Rachel, married Eben Crowningshield, of Cumberland, Rhode Island.

(IV) Samuel, son of Tyrrel Gilmore, was born in Attleboro or Wrentham, Massachusetts, August 11, 1765, and was a soldier in the revolution, serving under Captain Hunt and Colonels Groaton and Jackson; length of service, three years. He settled in Orrington, afterward Brewer and now Holden, Maine, before 1797, and married Reumah Hathorn or Hawthorn, who was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, September 11, 1767. Samuel Gilmore died February 27, 1845; his wife died January 26, 1864, aged ninety-six years four months fifteen days. Headstones of Samuel and Reumah at East Holden. Children, born in Holden: 1. David, born September 8, 1788, mentioned below. 2. Eunice, married Elias Field (published August 25, 1815). 3. Lucy, born August 4, 1793, married John Wiswell,

of Frankfort (published February 17, 1814), parents of Arno Wiswell, of Ellsworth, and grandparents of Andrew P. Wiswell, late chief justice of Maine. 4. John Smith, born January 27, 1795, died August 1, 1797. 5. Reumah, born June 18, 1798, married Daniel Field. 6. Hannah, born October 27, 1800, married Jonathan Hurd, April 15, 1822. 7. Samuel, born July 23, 1803, married Phelia Hurd. His second wife was Sarah Brown, born in Harmony, Maine, September 8, 1825. He died April 14, 1889; Sarah died April 15, 1889; they were both buried the same day. 8. Mary Gates, born September 9, 1805. 9. Nancy Tyrrel, born May 6, 1809. 10. John Smith, born September 30, 1812, died February 6, 1905.

(V) David, son of Samuel Gilmore, born in Holden, Maine, September 8, 1788, married (intention dated June 12, 1811, at Orrington) Sally Coombs, daughter of Benjamin Coombs, a descendant of the Huguenots, born in Poland, April 6, 1794, died January 20, 1876. David was a farmer and millwright and said to have been the first white child born in Holden. He died April 12, 1868. Children, born at East Brewer, now Holden: 1. Rufus, born September 11, 1812. 2. Tyrrel, born July 12, 1815, mentioned below. 3. William, "Forty-niner." 4. Sally E. 5. Phebe Coombs, born July 9, 1822. 6. Amanda. 7. Eunice F. 8. Albert Franklin. 9. David, went to California in the early fifties. 10. Nancy L. 11. Merrit. 12. Otis, born August, 1838, served as first sergeant in civil war, Fifteenth Maine Volunteers, also in Nineteenth unassigned infantry as captain. After the war he was postmaster at Brewer. Died January 18, 1890. 13. Byron C., born May, 1840, served two years in the civil war in second Maine Volunteers, later as deputy provost marshal in Bangor under Major E. Low; in 1864 he was commissioned lieutenant and subsequently captain Company F, Thirty-first Maine Volunteers; killed before Petersburg, Virginia, June 30, 1864.

(VI) Tyrrel (2), son of David Gilmore, was born July 12, 1815, in East Brewer, and died May 28, 1890. He was educated in the public schools of his native town. Settled in Dedham, Maine, teaching school in winter, conducting his farm in summer, and from 1859 to 1870 carried on blacksmithing at Dedham village. For some years he was superintendent of schools in Dedham, Maine, a member of the Congregational church. He married Mary W. Pearl, daughter of Peter and Rebecca (Spofford) Pearl, of Boxford, Massachusetts. Children: 1. Pascal P., born June 24, 1845, mentioned below. 2. Myron T., born Jan-

uary 11, 1847, resides in San Diego, California; president San Diego Savings Bank; in civil war enlisted Company B, Fifteenth Maine Volunteers. 3. John E., born December 4, 1848, resides in Minneapolis, Minnesota. 4. Francis H., born May 3, 1852, resides in Wagoner, Oklahoma. 5. George A., born October 18, 1853, died in Fergus Falls, Minnesota, May 23, 1889. 6. Mary A., born January 24, 1862, married Dr. Willis F. Hart, of Camden.

(VII) Hon. Pascal P., son of Tyrrel Gilmore, was born in Dedham, June 24, 1845. He attended the public schools and graduated from the E. M. C. S. at Bucksport, Maine. Enlisted in the Sixteenth Regiment, Maine Infantry, in the civil war, and during his term of service was not off duty a single day, though in several hard-fought battles, the last being Five Forks, Virginia, April 1, 1865, and was present at Appomattox, Virginia, when General Lee surrendered April 9, 1865. Leaving school in 1867 he went to Muskegon, Michigan, surveying and inspecting lumber several years. He was a farmer and conveyancer in Dedham until 1891, but has since resided in Bucksport. He has been prominent in public affairs and served ten years as chairman of the board of selectmen and fifteen years as supervisor of schools in his native town. In politics he has always been a Republican, representing his district two terms as representative and as state senator for one term, serving on important committees, and was counted among the active and leading men in the legislature. From 1891 to 1896 he was state liquor commissioner. Mr. Gilmore is president of the Bucksport National Bank, which owes its existence and standing among the prosperous and conservative banks of the state to his efforts and good judgment. President of Bucksport Water Company since 1895. In January, 1907, he was elected state treasurer of Maine, and the same year became president of the Maine Insurance Company of Portland. He is identified with fraternal organizations as follows: Member of the Grand Army of the Republic, being the first commander of W. L. Parker Post in Dedham, also aide-de-camp with rank of colonel on staff of General W. W. Blackmar, commander-in-chief in 1904. Patron in Verona Grange, Bucksport. Member St. Andrew's Society, Scottish Benevolent, Portland, Maine. His Masonic affiliations are as follows: Felicity Lodge, No. 191, F. and A. M., Bucksport; Hancock Royal Arcanum Chapter, No. 19, Bucksport; Bangor Council, No. 5, Bangor; Blanquefort Commandery, No.

13, Ellsworth; Eastern Star Lodge of Perfection, Bangor; Palestine Council, P. of J., Bangor; Bangor Chapter of Rose Croix, Bangor; Maine Consistory, Portland; Mystic Shrine, Kora Temple, Lewiston.

October 25, 1881, he married Alma M. Hart, of Holden, born July 28, 1859, daughter of Henry T. and Lauretta (Wiswell) Hart. They have one daughter, Madge, born December 15, 1884. Mrs. Gilmore is a descendant of John Alden and Priscilla Mullins. Her great-grandfather, Captain Jacob Hart, was a sergeant in the war of the revolution. He was born in Walpole or Wrentham, Massachusetts, and settled in Holden, Maine, about 1800.

The Roussin family is of ancient French origin. The most prominent branch had its family seat at Tournais, France, and bore these arms: D'or au chevron de gules acc. en chief de deux hures de sanglier d'argent et en p. d'une quintefeuille du meme.

(I) Jean Roussin, immigrant ancestor, was among the early pioneers from France to Quebec, and from him of the name are descended in Canada. Children: 1. Jean Isaac, married Madelene Singerese; (second) October 28, 1655, Marie Lessard at Quebec. 2. Nicholas, mentioned below.

(II) Nicholas, son of Jean Roussin, born in Canada, died March 7, 1697, at L'Ange Gardien. He married Madeleine Paradis, daughter of Pierre Paradis. She was born in 1653 and died November 29, 1669, at Chateau Richer. He married (second) Madeleine Tremblay, born 1658, died April 10, 1726, daughter of Pierre Tremblay. Child of first wife: 1. Marie, born November 25, 1669, married, November 5, 1685, Pierre Tremblay. Children of second wife: 2. Jacques, born October 22, 1685, married, April 12, 1712, Madeleine Guyon; he died November 13, 1753. 3. Nicholas, born January 14, 1688, married, 1711, Marie Anne Goulet; (second) August 13, 1741, Marie Ann Coté; he died May 19, 1762, at St. Augustin. 4. Joseph, born 1689, married Anne Jacob. 5. Jean, born 1690, married Marie Anne Genevieve Posé, born 1697. 6. Louis, born 1695, mentioned below.

(III) Louis, son of Nicholas Roussin, was born in 1695. He settled at Terrebonne, Canada. He married Catherine Trudel, born 1702, daughter of Philippe (2). Children: 1. Angelique, born 1720, married, January 8, 1742, at Toussant. 2. Elizabeth, born 1722, married, November, 1741, Ignace Charles; she died October 15, 1756. Children, born at Ter-



Pascal Philmore

rebonne: 3. Marie, born 1724, married, February 2, 1750, Antoine Dupré at Montreal. 4. Louis, born 1726, mentioned below. 5. Margaret, born 1727, married, May 27, 1748, Louis Forget. 6. Oside, born February 8, 1729, died March 15, 1830. 7. Marie Joseph, born February 9, 1731, married, January 12, 1750, Nicholas Ledoux. 8. Marie Madeleine, born August 29, 1732, married, January 8, 1753, Julien Delmel; died June 7, 1762. 9. Francis, born March 5, 1734. 10. Marie Agathe, born July 24, died August 8, 1735. 11. Francis, born May 24, 173— 12. Joseph Paschal, born October 13, 173—, married, February 18, 1760, Catherine Demers. 13. Nicolas, born October 27, 173—. 14. Jacques, born January 20, 1739, married, November 23, 1751, Marie Joseph Poupard. 15. Marie Catherine, born August 29, 1740, married, January 26, 1756, Joseph Annable Lorrain. 16. Jean Baptist, born May 20, 1742, died December 11, 1748. 17. Scholastique, born April 28, 1744.

(IV) Louis (2), son of Louis (1) Roussin, was born in 1726. He settled with his father at Terrebonne. He married Judith Dupree, born 1727, daughter of Jean Dupree (2). Children born at Terrebonne: 1. Marie Judith, born February 25, 1751, married, June 9, 1777, Jean Baptist Moraud at Montreal. 2. Louis, born March 17, 1757. 3. Felicity, born July 26, 1759.

(V) Joseph Anthoine Roussin, descended from the family in Terrebonne, was born in that town, and lived there all his life. Among his children was William, mentioned below.

(VI) William, son of Joseph Anthoine Roussin, born in Terrebonne, 1826, died in 1900. He married Octavia LaPointe, born in Terrebonne in 1834. She lives at present in the city of Montreal. William Roussin received his elementary education in the schools of his native town. When a young man he was employed in a wholesale liquor store in Montreal for nine years, and then embarked in business for himself with a general store at Roxton Falls, Eastern Township, Canada, and continued in active business to the day of his death. In politics he was a Liberal. Child, William Charles, born July 30, 1860, mentioned below.

(VII) William Charles, son of William Roussin, was born in Montreal, Canada, July 30, 1860. He was educated at Mason College in Terrebonne and at the Academy at Roxton Falls. He then went to work as clerk in his father's store and continued until he was twenty-seven years old. In 1887 he came to Biddeford, Maine, and engaged in the retail grocery

business in partnership with John B. F. Tartre under the firm name of Roussin & Tartre. The business was prosperous and the firm continued until 1898, when it was dissolved to give place to a corporation entitled the Biddeford Grocery Company. The stockholders were Mr. Roussin, Mr. Tartre and Mr. Beauregarde. The present officers of the company are: President, Mr. Roussin; secretary, Mr. Tartre, and treasurer, Mr. Beauregarde. The concern is enterprising and flourishing, having a large trade among the French-speaking people of the city, of whom there are some five thousand. In politics Mr. Roussin is a Republican. He has been assessor of the city three years, alderman one year. He is a member of the board of trustees of York County Savings Bank. He married, June, 1895, Alda Cordeau, born at Actonvale, Canada, daughter of Victor Cordeau. She has lived in Biddeford from early childhood and was educated in the public schools there. Children, born in Biddeford: 1. Charles Edward, born April, 1886. 2. Jeanette, June, 1897. 3. Adrienne, 1900. 4. Theodore, 1903.

John Trull, immigrant ancestor, TRULL born in 1633, died June 15, 1704. He had a brother Samuel, who married, June 15, 1668, Ann Hall, and died leaving no issue. He was granted a six-acre lot in Billerica in 1658. He had previously been a tenant on the Shawshin river and Vine brook, and had lived in the Shawshin house. His home grant was sixteen acres lying in the northeast angle of the township, "part of which is his house lot, bounded by Golden More and John Poulter on south and ye commons elsewhere surrounding." In 1775 this was the Colonel Bridge place at the end of a lane leading east from Long street, later owned by Mrs. Farmer. He married, December 11, 1657, Sarah French, born October, 1637, died September 26, 1710, daughter of John French, of Cambridge. Children: 1. John, born January 13, 1658-59, died February 1, 1658-59. 2. Sarah, May 27, 1660. 3. Mary, July 22, 1662, married Benjamin Parker. 4. John, May 19, 1665, died June 22, 1665. 5. Elizabeth, May 31, 1668, died July 11, 1668. 6. John, July 13, 1669. 7. Hannah, October 15, 1671. 8. Samuel, December 7, 1673, mentioned below. 9. Joseph, May 14, 1675, died June 25, 1675. 10. Enoch, October 12, 1676, died December 12, 1676. 11. Joseph, May 18, 1679, died September 5, 1679. 12. Elizabeth, May 13, 1681, died December 16, 1681.

(II) Captain Samuel, son of John Trull,

born December 7, 1673, died April 15, 1706. He resided at Billerica and married Hannah ——. Children: 1. Samuel, born February 26, 1701-02. 2. Moses, January 18, 1703. 3. John, mentioned below.

(III) John (2), son of Captain Samuel Trull, born in Billerica, October 23, 1705, married Mary Hunt. Children: 1. Samuel, born January 7, 1731-32, married Elizabeth Johnson. 2. Mary, December 27, 1733, married John Taylor. 3. John, February 5, 1737, married Esther Wyman. 4. Elizabeth, November 9, 1740, married Ebenezer Bailey. 5. David, mentioned below.

(IV) David, son of John Trull, was born June 22, 1744. He married (first) Deborah Harris; (second) Sarah Kelley. David Trull was a revolutionary soldier credited to the adjoining town of Dracut. He was in Captain Stephen Russell's company, Colonel Green's regiment, and answered the Lexington alarm, April 19, 1775; in Captain Joseph Bradley Varnum's company, Colonel Simeon Spaulding's regiment, in 1777; a corporal in Captain Varnum's company, Colonel Jonathan Reed's regiment, in 1777, in the second Dracut company of the continental army, the army of the north. His brothers, John and Samuel, of Billerica, were also in the revolution. Children of first wife: Mary, Rhoda, Sarah, David, Joel, born 1780, mentioned below. Children of second wife: Phineas, Aaron, John, Polly, Silas, Cyrus, Deborah.

(V) Joel, son of David Trull, born in Dracut in 1780, died in Lyndon, Vermont, in 1855. He married, in 1802, Meribah Davis, born in Lowell, Massachusetts, 1771, died in Burke, Vermont, September 2, 1849. They removed to Burke in 1814. Children: 1. Joel, born May 1, 1803, mentioned below. 2. Meribah, March 9, 1806, died October 25, 1878; married Horace Tyler, of Burke, Vermont. 3. Pamela, November 6, 1814, died March 5, 1898.

(VI) Joel (2), son of Joel (1) Trull, born in Pelham, Massachusetts, May 1, 1803, died in Burke, Vermont, January 14, 1884. He married, at Burke, July 15, 1827, Electra Hall, born in Burke, October 9, 1804, died July 3, 1883. Children, all but David born at Burke, Vermont: 1. David, born April 16, 1828, mentioned below. 2. Susan Eugenia, born January 26, 1832, died November 12, 1859; married Proctor Jacobs, March 18, 1857. 3. Lucy Aurora, born May 22, 1839, married, September 29, 1863, Alanson W. Davis; child, Clara Electra Davis, born November 7, 1864, married, January 9, 1890, Arthur F. Walker, of

St. Johnsbury, born June 25, 1865, died January 20, 1899, and had Louise Davis Walker, born December 3, 1890, died November 20, 1893. 4. Electra Victoria, born May 1, 1843, died December 15, 1896; married, October 19, 1865, R. Perry Porter, born June 5, 1842; children: i. Fred Trull Porter, born October 27, 1866, married, September 11, 1889, Esther M. Stevens, of Lyndon, Vermont, born 1867, and had Maurice P. Porter, born June 19, 1890; Mabel E. Porter, born December 18, 1891, and Robert P. Porter, born October 28, 1894; ii. Nellie Aurora Porter, born November 16, 1868, married, September 3, 1890, Ray B. Ruggles, of Burke, Vermont; iii. David Eugene Porter, born July 16, 1872, married, October 1, 1902, Amelia Wolff, of New Haven, Connecticut; iv. Grace May Porter, born March 6, 1885, died August 15, 1891.

(VII) David (2), son of Joel (2) Trull, born in Sutton, Vermont, April 16, 1828, died in Newport, Vermont, May 16, 1893. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and at Lyndon Academy, Lyndon, Vermont. He succeeded his father as hotel keeper at West Burke, Vermont, and continued in that business for thirty years. In politics he was a Republican, and acted as moderator in town meetings many times. He was chairman of the selectmen and of the school board. He was deputy sheriff of Caledonia county, Vermont for thirty years, and high sheriff five years. He was a member of Passumpsic Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons at St. Johnsbury, Vermont; of Palestine Commandery, Knights Templar; Mount Sinai Temple; Haswell Royal Arch Chapter; and a member of the Knights of Pythias at St. Johnsbury. He retired from active business and lived at St. Johnsbury for five years. In religion he was a Universalist. He married, April 8, 1856, Cornelia Jenness; children: 1. Addie Ione, born October 27, 1858, married, April 8, 1885, Henry B. Cushman; child, Cornelia Magdalene Cushman, born May 7, 1887. 2. Mary Susan, born November 16, 1860, died December 3, 1864. 3. Aurora Cornelia, born October 9, 1864, married, March 5, 1889, Robert B. Rayner; children: i. David Trull Rayner, born August 28, 1891; ii. Mary Rayner, born July 26, 1894; iii. Balmer Jenness Rayner, born December 25, 1896. 4. Joel Frank, mentioned below.

(VIII) Dr. Joel Frank, son of David (2) Trull, was born at West Burke, Vermont, June 12, 1868. He attended the public schools of his native town and St. Johnsbury Academy, where he prepared for college. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1891 with

the degree of A. B., and studied the profession of medicine at the Medical School of Boston University, graduating in 1894 with the degree of M. D. In the same year he opened an office in Biddeford, Maine, and has had a large practice in that city. He built the Trull Hospital in Biddeford in 1900. It was destroyed by fire in March, 1906, and rebuilt immediately, the new building having double the capacity of the old. The demand for accommodations at this institution may be understood when it is known that it is the only homeopathic hospital between Biddeford and Boston. Dr. Trull is a member of American Institute of Medicine, Massachusetts State and Maine State societies. In politics he is a Republican. In religion he is a Congregationalist. He is a member of Passumpic Lodge of Free Masons; of Haswell Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; of Bradford Commandery, Knights Templar, and of Kora Temple. He married, December 24, 1894, Jennie Cross, born July 5, 1870, daughter of George H. Cross, of St. Johnsbury, Vermont. She was a graduate of St. Johnsbury Academy, 1889, and Smith College, 1893.

YOULAND John Youland, the immigrant ancestor, was descended from an ancient Scottish family, and many of his ancestors were chieftains. John and his brother Benjamin were exiled to America for rebellion against the English government. They fought in the American revolution, and afterward John returned to Scotland, was apprehended, and finally executed on charge of treason.

(II) Edmund Cotton, son of John Youland, was born in Scotland, September 8, 1793. He came to America when quite young, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. He married Nancy West, and settled in Lisbon, Maine. Children born to them in Maine: Isaac, Amos, Sumner, Harrison, and Thomas S., mentioned below.

(III) Thomas S., son of Edmund C. Youland, was born in Lisbon, Androscoggin county, Maine, July 18, 1831. He attended the public schools of his town, and learned the trade of ship carpenter, following his trade at Bath, Maine. He returned to Lisbon in 1861 and enlisted as a private in the Twenty-ninth Regiment Maine Volunteers, and served to the end of the civil war. His regiment was a part of General Sheridan's army in the Shenandoah Valley, and Youland participated in the battles of Winchester and Cedar Creek. After the war he returned to Lisbon, and settled upon a farm, where he lived the rest of his life. He died in 1905. Mr. Youland was highly respect-

ed by his townsmen, and was an earnest and useful citizen. In religion he was a Free Will Baptist, in politics a Republican, and was a member of Lisbon Post, Grand Army of the Republic, many years. March 23, 1851, he was married to Harriet J. Beale, who was born November 25, 1835. Children born at Durham and Lisbon: 1. William Edward, born June 9, 1854. 2. Alice E., May 17, 1856. 3. Alfred H., July 13, 1858. 4. Lillian A., February 2, 1861. 5. Blanche M., September 20, 1871.

(IV) William Edward, son of Thomas S. Youland, was born in Durham, Maine, June 9, 1854. He lived in Durham until seven years of age, when his parents moved to Lisbon. He attended the public schools at Lisbon, and the Dirigo Business College at Augusta, under D. M. Waite, principal. At the age of ten years he began to work on his father's farm, having the care and responsibility as well as most of the actual work, while his father was in army service. At the age of twelve years he went to work in the paper mill at Lisbon Center, and at fourteen was a weaver in the Farnsworth Mills at Lisbon Center, and was finally promoted to second hand in the weaving department. After completing the course at business college he returned to the employ of the Farnsworth Company, and soon after was employed in the Webster woolen mills at Sabattus. As a weaver he worked from six in the morning until seven at night, and, having saved the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, invested the entire amount for the benefit of his parents. Having a natural inclination for mercantile life, and desiring a larger field of usefulness, he sought a position as clerk, and after trying in vain at twenty-eight different stores in Lewiston and Portland, finally succeeded in securing a job at a salary of three dollars per week, on which to support himself and a wife. Two months later he became clerk in the dry goods store of Whittum & Farrar, Lewiston, at eight dollars per week, at the end of a year getting a raise of one dollar per week. After working for this firm two years he was engaged as head clerk at the store of Oswald & Armstrong, Lewiston. He went to Boston, and took a position as salesman for R. H. White Co., in the department store, and was with this house six months, when Bradford Peck, who was then about to open a store in Lewiston, offered him a good position and placed him in charge of the cloak department in the new store. He became stockholder and director of the corporation and remained there eight years. September 2, 1893, he bought the dry goods business of Sanborn Brothers, at

Biddeford, Maine, and with two others as partners, Samuel Boothby, of Portland, and George W. Richards, of Houlton, carried on the business under the firm name of W. E. Youland & Co., conducting this business until 1904, when he bought out the business from his two partners and incorporated it as W. E. Youland Co., of which Mr. Youland is president and manager and virtual owner. The business is extensive, and has grown rapidly. The stock includes all kinds of dry and fancy goods, cloaks, furs, suits, men's furnishing, boys' clothing, millinery, and small wares. It occupies two spacious floors of the building, and is one of the most flourishing and progressive department stores of that section of the state. As a dry goods store this house is the largest in York county.

Mr. Youland is a man of public spirit, and is prominent in public life. He was elected on the Citizens' ticket as alderman from Ward 7 in 1896 and 1897, serving on various important committees, and was president of the board for two years. He was a member of the school board for three years, and member of the park commission for ten years. Mr. Youland has been president of the Board of Trade, and was prime mover in the establishment of Merchants' Week and other measures for advertising the city. In co-operation with Robert McArthur, Mr. Youland was chief promoter of the McArthur Library, and has been its treasurer since its organization. Mr. Youland is president of the Lakeview Company, a large real estate corporation of Lakeview, North Carolina, where he owns a beautiful winter home. He is also president of the Greenwood Cemetery Association in Biddeford, Maine. He is a prominent Free Mason, member of Dunlap Lodge; York Chapter, No. 5, Royal Arch Masons; Maine Council, Royal and Select Masters; Bradford Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar; Adah Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star; and Kora Temple, Order of the Mystic Shrine. He is an active and prominent member of the Jefferson Street Free Baptist Church, having served on various parish and church committees, and has been superintendent of the Sunday school. He was formerly president of the Lewiston Young Men's Christian Association. A self-made man, and to a large extent also self-educated. Mr. Youland has raised himself to a position of leadership in the business world and in the social world as well. He is a man of culture and refinement, a lover of art, a supporter of educational movements, and a generous friend

of all efforts in behalf of public welfare and moral improvement.

October 9, 1881, he was married to Susie Frost Teel, of Lewiston, daughter of Jonathan Teel, formerly of Weston, Massachusetts. Of this marriage were born three children: 1. William Edward Jr., born in Lewiston, August 25, 1884; graduated from Bowdoin College, 1906; is now studying medicine at McGill University, Montreal. 2.-3. Galen Linwood and Grace Lillian, twins, born in Lewiston, November 2, 1887. Grace is a graduate of the Biddeford high school and the White prep. school for girls, Portland, Maine. Galen, the twin son, died January 6, 1890.

LAWRENCE LIBRARY

The unique public library building, built

of native stone, with gray granite trimmings, commodious and beautiful in all its details, was the gift of Mr. Edward J. Lawrence (whose genealogical sketch is to be found in these pages). The fine large lot on which the library stands is opposite the public park and soldiers' monument, on Lawrence Avenue, and was donated by Mrs. Louise E. Newhall (whose family history is also printed in this work). These generous and public-spirited citizens have also contributed \$2,000 each toward books for the library, which contains nearly seven thousand volumes. About one thousand one hundred volumes, many of them valuable books of reference, were the gift of the Fairfield Book Club. The ladies of this club were the originators of the idea of having a public library in Fairfield, and by their efforts a small circulating library was established in 1895 and continued until 1900, when the Lawrence Library building was erected. The work of the library has been very successfully conducted by the able librarian, Miss Frances Kenrick, and a branch library has been established at Fairfield Center, where the books are highly appreciated. The circulation from the main library during 1908 has been over fifteen thousand volumes.

LITHGOW LIBRARY, AUGUSTA

The Library Building, erected at an expense of \$50,000, is a

structure of rare beauty, substantially built of granite. The style of architecture is of the Romanesque-Renaissance order. The exterior in its entirety, or in its details, is equally pleasing from any point of view:

classic and dignified as becomes a building devoted to literature and learning, and the entire interior is well suited to the needs of a public library. Throughout the building, above the basement, except the reading room, the woodwork is of quartered oak, in antique finish. In the reading room the wood finish is of pine, painted and tinted in ivory white, with papier maché ornamentation decorated with gold leaf in lemon and old gold hues. A whole volume could be written in describing these beautiful and commodious rooms.

The Lithgow Library and Reading Room is the continuation and grand expansion of the Augusta Literary and Library Association, which was incorporated and approved by the governor, February 9, 1872. It is the fruition of the hopes of the originators of that association which was formed for the purpose of maintaining in the city of Augusta a library, reading room, courses of literary and scientific lectures, and such other purposes as may come within the province of similar associations. This association was composed of Augusta's most cultured men and women of literary taste, who found enjoyment and profit in meeting together to read and discuss the best books of that time. Augusta has always been noted for its prominent men, and among the list of original members of the Literary and Library Association are found the names of men distinguished in public life, men of whom any city might justly be proud. At first the home of the association was a room in Meonian Hall Block, where its collection of books began. The following year this place was exchanged for a larger room in Bradbury Block—the birthplace of the Lithgow Library and Reading Room. Money for the purchasing of books was raised by voluntary contributions, and any who gave to the amount of fifty dollars were entitled to life membership. The subscriptions from life members amounted to \$2,500, and most of this sum was immediately expended in carefully selected books, in addition to which were many donations of books from well wishers.

Llewellyn William Lithgow, a man universally respected and beloved, was a life member of the Augusta Literary and Library Association, and at his death, which occurred June 22, 1881, he left to the association the sum of \$20,000 for the express purpose of creating a fund, to be known as the Lithgow Library and Reading Room Fund, only the interest of which could be used in establishing and maintaining a "Public Library in the City of Augusta, for the use of the citizens

thereof forever, subject to such regulations and rules as the City Government may establish. The principal is never to be suffered to diminish, and if by any contingency the principal shall be reduced, said city of Augusta shall immediately make it good."

Mr. Lithgow's will was approved and established by the probate court, July 25, 1887. A meeting of the mayor and aldermen was held August 5, 1881, at which time it was voted to accept the bequest with appropriate recognition of the generosity of the donor, the city to pay interest on the above sum, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, in semi-annual payments perpetually to the board of trustees, which money shall be applied to the enlargement and sustaining of the Lithgow Library and Reading Room, or providing accommodation for the same. The first work performed by the board of trustees after its organization, February 12, 1882, was the acceptance of the books and fixtures of the "Augusta Literary and Library Association," which that association had voted to transfer to the Lithgow Library, upon certain conditions. Thus the property of the Augusta Literary and Library Association, which had cost them not less than \$3,000, was transferred to the trustees of the Lithgow Library and Reading Room, and the former corporation, after a career of invaluable usefulness, covering a period of ten years, ceased to exist.

In addition to the trust fund of \$20,000, and independent of it, a residuary clause in Mr. Lithgow's will bequeathed to Augusta \$16,000, which fell into the treasury of the library corporation, and it was voted to use this amount in providing accommodations by constructing a building. As early as 1888 the location was selected and a lot of land secured for \$5,300 at the corner of State and Winthrop streets, and later (October 14, 1892) an adjoining lot was purchased for \$4,000, forming a commodious site for the contemplated building. The trustees made an appeal through the public press to the citizens to aid in erecting a library building, and at a meeting of the trustees held July 14, 1891, it was "voted that the donor of \$1,000 or more toward the Library Building should be entitled to have an alcove therein bear his or her name, or of any such person as he or she may designate." A circular letter was prepared setting forth the conditions and needs of the library, and sent to a goodly number of Augusta citizens, and to natives of Augusta residing elsewhere. In answer to this appeal for co-operation, twelve subscriptions of \$1,000 were re-

ceived, in addition to \$6,850 in smaller amounts.

While the trustees were obtaining the above subscriptions, one of their number wrote to Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who, upon hearing the result of the popular subscription, immediately sent a check for \$9,000 to the treasurer of the board of trustees. With this substantial aid they could undertake the erection of a building. Sixty-nine architects from Maine to Colorado forwarded building designs for approval, none of which were entirely acceptable, without minor alterations. On September 12, 1893, the trustees voted to accept the amended design furnished by Neal & Hopkins of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. A building committee was appointed and for the first six months of 1894 the architects and building committee were diligently engaged in their assigned duties. June 14, 1894, the cornerstone was laid by the Free Masons, with the solemn and impressive rites of that ancient and revered fraternity. Great preparations were made for invited guests, a military band furnished music, an imposing procession of Masons and public men marched to the library lot, where prayer was offered and addresses made. The occasion of the laying of the cornerstone was with great eclat and public approbation, and formally inaugurated a new era in the history of the library. January, 1896, saw the building finished and the books arranged in order on the shelves. On February 3 the contributors and their families were invited to attend the simple and appropriate dedicatory services. The building was delivered to the trustees by the secretary of the building committee; a response was made by the president of the board of trustees, and an address of acceptance and dedication was delivered by a prominent member of the board followed by prayer and benediction. Augusta may well look with justifiable pride upon the result of the efforts of her generous and public-spirited citizens, and with satisfaction at the completion of this beautiful library building.

The name on early records
PHINNEY was variously spelled; Pheney, Finney, Fenney, Fennye, but Phinney was most universally adopted. The family were on record in Derbyshire and Staffordshire, England, at an early date. Edward Finney, of Coats Park, was high sheriff of Derbyshire in 1690. In the eighteenth century a gentle family of this name resided in Fulshaw, Cheshire, and Samuel Finney, of Fulshaw, who died 1798, was an enamel painter to the Queen.

An Edward Fynney was bailiff of Lichfield, Staffordshire, 1619 and 1627; Edward Finney was sheriff of that city, 1641. The name, however, was represented in Burton-on-Trent fully three hundred years ago.

(I) The first of the name in America was John Phinney, of Plymouth, Massachusetts, whose first child was born there in 1638. His first wife was Christian (surname not given), who died at Plymouth, September 9, 1649, and according to church records he married (second), July 9, 1650, Abigail Bishop, widow of Henry Cogan (or Loggin), a wealthy merchant and adventurer, and one of the first settlers of Barnstable, Massachusetts. About this date John Phinney removed to Barnstable, where his second wife died and was buried May 7, 1653. He married (third), June 26, 1654, Elizabeth Bayley. He held the office of constable at Barnstable, which at that date was an imposing one. He afterward became interested with a friend in the fertile region of Mount Hope, Rhode Island, and removed there.

(II) John (2), eldest son of John (1) and first wife, Christian Phinney, was born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, December 24, 1638, but baptized in Barnstable fifteen years later, July 31, 1653. He married, August 10, 1664, Mary Rogers. He was a soldier in Captain Gorham's company from the Plymouth Colony in the swamp fight of King Phillip's war, 1675. Their children were: 1. John, born May 5, 1665, see forward. 2. Malatiah, October, 1666, died November, 1667. 3. Joseph, born January 28, 1667. 4. Thomas, January, 1671. 5. Ebenezer, February 18, 1673. 6. Samuel, November 4, 1676. 7. Mary, September 3, 1678. 8. Mercy, July 10, 1679. 9. Patience, August 27, 1681. 10. Benjamin, June 18, 1682. 11. Jonathan, July 30, 1684. 12. Hannah, March 28, 1687, died February 10, 1689.

(III) John (3), eldest son of John (2) and Mary (Rogers) Phinney, born in Barnstable, Massachusetts, May 5, 1665, died November 27, 1746. He married, May 30, 1689, Sarah P., sister of Hon. Solomon, and daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Deeby) Lombard. (Lineal descendants of Thomas Lombard, who came in the "Mary and John," 1630.) It is said that the Lombard family trace back to the time of William the Conqueror and by history of undoubted creditability to the kingdom of the Lombards in Italy, who finally dispersed, settling in Germany, France and elsewhere. Rudolph de Lambert (French spelling), of Normandy, France, went to England with William the Conqueror as his knight of arms.

and from his son Hugh all of the name in England and America are said to be descended. John (3) Phinney was given the title of deacon on the records, and he probably was active in the Barnstable church. He was the father of nine children, viz.: 1. Elizabeth, born April 4, 1690, married David Bradford, 1714. 2. Mary, January 20, 1692, died January, 1694. 3. John, April 8, 1693, see forward. 4. Thomas, May 25, 1697. 5. Hannah, April 8, 1700. 6. Sarah, October 8, 1702. 7. Patience, September 12, 1704. 8. Martha, July 12, 1706. 9. Jabez, July 16, 1708.

(IV) John (4), eldest son of Deacon John (3) and Sarah P. (Lombard) Phinney, was born in Barnstable, April 8, 1693. He was the founder of Gorham, Maine, and known as "Captain John." Maine was at that time a part of Massachusetts, and the soldiers of the Indian wars felt that they had a claim on this territory. In 1727, after many delays, the legislature of Massachusetts granted to the officers and soldiers of the Narragansett expedition during King Phillip's war, and their heirs, a township six miles square, in the province of Maine, "to each of one hundred and twenty persons whose claim should be established within four months of the passage of the Act." The seventh town was named Gorham in honor of Captain John Gorham, of Yarmouth. The first who took up residence there was Captain John Phinney. On May 26, 1736, he and his eldest son, Edmund (afterward the distinguished colonel of the revolutionary army), started the building of his house, the young son felling the first tree for the settlement. Captain John married, September 25, 1718, Martha, daughter of John and Patience Coleman, of Barnstable. About 1732 he removed with his family from Barnstable to Falmouth, Maine, and settled in Gorham in 1736. At the beginning of the French and Indian war, in 1745, Captain Phinney's and eight other families moved into the fort, while the remaining families, although repeatedly warned, were either entirely killed or some of them carried captive to Canada. Here, under the command of Captain Phinney, these brave settlers, together with a handful of soldiers, furnished by Massachusetts, defended the fort for fourteen years against the repeated assaults of the Indians. During four years of this time the settlers were confined continuously within the fort. Captain Phinney was a brave, energetic, sagacious man, who "looked after the interests of the little colony that grew up around him with the affection and discretion of a father." He died greatly beloved and re-

spected, December 29, 1780, aged eighty-four years. His widow died at the same age, December 16, 1784, and both were buried in the old cemetery in Gorham village. A monument in the center of the town bears this inscription:

May 6, 1805

Capt. John Phinney

Came the first settler in this town

May 1736

Granted by the General Court 1732 to the
Narragansett Soldiers

This

Assigned to Captain John Gorham
and nineteen others

Then called Narragansett No. 7

Town Incorporated 1764.

The children of Captain John (4) and Martha (Coleman) Phinney were: 1. Elizabeth, born in Barnstable, July 15, 1721, married Eliphlet Watson in 1740. 2. Edward, born in Barnstable, July 27, 1723, married Elizabeth Meserve, 1750. 3. Stephen, born Barnstable, December 16, 1725, married Olive Early. 4. Martha, born Barnstable, October 18, 1727, married, February 18, 1750, Hart Williams, of Falmouth. 5. Patience, born Barnstable, June 27, 1730, married, February 3, 1750, Thomas Weston. 6. John Jr., born Falmouth, March 18, 1732, see forward. 7. Sarah, born Falmouth, May 18, 1734, married, January, 1756, Samuel Leavitt, of Buxton, died April, 1793. 8. Mary Gorham, the first white child born in Gorham, August 13, 1736, married, March 10, 1756, James Irish. 9. Coleman, born Gorham, July 18, 1738, died young. 10. James, born Gorham, April 13, 1741, married, July 12, 1763, Martha Hambleu, and (second) Lucy Cross.

(V) John (5) (or John Jr.), third son of Captain John (4) and Martha (Coleman) Phinney, was born at Falmouth, March 18, 1732. He married, January 24, 1755, Rebecca, daughter of John Sawyer and sister of Captain Jonathan Sawyer. When his father settled in Gorham, John (5) Phinney was but four years old, and "under his father's direction he planted the first hill of corn that was planted by white hands in that town." In 1775 he enlisted as sergeant in Captain Hart Williams' company, in Colonel Phinney's regiment, and served out his enlistment. Afterward he was drafted, but being a man of considerable means it was thought best he should send his two sons Ebenezer and John to serve, while he remained to assist in the support of the families of the poorer soldiers of Gorham. His home was on a thirty-acre lot, given him

by his father in 1763 with another thirty-acre lot opposite, which he sold to his brother Edmund, in 1766. He died May 3, 1815, aged eighty-three years, and his wife died about the same time, aged eighty. Their children were: 1. Sarah, born November 21, 1755, married John Emery, 1776. 2. Rebecca, born August 18, 1757, married John Moody, of Standish, 1788. 3. Ebenezer, born December 14, 1759, see forward. 4. John, born April 11, 1762, married, 1786, Susanna Stone. 5. Martha, born April 29, 1764, married, 1793, Jonathan Haskell. 6. Abigail, born 1766, died unmarried. 7. Coleman, born December 13, 1770, died in Portland, 1856; married, 1793, Peggy Moore.

(VI) Ebenezer, eldest son of John (5) and Rebecca (Sawyer) Phinney, was born December 14, 1759. He married, May 28, 1781, Sarah P., daughter of Wentworth and Susanna (Lombard) Stuart, born February 28, 1764. They lived and died in Standish, but most of their children resided in Gorham. Captain Wentworth Stuart, father of Sarah, was son of Joseph and Mary Wentworth (Lord) Stuart, of Berwick, York county, Maine, and was a man of prominence. He was town clerk, selectman, representative to general court, 1773-74, received commission of captain in the army of the revolution, and died in service at Sewell's Point, near Boston, of smallpox, April 17, 1776. The mother of Sarah (Wentworth) Phinney was a daughter of Rev. Solomon Lombard. As his widow she married, May 4, 1779, William Wood, of Gorham. She died in Standish (probably at the house of her daughter Sarah), May 7, 1803. The children of Ebenezer and Sarah Phinney were: 1. Statira, married, June 11, 1807, Thomas Files. 2. Wentworth S., married ——— Moore, of New York city. 3. John, lived at Stockton, Maine. 4. Patience, married, April 2, 1818, Robert Files. 5. Isaac, see forward. 6. Rebecca, married Charles Jordan, of Raymond, lived at Gorham.

(VII) Isaac, third son of Ebenezer and Sarah (Stuart) Phinney, was born in Gorham, Maine, where he resided. He married Edie Merrill, of Raymond, Maine. Their children were: Thomas Files, see forward. Another son, John Coleman, died in 1889. Other children who died young.

(VIII) Thomas Files, eldest son of Isaac and Edie (Merrill) Phinney, was born at Gorham, September 3, 1833. He was in business in Portland, Belfast, and Thomaston, Maine, until the breaking out of the civil war, when

he volunteered and served throughout the war. He married Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Ephraim Adams and Susannah (Houston) Pitcher, of Belfast. She was descended from the Adams family of Massachusetts, and the Houston family, of which Sam Houston, of Texas, was the most noted. His children were: Horace Coleman, born June 28, 1861, see forward. Nathaniel Clifford. Warren Rice.

(IX) Horace Coleman, eldest son of Thomas Files and Sarah E. (Pitcher) Phinney, was born at Portland, June 28, 1861. He was educated at Thomaston high school, from which he was graduated in 1878 and fitted for college under private tutors. He was graduated from Bowdoin College, A. B., 1884, and A. M., 1887, and attended Harvard summer school, 1889-90. While at Bowdoin he was captain of the tennis team, champion of the college, and was the promoter of this sport at Bowdoin. He was also organizer and captain of the Bowdoin polo team, and a member of the college baseball nine, and of his class nine. He engaged in business in New York city with his uncle, F. W. Pitcher, immediately after graduation; later became a partner, remaining as such until the business was sold, and has since been actively engaged in the real estate business in New York. He is a member of the Bowdoin Alumni Association, Maine Society, West Side Tennis Club, and Alpha Delta Phi Club. He married, September 12, 1894, Sarah Estelle Clarke, of New York city. They have two children: Horace Adams, born in Thomaston, Maine, September 12, 1898. Beryl Isabelle, born in New York, May 4, 1903.

This family, in every generation in America, has contributed its full share of brilliant and highly distinguished personages. They have been found answering political, legal, medical and religious callings, to a marked degree. They have also furnished illustrious patriots, who forsook their own interests that their country might be defended and preserved. The first of the name who settled in America was John Fessenden, who came from Canterbury, England, and located in 1636, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he was made a freeman in 1641. Both he and his wife Jane were members of the church. He died December 21, 1666, without issue, and this fact was the means of bringing others of the name to this country. From the earliest settlement of New England this family has

been noted for its respectability. Up to 1828 it has furnished fifteen college graduates, four of whom were ministers.

(I) Nicholas Fessenden, the kinsman of John above mentioned, came to this country with his sister Hannah in 1674, to take charge of the estate left by John Fessenden. Nicholas was the progenitor of the family which has been so conspicuously represented in the commonwealth of Maine. One of his sons, bearing the same name, was graduated from Harvard College in 1701, and died eighteen years later, at the age of thirty-eight years. Hannah, the sister of Nicholas, married John, son of Henry Sewall and a brother of Chief Justice Sewall. Nicholas Fessenden married Margaret Cheeny, and resided at Cambridge, where they had fourteen children, eleven of whom grew to maturity, namely: Jane (died young), Hannah (died young), John, Nicholas, Thomas (died young), Thomas, Margaret, Jane, Mary, William, Joseph, Benjamin, Hannah and Eleazer.

(II) William (1), son of Nicholas Fessenden, was born in 1693, was a carpenter, and resided in Cambridge, where he died May 26, 1756. He was married, October 10, 1716, to Martha Wyeth, and they were the parents of seven children. He married, second, January 4, 1728, Martha Brown, who bore him four children. The whole list is: Ruth, William, Martha, Margaret, Benjamin (died young), Benjamin, Nicholas, Peter, John, Hannah and Thomas.

(III) William (2), son of William (1) and Martha (Wyeth) Fessenden, was born December 7, 1718, and graduated from Harvard in 1737. He was a noted teacher and was licensed to preach but not ordained. He died at the age of forty years, June 17, 1758. He was married, March 31, 1740, to Mary Palmer, who died at Topsfield, Maine, March 22, 1773, and they were the parents of nine children, of whom only three grew up, namely: William, Mary and Ebenezer.

(IV) Rev. William (3), son of William (2) and Mary (Palmer) Fessenden, was born in 1746-47, in Cambridge, and graduated from Harvard College in 1768. He settled at Fryeburg, Maine, as the first minister of the first church there, being ordained October 11, 1775. He possessed many rare and noble virtues. Souther said of him, "Dignified in bearing, gentle in spirit, hospitable to a fault, fearless and uncompromising in maintaining right, yet eminently courteous, he left his heirs that good name much 'rather to be chosen than riches.'" He died March 5, 1805. He married, first,

Sarah Reed, of Cambridge, who died about a year later. For his second wife he married Sarah Clement, of Dunbarton, New Hampshire, and their children were: Sarah, William, Caleb, Ebenezer, Mary, Elizabeth Clement and Joseph Palmer. The last named was a clergyman of Kennebunkport, Maine. The two eldest sons died unmarried. The third has one male descendant now living at Fryeburg.

(V) General Samuel, fourth son of Rev William (3) and Sarah (Clement) Fessenden, was born July 16, 1784, in Fryeburg, and became one of the most conspicuous sons of Maine. He was very studious as a boy, and was accustomed to study by the light of the forest fire, where he assisted his father in making maple sugar. He graduated from ~~Harvard~~ ^{Dartmouth} College, read law with Judge Dana at Fryeburg, was admitted to the bar in 1809 and began the practice of law in Gloucester, Maine. Thence he removed to Windham, Maine, where he practiced for a short time, and settled at Portland, same state, in 1822. He was a representative to the general court in 1814-19, and senator in 1818. After fifty years of successful practice of his profession, he retired to private life. A ripe scholar, an eminent jurist, he was distinguished as a statesman. He was among those who initiated the movement in Maine for the organization of the Republican party, to whom, in conjunction with the Hon. H. H. Boody, is due the credit for the development of this movement of his native state. While many were ready to join them, they were not assisted by some of the leading men of Maine. Among the reluctant ones was the Hon. William Pitt Fessenden, son of General Fessenden. The movement, however, was successful, and the organization of the Republican party was perfected early in 1855. General Fessenden was married in 1813 to Deborah Chandler, of New Gloucester, and every one of their children became distinguished in their various professions. Four of the sons became lawyers, two entered the medical profession and one the ministry. Three of his sons were in congress in 1864, viz.: William Pitt, mentioned below; Samuel C. Fessenden, a graduate of Bowdoin College, and a minister; Thomas A. D. Fessenden, a graduate of Bowdoin College, and an eminent member of the bar in Androscoggin county. Philip was lost at sea when nineteen years old. Oliver G. graduated from Dartmouth College, and practiced law in Portland, Maine. Hewitt C. was a graduate of the same institution, and practiced medicine at Eastport, Maine. Daniel W., also a graduate of Dartmouth, was the

sixteenth clerk of the supreme court of Maine. Charles S. D., a graduate of Bowdoin College, was a surgeon in the United States marine corps. Joseph P., a graduate of the same institution, was a physician, and at one time mayor of Lewiston, Maine, but later removed to Salem, Massachusetts. The younger daughter of the family, Ellen, was born April 21, 1823, at Portland, and was married, June 16, 1862, to Dr. John Dunlap Lincoln, of Berwick. She was noted for her writings in both prose and poetry. The children of General Fessenden, in order of birth, were: William Pitt, Samuel Clement, Phillip Chandler, Oliver Griswold, Hewitt Chandler, Daniel Webster, Deborah Sarah, Thomas Amory Deblois, Charles Stewart Davies, John Palmer and Ellen Elizabeth Longfellow. The elder daughter died before two years of age.

(VI) William Pitt, eldest son of General Samuel Fessenden, was born October 16, 1806, at Boscawen, New Hampshire, and entered Bowdoin College before he was seventeen years of age, graduating in 1827. He studied law under the instruction of his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1827. He practiced first at Bridgton, for one year at Bangor, and then settled in Portland. He early became active and conspicuous in political movements, and refused the nomination to congress in 1831 and again in 1838. In 1832 he was sent to the legislature, and won a reputation as a debater, though the youngest member of that body. He served again in 1840 and was made chairman of the house committee to revise the statutes of the state. In the autumn of that year he was elected to congress on the Whig ticket and served one term, during which he moved the repeal of the rule excluding anti-slavery petitions, and was also an able debater on various important measures. At the expiration of his term he devoted himself diligently to his law practice until 1845-46, when he again served in the legislature. In the meantime he had acquired a national reputation as a lawyer and an active anti-slavery Whig. In 1849 he prosecuted before the United States supreme court the appeal which gained the reversal of a decision previously made by Judge Story, and in this trial his reputation was much enhanced. He was again in the state legislature in 1853-54, and at this session was elected to the United States senate by the Whigs and Anti-slavery Democrats. One week after he took his seat, in February, 1854, he made a stirring speech on the Kansas-Nebraska bill and immediately took the front rank in the senate. He was everywhere re-

garded as the ablest opponent of the pro-slavery plans of the Democratic party. Very soon after this he allied himself with the organization of the Republican party in Maine, and through the balance of his life was one of its foremost workers. While ardent in his partnership, he was ever a patriot, pursuing a disinterested and manly course, and was beloved by the nation for his clean public record and the purity of his personal character. His speeches on the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, 1856, the proposed Lecompton constitution for Kansas in 1858, and his criticisms upon the decision of the supreme court in the famous Dred Scott case were each pronounced to be among the ablest discussions of those matters. He was again elected to the senate in 1859 and was a member of the peace congress in 1861. Upon the resignation of Salmon P. Chase in 1864, Senator Fessenden at first declined to become his successor, but was compelled by the universal demand to forego his personal preference and take charge of the treasury. Such was the confidence reposed in him by the people that the quotation of premium on gold fell in a short time from \$2.80 to \$2.25. One of his first measures was to declare that no issues of currency would be made. He was the author of the plan for issuing government bonds at 7 3-10 per cent. interest, popularly known as "7.30 bonds." These were issued in denominations as low as \$50, in order that people of small means might invest in them. The result was a substantial advancement of the national credit. Mr. Fessenden also prepared a measure authorizing consolidation of the bond loans at 4 1-2 per cent. Charles Sumner said of him, "in the financial field, he was all that our best generals were in the armies," and his services to the country in these times of trial were invaluable. Having established a financial system and restored credit to the nation, he resigned his seat in the cabinet, March 3, 1865, again to take a seat in the senate, to which he had been elected in that year. He was made chairman of the finance committee of the senate and of the committee of reconstruction, and wrote out the report of the latter body, which was universally approved. This led the way to the constitutional amendments, and other measures which established the position of the south and its relations to the nation forever. The thing which added most, perhaps, to the luster of his fame was his opposition to the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, although it brought him much execration at the time. The wisdom and foresight of his course was plainly seen, after



SENATOR FESSENDEN AND HIS SONS

**WILLIAM
SAMUEL**

**JAMES
FRANCIS**

the prejudice of passion had evaporated, and it was clear that Senator Fessenden and those who acted with him in this matter had saved the country from a great crisis. His last speech was made in 1869 on the bill to strengthen public credit. He strongly opposed the proposition of paying bonds in greenbacks and urged that they be paid in gold. Senator Fessenden was particularly noted for his swiftness in retort. He was one of the delegates to the Whig convention which nominated Harrison in 1840, Tyler in 1848, and Scott in 1852. For many years he was regent of the Smithsonian Institution. His alma mater conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1858, and he was similarly honored by Harvard in 1864.

He was married, in 1832, to Ellen, youngest daughter of James Deering, the great merchant of Portland. She died in 1856. Their children were: James Deering, William Howard, Francis, Samuel and Mary E. D. The daughter died at the age of five years. All the sons were brave defenders of the Union cause in the civil war. The youngest son was mortally wounded September 1, 1862, at Centerfield, Virginia. He was unmarried. The first son reached the rank of brigadier-general, as did the third son, who lost a limb in the civil war.

(VII) James Deering (1), eldest child of William Pitt and Ellen (Deering) Fessenden, was born September 28, 1833, in Westbrook, and died in Portland, November 18, 1882. He graduated from Bowdoin College in 1852, studied law in the office of his father, and was admitted to the bar. He began the practice of law in Portland, but soon abandoned this to enter the army in defense of his country. He was made captain of the Second National Sharpshooters, November 2, 1861, and was appointed on the staff of General David Hunter, in the department of South Carolina, in 1862-63. He participated in the attack on Fort McAllister in 1862, and in the movement of the army along the Edisto river and the attack on Charlestown. He was assigned to the organization and command of the first regiment of colored troops in 1862, but the government decided not to employ colored troops at that time, and he did not go into this service. Before the close of the year, however, he was promoted to colonel, and in September, 1863, was ordered to report to General Hooker. He participated in the campaigns of Lookout Mountain and of Mission Ridge, and capture of Atlanta in 1864. He was promoted August 8, in the last named year, to brigadier-

general and joined General Sheridan in October, being present at the battle of Cedar Creek. In 1865 he was brevetted major-general of volunteers, on duty in South Carolina. At the close of the war he returned to his native state, and in 1868 was appointed register in bankruptcy for the first district of Maine. He represented Portland in the state legislature in 1872-74, and continued in active life up to a short time before his decease, in his fiftieth year. He was married, November 5, 1856, to Frances Cushing Greely, of Topsham, Maine, who survived him. They were the parents of two sons: James Deering and Harry Merrill, both now residing in the city of New York.

(VIII) James Deering (2), elder son of James (1) Deering and Frances C. (Greely) Fessenden, was born April 14, 1858, in Portland, and attended the public schools of his native city, including the high school. He fitted for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, graduating in 1876, after which he entered Harvard College, and graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1880. After two years' attendance at the Columbia Law School of New York city, 1881-83, he was admitted to the bar in the last named year. Immediately thereafter he began the practice of law in New York, where he has since been actively engaged in his profession. He is a member of the Harvard and Metropolitan clubs and the Maine Society of New York. He was married, June 30, 1902, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to Rose L. Nunez.

Among the early colonizers of
STAPLES New England were several of
this name; all are supposed to
have come from old England. John Staples
settled in what now is North Weymouth, Massachusetts, as early as 1636, and an Abraham Staples, who was of Dorchester in 1658, was married in Weymouth, September 17, 1660, to Mary, daughter of Robert Randall, and shortly afterwards went to Mendon, Massachusetts. In 1640 three brothers named Staples—Peter, Thomas and another whose Christian name is now unknown—arrived at Kittery, Maine. Thomas removed to Fairfield, Connecticut, and Peter remained in Kittery. The name was long written Staple.

(1) Peter (1) Staple had a grant of land in Kittery in 1671, and on July 4, three years later, purchased land of Thomas Turner. He deeded land to his son and namesake in 1694. Five acres were measured and laid out to Peter Staple. His will was made June 6, 1718, and

probated April 7, 1719, which indicates approximately the time of his death. His wife Elizabeth was probably the widow of a Mr. Edwards. She survived him and was alive in 1720. His will mentions his three sons, Peter, John and James.

(II) Peter (2), son of Peter (1) Staple, was married January 8, 1696, to Mary Long, who was born in 1678. He was a carpenter by occupation, and died December 17, 1721, leaving a widow and several children, namely: Mary, Peter, Elizabeth, Robert, Anne, Enoch, Grace and Joshua.

(III) Joshua (1) youngest child of Peter (2) and Mary (Long) Staple, was born September 16, 1712, in Kittery, and resided in that town. He was married January 17, 1735, to Abigail, daughter of John and Sarah Fernald. She died in August, 1761, and he married (second) Mary Ross. Children of first marriage were: Joshua, Abigail, Stephen, Mary, Lydia and Nathaniel. Children of second marriage were: Eleanor, Peter, John and Margaret.

(IV) Joshua (2), eldest son and child of Joshua (1) and Abigail (Fernald) Staples, was born December 12, 1738, in Kittery, and resided in Berwick, Maine. He was married January 27, 1761, to Hephzibah Hanscom.

(V) Stephen, son of Joshua (2) and Hephzibah (Hanscom) Staples, was born in Berwick, Maine, and lived in that part of the town which now is South Berwick. The maiden name of his wife was Hill; his last days were spent in Tamworth, New Hampshire.

(VI) Enoch, son of Stephen Staples, was born in Berwick and died in Limington, Maine.

(VII) John, son of Enoch Staples, was born in Limington, Maine, in 1800, and died in Scarborough, Maine, in 1884. He married Anna Libby, born in 1802 and died in 1894. He was a farmer and lumberman and operated a sawmill. John Staples and Anna Libby had children: Elizabeth, died in infancy; Marcus, Charles Austin, Statira, Elbridge, Marcus and Hiram.

(VIII) Charles Austin, son of John and Anna (Libby) Staples, was born in Limington, Maine, July 31, 1836, and now is one of the oldest lumbermen and sawmill superintendents in the region in which he lives. He was given a good education, attending academies in Limington and Litchfield, and after leaving school at once took up the work of lumbering in its several departments, and in all the years of his wide experience he perhaps has given more attention to superintending lumber work than to any other of the opera-

tions pertaining to lumbering in general. For fifteen years he was superintendent in different mills, and for the last ten years he has been in charge of the large mill plants of the International Paper Company, at Gardiner, Maine. Something more than forty-five years ago Mr. Staples engaged in more hazardous work than lumbering. At Brunswick, Maine, in 1862, he enlisted in Company A of the Twenty-fourth Maine Volunteer Infantry, and served under General Banks at New Orleans and elsewhere in the operations of the army comprising the Department of the Gulf. At the end of the term of enlistment he returned with his regiment to Maine and was mustered out of service at Augusta in the winter of 1863-64. Mr. Staples is a Mason and a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Miranda Carll Taylor, now deceased, daughter of John B. Taylor, by whom he had three children, the eldest of whom, a daughter, died in infancy. Those who still live are Adah, now Mrs. Alfred G. Crossman, and Frank Leslie, see forward.

(IX) Frank Leslie, only son of Charles Austin and Miranda Carll (Taylor) Staples, was born in Topsham, Maine, June 8, 1866. He acquired his early literary education in public schools and Coburn Classical Institute, Waterville, Maine, where he fitted for college. In 1885 he entered Bowdoin College for the classical course and graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1889. He studied law under the direction and in the office of Orville D. Baker, of Bath, one of Maine's most prominent and learned attorneys, and in 1891 was admitted to practice in the Maine courts. He opened an office in Bath the same year, remaining until 1893, when he removed to Augusta. He became partner with Mr. Baker, his old preceptor, and established the law firm of Baker, Baker & Staples, which firm, during the following seven years, was well known in all the court and professional circles in that part of the state. However, at the expiration of that period the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Staples returned to Bath, and has since lived in that city. On August 22, 1904, he was appointed judge of the municipal court, his commission being signed by Governor John Fremont Hill. On June 17, 1907, Judge Staples formed a law partnership with Walter S. Glidden, the firm style being Staples & Glidden, as since known in legal circles in Sagadahoc county, and they conduct a large and growing business. In politics Judge Staples is a Republican of undoubted quality, and one of the influential men of his party in the state, but he is not in any

sense a politician or seeker after public office. He is a member of Augusta Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Cushnoc Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar; Sons of the American Revolution.

Judge Staples married, September 23, 1896, Anna Louise, daughter of Dennis M. and Jennie B. Roberts, of Bath, and they have one child, Muriel Roberts Staples.

(II) John, second son of Peter (I) and Elizabeth (Beadle) Staples, was born in Kittery, Maine. He married Mary, daughter of Peter and Mary (Renwick) Dixon. His will, made November 21, 1744, was proved July 16, 1745. Children: 1. John, born September 3, 1699, died young. 2. Hezekiah, February 11, 1702. 3. Solomon, June 20, 1705, married Martha Tobey. 4. Samuel, April 11, 1707, married (first) October 2, 1727, Patience, daughter of Thomas More, of York; (second) Mercy, daughter of Nicholas Cane. 5. Hannah, February 8, 1709-10, married (first), June 17, 1736, John Drew, of York; (second) November 12, 1739, Edward Whitehouse. 6. Thomas, January 9, 1711-12, married, November 21, 1733, Sarah, daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth (Gowen) Ferguson. 7. Mary, January 21, 1714, married ——— Hanscom. 8. Ann, March 10, 1716, married, August 21, 1733, Joshua Brooke. 9. John, January 2, 1717-18, not mentioned in will. 10. Elizabeth, February 11, 1719-20, married, November 17, 1736, John Thompson Jr. 11. Mark, October 31, 1725, died about 1782.

(III) Hezekiah (I), second son of John and Mary (Dixon) Staples, was born in Kittery, February 11, 1702, and married, February 22, 1727, Anna, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Furbish) Thompson. They had two sons (and perhaps others): Miles, born September 22, 1729; and Hezekiah Jr., born 1734, who was a revolutionary soldier, lived in Kittery and York. He married, July 5, 1755, Mary Park.

(IV) Miles, son of Hezekiah (I) and Anna (Thompson) Staples, was born in Kittery, September 22, 1729. He was married June 11, 1753, by Rev. Benjamin Stevens, to Sarah Trefethern, and settled in Stockton, Maine. They had several children and many descendants. He died February 11, 1810, and his wife Sarah, born 1728, died also in Stockton, 1808.

(V) Miles (2), son of Miles (I) and Sarah (Trefethern) Staples, was born at Prospect, Maine. He moved near Swansville, and there married, but the name of his wife is not given. Children: Hezekiah, Anna, Josiah, Miles, Jo-

seph, Mary, Jane, Aaron, Reuben, George and Alfred.

(VI) Hezekiah (2), eldest son of Miles (2) Staples, was born in Swansville, Maine. He married, 1815-16, Elizabeth, daughter of General William James and Huldah (Stinson) Treat, who was born September 1, 1792, at Frankfort, now Prospect, Maine. She was the granddaughter of Lieutenant Joshua Treat, armorer at Fort Pownal, and one of the first settlers on the Penobscot river. Mrs. Staples was industrious, high-minded and sympathetic, a good manager, as shown by her having the responsibility during her husband's absence at sea of the conducting of a large farm and the bringing up of her family. Children: 1. Maria, born December 30, 1816. 2. Aaron, November 4, 1818, died September 5, 1819. 3. Hezekiah Jr., January 1, 1820, master of the brig "J. W. Godfrey," which sailed for Florida, December 17, 1852, and was lost on the home voyage. 4. Lydia T., May 8, 1821. 5. Richard T., July 5, 1822, passenger on the brig "J. W. Godfrey," and lost with it. 6. James, January 19, 1824. 7. Samuel, June 22, 1826, died March 18, 1827. 8. Josiah S., September 1, 1827, was master of the brig "Mariel," and lost with it on Cohasset Ledge, April 6, 1852. 9. Elizabeth Ann, September 4, 1830. 10. Mary Amanda, October 2, 1831, died July 14, 1865. 11. Samuel M., August 3, 1833, died in West Indies October 7, 1852. 12. George Andrew, February 13, 1837.

(VII) James, fourth son of Hezekiah and Elizabeth (Treat) Staples, was born in Swansville, January 19, 1824. He inherited from his mother qualities which contributed largely to his success in life. He spent his youth in Swansville, working on his father's farm in summer and attending school in winter, until he was fourteen years old. He then went to the high school at Searsport, Maine, for three terms, for two terms to the academy in Belfast, Maine, and for one term to a school at Hyannis. Desirous of having a college education, he prepared himself and at the age of seventeen was prepared to enter, but too close application to his studies had undermined his health and he was compelled to forego the realizing of this ambition. After this great disappointment he accepted a position as teacher, and until he was twenty-five he taught school in winter and managed his father's farm in summer, and after that time for four years he taught continuously in Belfast, Maine. In this line of work he was pre-eminently successful and throughout his life held the profession of the teacher in the highest esteem as one of

the noblest and most useful of avocations. In 1851 he married Harriet H. Shirly, daughter of Hugh Shirly. In the following year his wife and their infant died, and during that year three of his brothers were lost at sea, and another seafaring brother died in the West Indies. These repeated blows affected his health and led him to leave his native state, give up his chosen profession and go to Bridgeport, Connecticut. In 1854 he embarked in the lumber business in Bridgeport, entering into copartnership with S. C. Nickerson, under the name of Staples & Nickerson. The firm did a prosperous and growing business and the future looked bright and promising, when the terrible crash of 1857 swept over the country, and, with thousands of others, the firm was forced out of business. In 1859 Mr. Staples opened a real estate office in Bridgeport, the first one in the city. His great energy and ability soon put him on the road to success, and he became the leading agent and one of the best and most consulted authorities on real estate in Bridgeport. In his later years, after he had attained a full measure of success, he was wont to say of this trying period of his career: "My friends told me I could not earn enough to season my food. I told them I was brought up in Maine and never had it very highly seasoned and I would take my chances." In 1863 the business of fire insurance was added, Mr. Staples associating his brother, George A., with him, under the firm name of J. & G. A. Staples. In 1874 a banking department was opened, under the name of Staples & Company, and placed in charge of Thomas R. Cruttenden, one of the copartners. In 1884 the firm of James Staples & Company, bankers, insurance and real estate agents, was formed. The members of the firm were James Staples Philip L. Holzer and Frank T. Staples, the last named being the only son of James Staples by his union with Sarah Elizabeth, the only daughter of Andrew and Sarah (Turney) Trubee, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, whom he married in 1858. She was a granddaughter of Captain Aaron Turney, of Fairfield, Connecticut, who ably defended Fort Gowers Hill, Fairfield, during the revolution, and a lineal descendant of Andris Trubee, said to be descended from a family of Spanish refugees. The business of the firm prospered to such a degree that larger offices were required, and in 1892 a fine banking house, known as the Staples Bank Building, was erected on the corner of State and Court streets, where the firm, one of the principal business houses in the city, is now located.

Mr. Staples was a man of strong character. Honest, fearless, sagacious, positive, industrious, faithful to his engagements, ready to take responsibility and, with a clear intellect, he mastered the problems of life and rose to the highest ranks of usefulness and distinction in his community. With him to decide was to act, and once started on a course of action, he pursued it with a singleness of purpose, an indefatigable energy and a tireless persistence that assured the certain accomplishment of his object. And yet withal he was a man of genial disposition, kindly nature, a human sympathy and generous responsiveness to the needs of suffering humanity that caused his presence to shed sunshine in every circle and won for him the respect and affectionate regard of his associates. He took an intense interest in the upbuilding of his city and the welfare of its people, and was ever ready to devote himself to their service. He was one of the incorporators of the board of trade, and as chairman of the executive committee of that organization he held the position that he most desired, in that it enabled him to do the greatest possible amount of work in advancing the interests and growth of Bridgeport. Surrounded and aided on that committee by such men as P. T. Barnum, Nathaniel Wheeler, David M. Read and Frank Armstrong, notable impetus was given to the city's development into one of the chief cities of the state. True to his early tendency, he was particularly interested in the schools of his town and became a member of the board of education on its formation and served on that board for many years. In politics he was a Republican and ardently supported the principles of that party, but he never desired office. In 1900, at the earnest solicitation of his friends who wished to do him honor, he consented to represent Bridgeport in the legislature, and he was elected by a handsome majority. As a member of the house he displayed that same interest and forceful activity on behalf of measures affecting his city that he did in private life, and never feared to express the approval or opposition his judgment dictated. He had the distinction of being the oldest member of the legislature. He was a total abstainer from the use of intoxicating liquors and tobacco. He lived simply and unostentatiously, and was devoted to his family, yet he loved the society of his fellows and was a member of the Sea Side Club from its organization. His humor and ability as a storyteller made him a delightful companion. In religious belief a Universalist, he was a faith-

ful member of that denomination. His faith was immovable in the doctrine of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, and this faith was a living force in his daily life. He died February 28, 1903. The world is better because he lived.

(VIII) Frank Trubee, son of James and Sarah E. (Trubee) Staples, was born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, November 24, 1863. He was educated in the public schools of Bridgeport, and has followed the occupation of banker. He is a member of the firm of James Staples & Company, bankers, of Bridgeport. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Staples married, December 16, 1884, Laura Frances, daughter and only child of the late William and Mary E. Stevens, of East Bridgeport, who was born October 18, 1863. They have one child, Richard T., born September 4, 1885.

It is not every family that CUSHMAN can boast of a Mayflower ancestry, but in Robert Cushman those of that name and lineage may rightfully set up Puritanic descent. The name is supposed to have originated from Cush, a geographical locality. Then we have the man of Cush, i. e., who lived at Cush, and in the process of evolution we have Cushman.

(I) Robert Cushman, the head of the race in this country, was born in England between the years 1580 and 1585. In religion he was a Puritan, and was one of that band of Pilgrims who left their native shores for opinion's sake. The Pilgrim Fathers of New England developed chiefly in the north of England, in the farming districts in the counties of Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire. Two churches of Puritans were formed in the northeastern part of England. Of one of these churches in Scrooby, Rev. Richard Clifton was pastor. To this church belonged Rev. John Robinson, Elder Brewster, Governor Carver, Governor Bradford, Isaac Allerton and Robert Cushman. The men who comprised this church were principally persons of good education and of superior minds, and Robert Cushman was a very prominent man among them. They were the true founders of our republic. Driven by persecution at home, they fled to Holland, there to seek a haven of rest. Remaining in Holland eight years, they began to look toward the wilderness of America as their permanent home. To this end they sent Robert Cushman and Deacon John Carver to England to open negotiations with King James. This was in the year 1617. After repeated attempts and failures, the plan finally

matured, and on Saturday, August 5, 1620, they set sail from Southampton on the "Mayflower" and "Speedwell," Robert Cushman and family being among the number.

(II) Thomas (1), son of Robert Cushman, was born in England in February, 1608. He was on the "Mayflower" with his father, returned with him to London on the "Speedwell," coming to New England again on the "Fortune" in 1621. In 1635 he served as a jurymen. That year he married Mary Allerton, probably a daughter of Isaac Allerton. The exact locality of the house in which he lived is pointed out in the present town of Kingston, and the spring that stood near it is named after him. It is often visited by antiquarians. In 1649 he was made ruling elder of the church, which was a very important position in those days. He was one of the witnesses to Governor Bradford's will. He died December 11, 1694. The gravestone erected to his memory at Plymouth is still in a good state of preservation. The children were: Thomas, Sarah, Lydia, Isaac, Elkanah, Feare, Eleazer and Mary.

(III) Thomas (2), eldest child and son of Thomas (1) and Mary (Allerton) Cushman, was born September 16, 1637, and married Ruth, daughter of John Howland, November 17, 1664. He married (second) Abigail Fuller of Rehoboth, October 16, 1679. He lived on the west side of the highway that leads from Plympton meeting-house to the north part of the town, "Colchester brook" running through his farm. He died August 23, 1726, aged eighty-nine, and was interred in the Center burying-ground at Plympton. Children: Robert, Job, Bartholomew, Samuel, Benjamin.

(IV) Benjamin, youngest son and child of Thomas (2) and Abigail (Fuller) Cushman, was born in 1691, and married Sarah Eaton, January 8, 1712. He married (second) Widow Sarah Bell, March 14, 1738. He lived on that part of his father's farm on the south side of and near Colchester brook. His descendants were: Jabez, Caleb, Solomon, Jerusha, Benjamin, Sarah, Abigail, Thomas and Huldah.

(V) Thomas (3), eighth child of Benjamin and Sarah (Eaton) Cushman, was born in Plympton, Massachusetts, October 11, 1730, and married Annie, daughter of Jacob Cushman, of Halifax. He represented his town in the legislature; he was a pious, respectable man, a useful member of the community in which he lived. In 1777 he was one of a committee appointed to visit church members and endeavor to bring to repentant sinners who

had been guilty of open scandal. He died of smallpox while attending the general court in Boston, October 30, 1777. His wife and four of his children died of the same disease January 4, 1778. Children: Job, Jerusha, Samuel, Thomas, Zachariah, Elizabeth, Zebedee, Clara, Lydia, Chipman, Polly and Bartholomew.

(VI) Thomas (4), fourth son and third child of Thomas (3) and Annie (Chipman) Cushman, was born January 30, 1758, in Plympton, Massachusetts, and removed to Oxford, Oxford county, Maine. He married Ruth Ring in 1783. He became associated with the Shakers at New Gloucester, Maine, and afterward at Alfred, Maine, where he died October, 1816. Children: Ara and Israel.

(VII) Ara (1), first child of Thomas (4) and Ruth (Ring) Cushman, was born January 10, 1784, in Oxford, Maine, and was connected with the Shakers till 1814. He married Esther Merrill, January 12, 1817, and lived in Minot, Maine. Children: Mary Susan, Rebecca Ring, Thomas, Martha Ann and Ara.

(VIII) Ara (2), youngest child and third son of Ara (1) and Esther (Merrill) Cushman, was born April 20, 1829. He passed his younger days on the farm. He was educated in the district schools and at Lewiston and Gorham academies. He taught school some years. He began shoe-manufacturing in the town of Minot, on a small scale. The business outgrew the place, and it was removed to Auburn, Maine. It finally grew to be one of the largest establishments of its kind in New England. They produced a fine grade of goods. Besides managing this concern, which went under the name of Ara Cushman Shoe Company, he was president of the J. M. Arnold Shoe Company, of Bangor, a director in A. H. Berry Shoe Company, of Portland, and the Auburn Land Company, the Auburn Trust Company, and was president of the Auburn Board of Trade, and the Old Ladies Home. He was one of the organizers of the Shoe and Leather Bank, and served as its president many years. He assisted in building the Elm Street Universalist Church, in Auburn, he being of that faith. He was four years president of the Universalist State Convention, and was an owner of the denominational paper. He was a very strong temperance man, working in sympathy with those who would suppress the liquor traffic by stringent laws and the rigid enforcement thereof. He was not of those who believed in resubmission. A Republican in politics, he had been a delegate to many conventions. In 1873-74 he represented his adopted city in the lower house. He be-

lieved in applying the principles of equity and justice in dealing with his employees, and he was the first in New England to adopt the profit-sharing plan among workmen. He had written and published much on the relation between capital and labor, and was a very good authority on the subject, having given the subject much study and attention, together with his practical experience in hiring and treating with labor. He was a very forceful speaker.

Mr. Cushman married, June 21, 1853. W. Morse, of Gray, Maine, born Decer 1830, daughter of Thomas and Sally (yer) Morse. Children: 1. Charles L. born in Minot, May 26, 1856, married, 20, 1878, Lena Farrington. 2. Ara, born Auburn, May 26, 1872, married, June 5, 1894, Elizabeth (Osgood) Cornish. 3. Julia, born March 13, 1875, died August, 1876. Mr. Cushman died February 15, 1904.

This is a name conspicuous in MORSE American and English annals, and has been traced with tolerable accuracy to the time of William the Conqueror. The name is inseparably connected with the invention of the electric telegraph and is otherwise distinguished in relation to science, literature and all the influences that make for the betterment of the condition of mankind. Its bearers are to be found in remotely separated districts of the United States, and they have been noted for their maintenance of the standards set up by their Puritan fathers.

(I) Joseph (1) Morse, with his wife Dorothy, arrived in New England a year or two after his sons, Joseph and John, had settled there. He lived in Ipswich, Massachusetts, where he owned a house and several parcels of land. His will was drawn "The foure and twentieth day of ye second month Ano Dom, 1646," and was "Proven this Court held at Ipswich 29, 7, 1646." The inventory was taken July 28, 1646, and amounted to eighty-three pounds, one shilling and ten pence. This will gives all that is known of the personal history of Joseph Morse, the ancestor of this line. His name is here written plainly Morse. The date of the death of his wife is not on record. Their children were: Joseph, John and Hannah.

(II) Joseph (2), son of Joseph (1) and Dorothy Morse, was born about 1610, probably in England, as is shown by the following entry: "Joseph Morse, aged twenty-four years, embarked at Ipswich, England, April 1, 1634.



in the ship *Elizabeth*." He was made freeman May 6, 1635. He soon after removed to Watertown, Middlesex county, Massachusetts, where he continued to live until his death. He was married in Watertown to Hester, daughter of John and Elizabeth Pierce. Children: Joseph, Deacon John, Jonathan, Hester, Sarah, Jeremiah and Isaac.

(III) Ensign and Deacon John, second son of Joseph (2) and Hester (Pierce) Morse, was born February 28, 1639, in Groton, Massachusetts, and died in Watertown, July 23, 1702. That he held the grade is proven by the town book of Watertown, where "James Morse being incapable through bodily infirmity, his father, Ensign John Morse, was elected to serve as constable in his stead." He was elected commissioner in 1689, and in 1681 both John Morse Senior and Junior were elected tythingmen. "July 16, 1692, alsoe agreed upon by the selectmen that John Morse whoe is out in the Country serves, that his wife shall be allowed two shillings per week out of his wages according to order of Court in 1690." In 1694 he was elected sealer of leather. He took the place of his son James, May 10, 1697. The name of his first wife is not known, but it was certainly not Ann Smith, as stated by Bond. He was married (second) April 27, 1666, to Abigail, daughter of Isaac and Mary (Barker) Stearns, at Watertown, who died October 15, 1690. He was again married is shown by this extract from Middlesex probate records: "June 1, 1702, Sarah, widow of John Morse, gave bonds on his estate together with Thomas Lord, of Charlestown and Nathaniel Lord of Charlestown," while his son, James Morse, administered the estate of his father, Deacon John Morse, August 4, 1702, and the heir agreed upon the distribution of the same estate August 5, 1702. The following is a list of his children: Lydia, John (died young), John (died young), John, Joseph, Abigail (died young), Abigail, Isaac, Samuel and Nathaniel.

(IV) Joseph (3), son of Ensign and Deacon John and Abigail (Stearns) Morse, was born August 25, 1671, in Watertown, and died while on a visit to Guilford, Connecticut, June 24, 1709. He was married, according to the town records of Watertown, August 25, 1691, to Elizabeth Sautle. His estate was administered by his widow, Elizabeth, August 12, 1709, when she gave her second account she signed as "the now wife of Benjamin Nourse of Framingham, Massachuettis," and her second marriage took place February 16, 1713, and they went to his home in Framingham, taking

her children with them. The children of Joseph and Elizabeth Morse were: Elizabeth, Joseph, Abigail, Zachariah, Samuel, Jonathan and Elizabeth.

(V) Zachariah, second son of Joseph (3) and Elizabeth (Sawtell, or Sautle) Morse, was born August 12, 1699, in Watertown. He removed to Southboro, Massachusetts, where he was married, November 16, 1724, to Huldah, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Bridges) Whitney. His estate was administered in 1734 at Southboro. Children: Benjamin, Joseph, Mary Elizabeth (died young), Elizabeth and Samuel.

(VI) Samuel, youngest son of Zachariah and Huldah (Whitney) Morse, was born in 1738, in Southboro, and died October 17, 1809. He resided in Southboro, and was married there (first) to ——— Twiggs; (second) to Mary Rice, of Marlboro. Children: William, Samuel, Jesse Wood, Anna and Betsey.

(VII) William, eldest son of Samuel Morse, was born March 17, 1777, at Salisbury, Massachusetts, and died at Rumford, Maine, June 21, 1853. He undoubtedly removed to Rumford, Maine, quite early in life and perhaps lived in Vermont, as he was married in that state. He was a blacksmith by trade. He was married to Sally Wood, of Pomfret, Vermont, who was born in December, 1780, and died February 9, 1865. Children: William Munroe and Zuba.

(VIII) William Munroe, only son of William and Sally (Wood) Morse, was born in 1816, in Rumford, and died August 8, 1868. His education was obtained at the district school. He was a blacksmith, farmer and drover, and served as deputy sheriff eight years. In politics he was a Republican, and was a member of the Methodist church. He was married to Betsey Elliott, born May 21, 1824, died in 1903. Children: Mary Elizabeth (died young), James Smith, Charles Munroe, Zenas B. (deceased) and Jennie F. (died young).

(IX) James Smith, eldest son of William Munroe and Betsey (Elliott) Morse, was born February 28, 1850. He was educated in the schools of Rumford, and attended Dixfield high school one term. He worked on his father's farm until he was twenty years of age, then went to Southington, Connecticut, to work for three years, then returned to Rumford and bought a farm on which he worked until 1893, when he bought out the grain business of Atwood & Lowe, of Rumford Falls, and conducted that two years, when, in 1895, he sold out to F. A. Danforth. The same

year he bought back a half-interest in the business, and for three years it was known as the firm of Danford & Morse. In 1898 he bought out his partner's interest, and has since carried on the business alone. He is also a director in the Rumford Falls Trust Company. In politics he is a Republican, and was representative to the legislature in 1890-91, served on committee on Indian affairs and on other committees. He has also served as town clerk and on the board of selectmen. He is a member of Blazing Star Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Rumford; Rumford Chapter, R. A. M.; Strathglass Commandery, K. T.; also treasurer of Blazing Star Lodge, and of the commandery. He is a member of Penacook Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Rumford; also a member of the Rebekah Lodge, and a member of the Rumford Grange. He is a trustee of the Methodist church. He was married in 1870 to Lydia A., daughter of Timothy D. and Hannah W. Colby, of Rumford. Children: Walter G., Zenas W. and Timothy C. (died young).

(X) Walter G., eldest son of James Smith and Lydia A. (Colby) Morse, was born January 31, 1876, in Rumford. He was educated in the schools of Rumford, and at Hebron Academy, and is engaged in the grain business with his father. He is a Republican in politics, served as selectman six years, and as assessor of the village, also served on the Republican town committee. He is a member of Blazing Star Lodge, A. F. and A. M., Rumford Chapter, R. A. M., Strathglass Commandery, K. T., Kora Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Lewiston, Maine, Penacook Lodge, I. O. O. F., Rebekah Lodge and Rumford Lodge of Elks. He was married December 9, 1901, to Nellie, daughter of Dr. A. L. and Nellie Kimball Stanwood, of Rumford Falls. Children: Kathleen M., born June 5, 1904, and James S., born February 6, 1907.

(X) Zenas W., second son of James Smith and Lydia A. (Colby) Morse, was born August 28, 1877, in Rumford, and was educated in the schools of Rumford and at Hebron Academy. He is freight agent for the Maine Central railroad at Rumford Falls. He is in politics a Republican, is a member of the Elks at Rumford Falls. He was married to Seva, daughter of John Thatcher, of Portland. Mrs. Morse is now deceased; she left no children.

Anthony Morse, of Newbury, Massachusetts, emigrated from Marlboro, Wiltshire, England, and settled in Newbury in 1635 with his brother William, both registering as shoema-

kers. He sailed in the ship "James" from London, England, April 5, 1635. He built a house about one-half mile south of the old cemetery, in what is called Newbury Old Town, on a slight eminence in a field which is called Morse's field. Traces of his house are visible a few rods from the road. His will is on file in Salem, Essex county, Massachusetts. His first wife was named Mary and his second wife Ann. The latter died March 8, 1680, in Newbury, and he died there October 12, 1686. Children: Robert, Peter, Joseph, Anthony, Benjamin, Sarah, Hannah, Lydia (died young), Lydia, Esther and Joshua.

(II) Joseph (1), third son of Anthony and Mary Morse, was born about 1634, probably in Wiltshire, England, as his father set sail for America in the ship "James" from London, April 5, 1635. He grew up at Newbury, where his people settled. He was a blacksmith and land owner in that town, and also at Piscataqua. Inventories of his estate taken after his death showed that he owned a house with adjacent land and two blacksmith shops at Piscataqua, and a smith's shop and tools at Newbury. About 1667 Joseph Morse married Mary, but her surname is unknown; children: 1. Benjamin, born about 1668, married (first) Susanna Merrill, (second) Mercy Bell. 2. Joseph. 3. Joshua. 4. Sarah (died young). 5. Mary (died young). Joseph Morse died January 15, 1678, aged forty-three.

(III) Joseph (2), second son of Joseph (1) and Mary Morse, was born October 28, 1673, in Newbury, and died between May 19 and September 27, 1741. He was thrice married. His first wife was Lydia (Plummer) Morse, whom he married at Haverhill, Massachusetts, January 4, 1688. She died in Newbury, November 8, 1689, leaving a six days' old baby, Lydia, who married John Titcomb, in April, 1712. Married (second) Elizabeth, daughter of John Poor, of Newbury, January 30, 1691. The date of her death is unknown, but judging from the births of her children it must have occurred between 1698 and 1702. The five children probably belonging to the second wife were: Joseph, Daniel, John (died young), John and Mary. He married (third) Joanna, but her maiden name has been lost. She survived him. The six youngest of his children, probably by the third wife, were: Elizabeth, Judith, Edmund, Jonathan, Enoch and Sarah.

(IV) Jonathan, son of Joseph (2) and Joanna Morse, was born March 14, 1710, in Newbury, and died March 20, 1778, at Falmouth, Maine. He was a member of the First Church of Newbury, now the First Church (Unitari-

an) of Newburyport, Massachusetts. He was dismissed from the Third Church of Newbury to the church of Falmouth, Maine, April, 1738. He was married (first) in 1731 to Mary Merrill, and (second) to Sarah Sawyer, and she survived him, dying in 1784, aged eighty-five years. Children: Jonathan, Eliphalet, Joseph, Sarah and Stephen.

(V) Eliphalet, second son of Jonathan and Mary (Merrill) Morse, was born May 11, 1734, at Falmouth, Maine. He married, November 19, 1756, Martha Mayo, probably of Cape Cod, Massachusetts. We have no record of their children, except one son, Reuben.

(VI) Reuben, son of Eliphalet and Martha (Mayo) Morse, was born January 6, 1776, at Falmouth, Maine, and settled in New Boston, now Gray, Maine. He married, August 3, 1797, Huldah, daughter of Mark and Sarah (Sweetser) Morse, who was born February 25, 1778, in Gray, and died there November 3, 1876. Children: Mark, Thomas, Reuben, Moses, Judith and Alvah.

(II) Lieutenant Anthony (2), fourth son of Anthony (1) and Mary Morse, was born in England. He lived in Newbury, and served as lieutenant in the militia. His will was made before that of his father and caused some confusion as to the identity of the two. He married (first), May 8, 1659, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard and Agnes (Coffey) Knight, who died July 29, 1667, and he married (second), November 11, 1669, Mary, daughter of Thomas and Eleanor Barnard. She was born September 27, 1645. He died February 22, 1677, in Newbury, and his widow subsequently married Phillip Eastman, of Salisbury, Massachusetts, and removed with her husband and children to Woodstock, Connecticut. Mr. Morse's children were offspring of his first wife, namely: Ruth, Anthony, Elizabeth, John, Peter, Joseph and Sarah.

(III) Ensign Anthony, eldest son of Lieutenant Anthony (2) and Elizabeth (Knight) Morse, was born December 31, 1662. He was always known as Ensign Morse. His will was drawn March 5, 1705, and by its provisions his wife Sarah was to enjoy the whole of his estate until his eldest son became of age. He married, February 4, 1685, Sarah, daughter of Joseph and Susannah (Kingsbury) Pike. She was born October 12, 1666, and died in 1717. His death is recorded in the town book as occurring May 16, 1710. Children: Sarah (died young), Sarah (died one year old), Deacon Joseph, Anthony, Sarah, Stephen, Elizabeth, Timothy, Thomas, Mary and John.

(IV) Deacon Joseph (3), eldest son of En-

sign Anthony and Sarah (Pike) Morse, was born April 3, 1694, at Newbury. He married (first), December 22, 1721, Rebecca, daughter of Robert and Rebecca (Knight) Adams, of Newbury, who was born June 18, 1689, died August 26, 1737. He married (second), July 17, 1738, Mary, daughter of Nicholas and Mary (Morse) Jackman, who was born September 15, 1719. Children: Anthony, Joseph, Rebecca, Sarah, Lydia and Eliphalet.

(V) Anthony (3), eldest son of Deacon Joseph (3) and Rebecca (Adams) Morse, was born September 22, 1722, in Newbury, and died in Falmouth, Maine, in 1806. Early in life he removed to Falmouth, Maine, where he was a farmer, weaver and doctor, as well as deacon in the First Church. "Six months before he died he mounted a horse which was thirty-two years old and rode twenty-four miles." His first marriage intention was published in Falmouth, on February 26, 1743, to Hannah Merrill, who died. His second marriage intention was published May 12, 1761, to Mrs. Susannah (Wallace), widow of Ephraim Jones. On July 1, 1794, he gave a deed of land to his sons, Ephraim and Thomas Morse, then signing as a weaver, on condition that they should support him and his wife Susannah, to a bond given at a given date, granting them as tenants in common and not as joint tenants "of my farm where I now dwell," of ninety-five acres which "I bought from Benjamin Waite in 1770, and of John and Hannah Waite in 1789." Children by his wife Hannah were: Joseph, John, Anthony, Mark, Mary, Ann, Hannah, Eliphalet, Sarah, Reuben and Patience. By his second wife: Thomas, Ephraim and Lucy.

(VI) John, second son of Anthony (3) and Hannah (Merrill) Morse, was born August 3, 1746, in Falmouth, and settled in Gray, Maine, where he died June 20, 1829. He was married (first), in 1769, to Sarah Saunders, who died in 1805, and he was married (second) to Leonice Riggs, who died in Gray, July 21, 1858, aged ninety years. His children by his first wife were: John, Enoch, Sarah, Anthony, David, Hannah, Susannah, Abigail, Joseph, Benjamin, Mary (died young), and Mary. By second wife: Leonice.

(VII) John Junior, eldest son of John (1) and Sarah (Saunders) Morse, was born June 25, 1770, in Gray, and died April 21, 1837. He was married in 1796, to Rebecca Young, and were the parents of the following children: Captain John, Benjamin, Joseph, Susan, Joel, Thomas E., Phebe, Rebecca and Lipha W.

(VIII) Thomas E., fifth son of John Junior and Rebecca (Young) Morse, was born June 8, 1808, in Gray, Maine. He married Sally W. Sawyer, of Gray.

(IX) Julia W., daughter of Thomas E. and Sally W. (Sawyer) Morse, was married June 21, 1853, to Ara Cushman, of Auburn. (See Cushman, VIII.)

The surname Grey (or Gray), of GRAY the same class as Black, White, Green, etc., has been in use from the earliest times as a surname in Scotland and England. The Scotch family is of reputed Anglo-Norman stock, and has been settled in Perthshire since about 1300. The family possesses the lordship of Gray. Numerous are the Grays in the Protestant section of Ireland. The Scotch family settled early in the seventeenth century in Ulster, and at the present time are numerous in the counties of Londonderry, Antrim and Down. The births of this surname in Ireland in 1890 numbered 117, of whom seventy were in the counties named.

(I) John Gray, the immigrant ancestor of this family, progenitor of such famous men as Professor Asa Gray, the noted botanist, of Harvard University, and Professor Arthur Latham Perry, of Amherst College, was born in Londonderry, Ireland. He was one of the signers of the petition to Governor Shute, of Massachusetts, signed by men of Londonderry and vicinity in 1718 asking for land to make a home in America. Most of these men came to New England in 1718 or soon afterward. The first and largest settlement was made at Notfield, later called Londonderry, New Hampshire. About this Scotch-Irish settlement a group of new towns came into existence through the energy and enterprise of the Scotch. Gray came to Worcester, Massachusetts, with a colony of his people. They were not welcomed in that town, and many of them removed after a few years to found the town of Pelham, Massachusetts, and settle in that vicinity. Gray remained in Worcester, but some of his sons went to western Massachusetts and to New Hampshire. He bought land in Worcester in 1718 and 1722-23. He died early.

His sons were: 1. John Jr. 2. Mathew. 3. Samuel. 4. Hugh. 5. William. 6. Robert, mentioned below.

(II) Robert (1), son of John Gray, was born in Londonderry, Ireland, in 1697. He learned the trade of blacksmith. He came to Massachusetts with the early Scotch-Irish immigration, with his father and brothers, and

located at Worcester. In a deed dated March 6, 1726-27, Robert Gray, who is called "husbandman" of Worcester, sold to Henry Lee of Worcester, yeoman, for thirty pounds, "the two-thirds part of all after divisions of land yet to be laid out in the northerly half part of Worcester and drawn by virtue of a three ten-acre right originally granted to Thomas Glezen (Gleason) the first and second divisions of land with the meadows already out upon the said right excepted and not sold in this present deed." Deed witnessed by his brother William Gray and neighbor Benjamin Flagg, and recorded at Cambridge, July 21, 1730 (v. 31, p. 456). This was probably a right owned by his father. In a deed dated February, 1733-34, Gray was called of Brookfield, but he must have returned to Worcester in a short time. In a deed dated June 5, 1734, of house and land at Worcester of Joshua Rice. He owned a half lot bought September 8, 1732, seventy-seven acres on both sides of the French River of Worcester, adjoining land of Eleazer How and Gershom Rice, formerly owned by James and Jonathan Stinson (Stevenson), of Weston. He was called a blacksmith in that deed. He married Sarah Willey, also of Scotch-Irish family, in 1718, and she was living in 1758. From the fact that a son was named Moses Willey Gray, her father was, it is thought, Moses Willey. Gray's will, dated August 10, 1762, in Worcester, bequeathed to wife Sarah, children Molly Boyd, Sarah, Experience, Moses Willey, Samuel, Robert. The consent to probate this will, with an apparently imperfect codicil, was signed by Joseph, Robert, Moses, Andrew and Sarah Gray. The witnesses are John Young, William Young and Martha Young. Robert Gray is called an "emigrant" in the early records of Worcester and achieved a position of prominence, owning a considerable estate, and living, as his inventory shows, as well as the best of the English settlers of that period. He was buried on the common near the Old South Church. The gravestone is buried over his grave and turf covers this stone as well as all others in this ancient burial place, to the disgrace of the city that turned the old graveyard into a loafing ground for tramps and a forum for socialistic and crack-brained Sunday orators. The inscription reads: "Here lyes buried the body of Mr. Robert Gray, who died January 16, 1766, aged 69 years." Children, born and recorded in Worcester: 1. Experience, August 12, 1730; married Thomas Cowdin. 2. Joseph, November 18, 1732. 3. Robert, December 23, 1734, mentioned below. 4. Molly, Oc-

tober 23, 1737, married Andrew Boyd. 5. John, September 17, 1739-40. 6. Sarah, March 30, 1742. 7. William, June 17, 1743. 8. Moses Willey, November 30 or December 31, 1745; son Moses, born 1785, was father of Prof. Asa Gray, the eminent botanist. 9. Samuel, born April 23, 1748. 10. Thomas, born August 10, 1750.

(III) Robert (2), son of Robert (1) Gray, was born in Worcester, December 23, 1734. He married Margaret ———. He settled in Worcester, where his father gave him land and to this he added by purchase. He was a substantial and respected citizen. He was a member of the Old South (First) Church. Children, born in Worcester: 1. Experience, August 16, 1761. 2. John, August 16, 1763; mentioned below. 3. Molly, January 23, 1766. 4. Thomas, April 7, 1768, baptized April 17, 1768. 5. Sarah, February 18, 1770. 6. Robert, March 29, 1772. 7. Betty, January 4, 1774. 8. Anna, baptized at Old South Church, March 24, 1776. 9. Lucy, baptized September 6, 1778.

(IV) John (2), son of Robert (2) Gray, was born in Worcester, August 16, 1763. He removed to Paris, Maine, where he settled on a farm and where he died August 30, 1841. His house was on Lot 4, owned in later years by Ebenezer Tuell. He married, January 11, 1790, Rhoda Andrews, daughter of David Andrews. She died at Paris, November 10, 1841. She was the mother of these fifteen children, born at Paris: 1. John, April 16, 1791; married Susan Austin. 2. Levi, February 15, 1793; married Betsey Harlow. 3. Lavinia, November 24, 1794; married Stephen Chandler. 4. Abiezer, September 13, 1796; married Charlotte Austin. 5. Naomi, October 12, 1798; married Ira Gardiner. 6. Orren, July 4, 1800; married Sarah E. Young. 7. Robert, April 6, 1802; married Betsey Ellis. 8. Ruell, February 2, 1804; married ——— Crockett. 9. Sewall, April 12, 1806; settled in Mt. Vernon. 10. Arvilla, January 4, 1808; married Albert Fisher. 11. Alonzo, October 2, 1810; accompanied Fremont to California. 12. Learned, February 13, 1813. 13. Olivia, October 15, 1814; married Sullivan Andrews. 14. Elbridge, January 28, 1817; mentioned below. 15. Columbus, an attorney, April 4, 1819; married Rebecca Gay; resided at Wilton. All fifteen children grew to maturity.

(V) Elbridge, son of John (2) Gray, was born in Paris, Maine, January 28, 1817, and died September, 1893. He was educated in the common schools there, and followed farming in his native town all his life, on what is

known as the Lethbridge place. He was constable of the town and collector of taxes for several years. He married Abigail Lethbridge, who was born in Paris, December 10, 1815. Children, born in Paris: 1. James Madison, April 1, 1837; died December, 1842. 2. Dexter, June 28, 1838; died from wounds received in civil war; married Carrie Kneeland, of Prospect, Massachusetts. 3. Salina, December 18, 1854; died October, 1860. 4. William L., May 7, 1848; married Julia M. Morse; mentioned below. 5. Rhoda, June 20, 1853; died June 28, 1853. 6. Mary K., September 18, 1854; married Frank Robbins. 7. Infant, December 14, 1856, died young.

(VI) William Lethbridge, son of Elbridge Gray, was born in Paris, Maine, May 7, 1848. He attended the public schools of his native town and during his youth worked on his father's farm. When but fifteen years old he entered the army, enlisting in Company F, Twenty-third Maine Regiment, Captain Bolster, re-enlisting in Company D, Thirty-second Maine, and served through the civil war to its close. He took part in the battles of Gettysburg and Spottsylvania, where he had the clothes stripped from his back by a shell, and in many other battles and engagements. After the war he took up a farm in Aroostook county, and conducted it for about five years. The next ten years he spent on the homestead at Paris, and then moved to a small place on Paris Hill, and entered the employ of the Paris Manufacturing Company and Mason Manufacturing Company, continuing with the latter concern to the present time. In politics Mr. Gray is a Republican, and in religion Universalist. He is a member of William K. Kimball Post, G. A. R. He married, in 1866, Julia Matilda Morse, born July 10, 1850, daughter of Carleton Morse, of Woodland, Aroostook county, Maine, and of Dixmont. Children: 1. Dexter W., born May 26, 1868. 2. Walter L., born January 24, 1870. 3. Roscoe, born April 10, 1873. 4. Charles A., born April 12, 1878. 5. Carlton, born January 5, 1880; died February 16, 1903. 6. Carrie A., born September 18, 1883. 7. Ralph E., born January 4, 1890. 8. Marion I., born August 10, 1897.

(VII) Walter Llewellyn, son of William Lethbridge Gray, was born in Paris, January 24, 1870. He attended the public schools of his native town and Hebron Academy (Maine) and Colby College, where he was graduated in the class of 1895. During the next three years he was a teacher in the Bridgton high school, studying law at the same time in the office of James S. Wright, of South Paris, and

later in the office of George A. Wilson. He was admitted to the bar February 18, 1899, and began the practice of his profession in association with Judge George A. Wilson, of South Paris, under the firm name of Wilson & Gray. This partnership continued until the death of Judge Wilson in 1906. Since then Mr. Gray has had no law partner. He has been highly successful in his profession and has held many positions of honor and trust in the community. He was superintendent of schools in Paris in 1895-6-7-8; representative to the legislature in 1905, serving on the committee on legal affairs while in the legislature. He was appointed referee in bankruptcy for Oxford county, February 13, 1906. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of Paris Lodge, No. 94, F. and A. M.; of Oxford Chapter, R. A. M., of Norway; of Oxford Council, R. S. M., of Norway; of Oriental Commandery, K. T., of Bridgton, and of Kora Temple, Order of the Mystic Shrine, of Lewiston. He also belongs to Hamlin Lodge, Knights of Pythias. He is past master of the Masonic lodge, and has been elected to the various chairs in the other orders. He is a member of the college fraternity D. K. E. of Colby College. He married, June 14, 1899, Madge Shirley Wilson, daughter of George A. and Annie L. (Blake) Wilson, of Paris.

The pages of history are brightly GRAY starred with the names of members of the Gray family who were very successful along many lines of work for the good of humanity. The stars which mark such names as that of our famous botanist, Dr. Asa Gray, are large and radiant. Their radiance and cheer was gladly hailed in many far-off places. Whoever has marked the many pilgrims who stand by such graves as that of Dr. Gray in Mount Auburn, or that of the author of "The Elegy of the Country Churchyard," understands fully that no multiplied years with their shadows can ever change, except to make brighter, the light which these men of heroic mould gave to their day and generation. One of the prominent Gray families of the Pine Tree State was directly descended from Edward Gray, of Plymouth, Massachusetts, who first married Mary Winslow, the daughter of John and Mary (Chilton) Winslow. A family of a sturdy origin was early on the banks of the Kennebec river, while the Grays of Topsham, Maine, and vicinity, claim a Scotch-Irish ancestor of noblest type. But whatever the ancestry of these various Gray families, all are characterized by a deep religious spirit, an

aptitude for many kinds of worthy work, and the diligence to follow their chosen labor with a result which means work in which all men can trust. Though never office seekers, they have been given important places of trust in the communities where they have dwelt, and their faithful discharge of every duty placed before them has been like that on the articles which they wrote, or the business blocks or cosy homes which they builded.

(I) Isaac Gray moved from Windham, Maine, to Naples, Maine, in 1824, and died in that town, December 30, 1850. He was a man of great industry and uprightness of character. Though a very successful farmer, he had much skill in the use of tools. He married Mary Jordan, who died at Naples, July 5, 1852, aged sixty-nine years. Children: 1. Isabella Gray, who died at Naples, Maine, July 28, 1844, aged twenty-six years and nine months. 2. Arthur Gray.

(II) Arthur, son of Isaac Gray, was born at Windham, Maine, November 28, 1822, died at Westbrook, Maine, December 28, 1884. He was educated in the schools of Naples. He learned the carpenter's trade early in life, and became very successful in his work. With the exception of a short time which he occupied in farming, his life was spent as a carpenter and builder. He gave his whole time and care to all work which was entrusted to him. In politics he was one of the sturdy Democrats who worked faithfully for the ideas in which he believed. His conscientious political work was so much admired by all his townsmen that he received many votes from those who did not agree with him in many ways, whenever he was a candidate for office. He served his town as selectman for a number of years, and held other offices, discharging his duty in each in the most careful and painstaking manner. It was with deep regret that his townsmen saw him move to Westbrook, Maine, in 1872, as he had lived in Naples over twenty-four years. Mr. Gray married, March 4, 1849, Margaret Wyer, born at Orr's Island, Maine, February 26, 1822; she is a woman of great activity and of excellent memory for one of her years. She was the daughter of James S. Wyer, of Orr's Island, Maine, and of Elizabeth (Dunning) Wyer, of Harpswell, Maine, and thus a descendant of two of the strongest old families of Harpswell. She was descended from the Wyer ancestor who came from Scotland to Charlestown, Massachusetts, at an early date. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Gray: 1. Valentine, born December 12, 1849, is foreman in a paper mill at Livermore Falls, Maine; is

married and has three children. 2. Windsor Gray, died young. 3. Alvah, died at ten years. 4. Minot Dunning, born February 26, 1857, conducts a paper machine at Berlin, New Hampshire; married Ellen Josephine Babb, born at Newton Center, Massachusetts, December 25, 1858; three children. 5. Arthur Ethelbert, a contractor, painter and paper-hanger at Cumberland Mills, Maine; married Mary Ellen Smith, born at Pembroke, Maine, March 21, 1861; two children. 6. George Brinton McClellan, mentioned below.

(III) George Brinton McClellan, son of Arthur and Margaret (Wyer) Gray, born in Naples, Maine, October 9, 1863, resides at Westbrook. He studied in the schools of Naples and North Bridgton, and in Westbrook high school. At the age of sixteen years he learned the carpenter's trade, and commenced working with his father, thus doing his tasks in the most faithful and conscientious manner, which won the praise of all that knew him. When he began to build houses for sale he found ready markets for all such work. He is now a well-known contractor and builder, under the firm name Gray & Hewston. In politics he is a Democrat. In 1894 he was elected to the Westbrook board of aldermen, serving three terms. For two years he was chairman of the board of assessors. In 1905 he was appointed collector and treasurer of the city of Westbrook, and had held this office ever since. He is a man held in the very highest esteem by all his townsmen. He is a Mason, being a member of the lodge, chapter and council of Westbrook. Is also a member of the Red Men Lodge, of the Golden Cross, and of the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a very faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church in Westbrook, being its treasurer and one of the trustees. Mr. Gray married, June 8, 1889, Amy Farley Garland, born at Shirley, Maine, February 12, 1868, and studied in the schools of Shirley and Westbrook. She is the daughter of Washington Garland, deceased, and Frances E. (Winslow) Garland, who now resides at Westbrook. Children: 1. Marcia Evelyn, born Westbrook, December 19, 1890. 2. Albert Leroy, born Westbrook, November 24, 1894.

This is an English family, the GRAY earliest representative of whom was George (1) Gray, who came from England to Stark, Maine, prior to the revolutionary war. He there resided and reared a family.

(II) George (2), son of George (1) Gray,

was born 1785 and died 1868. He took an active part in the development of the section of Maine in which he resided, and was honored and esteemed by all with whom he was brought in contact. He married Margaret Dinsmore, born 1794, died 1869, and they reared a family of eleven children: Joshua, Calvin, William D., Rachel, Edwin, Betsey, Gardner, Rebecca, Benjamin D., Paulina D. and Albina.

(III) Joshua, eldest son of George (2) and Margaret (Dinsmore) Gray, was born at Stark, Maine, November 14, 1814, died in Gardiner, February, 1901. In 1844 he came to Gardiner and engaged as clerk for two years for a firm composed of Bradbury T. Dinsmore, of Anson, Richard and William Clay, Charles and George Moore, lumber manufacturers, and later purchased the interest of George Moore in the sawmill. In 1848 Richard Clay died and the firm was dissolved, the business being purchased and carried on by the firm of Henry T. Clay & Company. Mr. Gray purchased an interest in what was first an oakum, then a starch mill, and later converted into a shingle and clapboard mill, and business was conducted under the firm name of Gray & Townsend; the mill was destroyed by fire. About that time the firm of J. Gray & Company was formed, composed of Joshua Gray, John Frost and Bradbury T. Dinsmore, who leased on the river below the railroad a steam mill, which was burned after being operated for a period of four years. His special business, however, was that of lumbering, and in this industry he was an acknowledged leader in his section of Maine. He purchased in 1870 what was known as "dam number two," paying for the same twenty-two thousand dollars. He immediately rebuilt and enlarged the plant, and in 1876 admitted his son George into partnership under the firm name of J. Gray & Son, and in 1890 another son, Charles H., was admitted as a partner and the style of the firm became Joshua Gray & Sons, which obtains at the present time, although the senior partner is now deceased. He was one of the original directors and president of the Oakland Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of doors, sash and blinds and hard pine lumber. For many years he was a director, also president, of the Kennebec Log Driving Company. He was one of the organizers of the Oakland National Bank, of Gardiner, serving as president from 1871 until his death. Mr. Gray's fellow citizens early perceived that the clear judgment and unswerving honor constantly apparent in the management of his own affairs would be

invaluable in the public service, and accordingly in 1867 he was made a member of the city council of Gardiner, alderman in 1868, and in order to fill a vacancy was the same year appointed mayor, being re-elected in each of the three ensuing years; while mayor he was twice chosen to the state senate, serving in 1869-70. As a mayor he was popular, and with his good business judgment his administration was one which witnessed many needed improvements made in his municipality, for which the citizens of later years were much indebted.

Mr. Gray married, June 25, 1849, Ploma Morrill, daughter of Ephraim Currier, of Norridgewock, Maine. Mrs. Gray died in Gardiner, 1904. Their children were: 1. George, born November 22, 1850, mentioned below. 2. Fred, born May 9, 1852, educated in the public schools and Tufts College, pursued a course of civil engineering, located in Indianapolis, Indiana, where he has since followed that profession. 3. Charles H., born October 4, 1858, mentioned below. 4. Harriet C., born August 17, 1862, educated in the common schools, Oread Institute, Worcester, Laselle Seminary, and a private school conducted by a Miss Pratt; married Benjamin B. Clay, of Gardiner, Maine; now residing in Boston, Massachusetts.

(IV) George (3), eldest son of Joshua and Ploma M. (Currier) Gray, was born in Gardiner, Maine, November 22, 1850. He attended the public school of his native place, worked in his father's sawmill up to the time he was eighteen years, and then, although a minor, was made a partner with his father, the firm name being J. Gray & Son, and as the other son, Charles H., came into the firm it became J. Gray & Sons, which firm became widely known throughout the state of Maine, as well as in more remote sections of New England. George had charge of the mills, and Charles H. the office, and both being practical men the business of the firm increased constantly with the passing years. The mills of the firm were destroyed by fire April 23, 1906, and since that time they have been extensively engaged in lumber operations in northern Maine in addition to looking after their real estate holdings in Gardiner, which are both extensive and profitable. After the death of his father, George Gray succeeded him as president of the Oakland Manufacturing Company, and director of the Oakland National Bank and the Oak Grove Cemetery Company. Mr. Gray is a member and trustee of the Universalist church, serving as president of the board of trustees, a charter member of Knights of

Pythias of Gardiner, and is a staunch adherent of the principles of the Republican party.

Mr. Gray married, September, 1874, Fannie S., born in Gardiner, Maine, daughter of Benjamin F. and Rosilla (Hutchinson) Johnson. They are the parents of one son, Frank L., born January 1, 1876, educated in the public school, held a clerical position for about five years in the firm of J. Gray & Sons, and in 1904, in company with Guy A. Hildreth, established the Gray-Hildreth Company, dealers in grain and produce, purchasing the goodwill, stock and plant of the Bartlett-Dennis Company. Mr. Gray serves as the managing partner, and they are now in receipt of an extensive and profitable trade. He is a member of the various bodies of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, including the Mystic Shrine. Frank L. Gray married, December, 1903, Ethel W. Fleck, who was a teacher in the schools of Augusta, and they are the parents of two children: George, born January 1, 1905, and Robert, born December 2, 1907.

(IV) Charles Henry, son of Joshua and Ploma M. (Currier) Gray, was born at Gardiner, Maine, October 4, 1858. He was educated in the public schools of his native place, was engaged as clerk in his father's business, was received as a partner in the firm in 1890, continuing until the present time, as narrated in the sketch of his brother, George Gray. Like his father, he has taken an active part in politics and has been closely identified with every interest and issue of the Republican party, both state and national. He has served on and is secretary of the city committee, member of the county committee and in numerous ways advanced the interests of his party, always standing firm for good government. He is the treasurer of the Gardiner Public Library, and one of the directors of the Gardiner high school.

RIDLEY The Ridley family is of very ancient origin. Sieur de Ridel, whose name appears on the roll

of Battle Abbey, the earliest record of the Normans who came with William the Conqueror, is said to have been the ancestor of all branches of the family which subsequently settled in England and Scotland. The surname appears on the Domesday Book in a variety of forms, such as Ridel, Ridle and Ridell. The name is supposed to be a place name from a place in Scandinavia called Rugdal, that is Ryedale, the valley of Rye. Members of this Norman family settled in Yorkshire, England,

and named their landed possessions Ryedale. There are about sixty variations of spelling, among the most common being Riddell, Riddle, Ridlon and Ridley. The family has many coats-of-arms, borne by different branches.

(I) Magnus Redlon, or Ridley, was born in Shetland, on the north coast of Scotland, in 1698. Tradition says that he was impressed into the service of the British navy, and deserted when the ship landed at York, Maine, in 1717. He married, at York, in 1720, Susanna Austin, born November 23, 1701, died 1730, widow of Ichabod Austin and daughter of Matthew Young. He married (second) Massie, daughter of Abraham Townsend. He purchased in 1719 a tract of land in York, twenty-two acres lying between the Saw Mill and Fall Mill brooks. He was called laborer and yeoman. On February 11, 1728, he and his wife Susanna sold this land to Jedediah Preble, and removed to Biddeford, where he bought land and built a house. After the death of his first wife he sold this property to Amos Whitney, September 22, 1730, including the movable goods in the house, which stood on the east side of the Saco river. He bought from Abraham Townsend, father of his second wife, land in Scarborough, on the north side of Little river, called the Rogers Gore. In 1742 his name appears on a petition respecting the settlement of lands in Narragansett No. 1, now Buxton, Maine, and he was probably a landowner there. He built his house on what was called Rendezvous Point, and it was strongly fortified. He was a charter member of the first church at Saco, Maine. His will was dated December 10, 1766, and the inventory of the estate was made in 1773. He died in 1772, aged seventy-eight years, and is buried near his own house, with his wives. Magnus Redlon was a noted scout during the Indian wars along the coast. He furnished many masts, which were shipped to England. It is said that the Indians called him the "white scout with yellow hair." Children: 1. Susanna, born in York, Maine, March 4, 1721, died aged six weeks. 2. Ebenezer, York, February 13, 1723, married, August 8, 1751, Sarah Young; his descendants have always spelled their name Redlon. 3. John, York, March 21, 1726, married, October 9, 1749, Sarah Brooks. 4. Matthias, September 19, 1728, mentioned below. 5. Daniel, York, May 4, 1730, married, 1751, Patience Sands. Children of second wife: 6. Abraham, Pepperellborough (now Saco), Maine, August 10, 1733, died unmarried in 1798. 7. Jeremiah, Saco, November 4, 1736, married, March 2, 1760, Bethesda Town-

send; died June 25, 1816. 8. Jacob, Saco, May 14, 1740, married in August, 1762, Elizabeth Young; drowned in the Saco river, April 25, 1765.

(II) Matthias (1) Redlon (Ridley), son of Magnus Redlon, was born in York, Maine, September 19, 1728. He removed when a child with his parents to Pepperellborough. He settled at Saco Ferry on a part of his father's estate, remaining until 1761, when he removed to Buxton, Maine. He owned here lots 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28 in Range D of the first division of Narragansett No. 1. He received a part of the homestead from his father in his will. He sold his land in Buxton, March 16, 1786, to Samuel Scammon for two hundred and forty pounds. He was living in Little Falls Plantation (now Hollis), in 1787. He bought a large farm on the Saco river, and built a small house, where he carried on shoemaking, did lumbering, and kept a small general store. He owned part of a sawmill on Moderation Falls, which he sold July 10, 1795. He then joined with his sons in business in their saw and grist mills, where he worked several years. They made shingles, tubs, pails, etc. He and his sons were employed several weeks of each year in the ship yard of Coffin & Deering at Saco Ferry. The Ridley genealogist says: "He was of medium height, had broad shoulders and a very short, thick neck; his cheek bones were high; nose large and fleshy; mouth and chin broad; upper lip wide and full; hair and beard sandy; eyes gray and deep set; brows thick, long, and outstanding; forehead broad, jetting and wrinkled." He died suddenly about 1810, and was buried on a high knoll between the river bank and the estate of Nathaniel Haley, now or lately the pasture of Martin Foss. He married, December 29, 1748, Rachel, daughter of Robert Edgecomb, of Saco. She survived her husband and died, aged over ninety, and was buried by his side. Children: 1. Matthias, born in Saco, February 4, 1749-50, mentioned below. 2. Rachel, October 10, 1751, married, April 29, 1773, Daniel Field; was a pensioner of the revolution; died at the age of ninety-six. 3. James, December 10, 1753, married Hannah Cozens; died September 12, 1812. 4. Thomas, December 28, 1755, married, January 24, 1779, Martha Merrill; was in the revolution. 5. Mary, June 2, 1758, burned to death in the house of James Edgecomb, April 10, 1767. 6. John, November 11, 1760, married, December 15, 1779, Abigail Holmes; died in 1866, aged one hundred and six years three months; soldier in the revolution. 7. Abra-

ham, September 21, 1763, married, August 23, 1786, Patience Tibbetts; died October 9, 1852. 8. Judith, September 21, 1763 (twin); married, November 29, 1787, Nathaniel Townsend. 9. Jacob, May 12, 1766, married, December 19, 1793, Mary Townsend; died December, 1817. 10. Magnus, Buxton, Maine, October 3, 1769, married, February 21, 1793, Eleanor MacArthur; died 1852. 11. Sarah, March 26, 1772, married, August 19, 1797, Nathaniel Woodman. 12. Hannah, April 4, 1775, married, November 14, 1799, Magnus Redlon, her second cousin; died 1817.

(III) Matthias (2) Redlon (or Ridley), son of Matthias (1) Redlon, was born in Saco, Maine, February 4, 1749-50, died in 1840. He settled on a part of the homestead at Saco, about a half mile north of the road corner at the homestead belonging to Lewis McKenney. He was in the revolution, a corporal in Captain Jeremiah Hill's company, Colonel James Scammon's regiment, the Thirtieth Regiment of the Massachusetts Foot Guards. He was in Arnold's expedition to Quebec; enlisted May 3, 1775, and was in the expedition to Ticonderoga and Crown Point. He sold his lands at Saco and Buxton about 1812 and removed to Wayne, Maine, where his sons had settled. He died in Turner, Maine, at the home of his daughter, and was buried in the family cemetery at Wayne, near the brick house built by his grandson, Daniel Ridley. In all the Saco records his name is spelled Redlon, but his gravestone is marked Ridley. His children in Wayne changed their name to Ridley, but two sons who settled in Hollis, Maine, and Clarendon, Vermont, still retained the original spelling. He married (first), September 6, 1772, by Rev. John Fairfield, Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Field, of Buxton. He married (second) Dorcas (Carter) Williams, widow. Children of first wife, born in Saco: 1. Daniel, April 4, 1773, mentioned below. 2. Samuel, August 22, 1774, married, August 23, 1804, Polly Ridlon, his cousin. 3. Jonathan Fields, September 15, 1776. 4. Dorcas, November 2, 1777, married, February 11, 1811, Samuel Leavitt. 5. John, September 12, 1779. 6. Patience, June 10, 1785, married, November 10, 1816, Benjamin Libbey; died 1867. Children of second wife: 7. Betsey, May 28, 1789, married David Creach; married (second) Benjamin Young. 8. David, April 20, 1791, died October 3, 1846. 9. Mary, August 3, 1794, married Alvin Swift. 10. Sally, May 28, 1798, married Billings Hood; died June 3, 1873. 11. Rachel, September 28, 1801, married, November 27, 1821, Otis Hood; died June 3, 1864.

12. Lydia (twin), September 28, 1801, married Daniel True; died February 6, 1875.

(IV) Deacon Daniel (1) Redlon (Ridley), son of Matthias (2) Redlon, was born in Saco, Maine, April 4, 1773. He settled on a farm adjoining that of his father. Some time after 1800 he sold his Saco farm and removed to Wayne, Maine, then changing his name to Ridley. He was a deacon of the Free Will Baptist church. He died at Wayne and was buried near his residence. He was above medium height, broad-shouldered and compactly built. He had the quick-tempered nature of the Redlons. He married (first) ——— Williams, daughter of his father's second wife. He married (second), June 2, 1822, Mary McKenney, of Saco, who died in 1872 at an advanced age. She was blind several years. Children, all by first wife, the last two born in Wayne, the others in Saco: 1. Sally, November 30, 1793, married, February 27, 1812, Benjamin McKenney. 2. Matthias, February 28, 1795, married, February 4, 1818, Nancy Pratt; died 1875. 3. Martha, February 9, 1798, died young. 4. Jonathan, February 15, 1801, married Louisa Marston. 5. Daniel, September 27, 1802, mentioned below. 6. Captain Benjamin, June 20, 1804, married Eliza Jenkins; married (second) Abiah ———. 7. Pelina, March 7, 1807, married, 1827, Charles Graves. 8. Mary, April 4, 1809, married Naaman Bishop. 9. Betsey, August 20, 1811, married Hamilton Gould. 10. Jannes, July 27, 1814. 11. Jerome, December 29, 1816, married (first) Anna Peacock; (second) 1845, Mary Davis; died 1875.

(V) Deacon Daniel (2) Ridley, son of Daniel (1) Ridley, was born in Saco, Maine, September 27, 1802, died February 20, 1850. He settled in Wayne, Maine, where he had gone with his parents in 1812. He worked for Stephen Boothby and received land for payment. He cleared a farm, and by great energy and perseverance he acquired a large and handsome estate. He built a brick house, but did not live long afterward. He married (first) Sally Winter; (second) Rebecca Graves, who died February 27, 1871. Children of first wife, all born at Wayne, Maine: 1. Paulina, December 13, 1828, married Joseph Lovett. 2. Silas C., April 3, 1830, died November 10, 1870. 3. Joseph W., July 9, 1832, married Mary A. Robbins; was in the civil war. 4. Betsey, February 28, 1833, married Theodore B. Knox. 5. Joshua G., May 30, 1834. 6. Jerome R., March 22, 1835, married Clara Knowlton. 6. Charles G., October 3, 1837, married Vienna Melissa Goodwin. 7. Sarah, October 4, 1838, unmarried. 8. Jason Maxim,

March 15, 1841, mentioned below. 9. Dean K., January 12, 1843, unmarried. 10. Lee S., December 24, 1844. Child of second wife: 11. Horatio N., March 11, 1848, resided at North Dartmouth, Massachusetts.

(VI) Jason Maxim, son of Deacon Daniel (2) Ridley, was born in Wayne, Maine, March 15, 1841. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and during his youth worked on his father's farm until he was sixteen years old, when he worked one season for Charles Graves, a farmer of the vicinity. He left home at the age of twenty and worked two years on the farm of C. Warren at Westborough, Massachusetts. He returned to Wayne, and in 1870 entered the employ of Holman Johnson, manufacturer of shovel handles, of Wayne, and became a skillful mechanic in this line of work. After ten years in this factory he removed to Lima, Ohio, where for a short time he was employed in the same kind of work. Since 1880 he has held a responsible position in the shovel handle factory formerly of the firm of Marshall & Wason, then of C. M. Marshall, and finally of the Ames Shovel & Tool Company. In politics Mr. Ridley is a Democrat. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of Wayne. He married Abbie L., born January 3, 1850, in Leeds, Maine, died 1888, daughter of Isaac and Abigail (Knapp) Stinchfield. Child, Charles Adelbert, mentioned below.

(VII) Charles Adelbert, son of Jason Maxim Ridley, was born in Leeds, December 15, 1867. He attended the public schools at Wayne, the Wesleyan Seminary of Kent's Hill and the Waterville Classical Institute, now Coburn, and the Shaw Business College of Portland, Maine. He then came to Oakland, Maine, in the employ of the shovel handle manufacturers, where his father was employed, and has remained with this concern to the present time. Since 1898 he has been in partnership with F. W. Flanders in a retail dry goods store at Oakland. In politics he is a Democrat and has been chairman of the board of selectmen for two years. He is a member of Messolonskee Lodge of Free Masons; of Drummond Chapter, No. 27, Royal Arch Masons; of Mt. Lebanon Council, Royal and Select Masters, Oakland. He is past master of the lodge, past high priest of the chapter, and is at present master of the council. He is past chief ranger of Independent Order of Foresters; member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, No. 6; of Cascade Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, Oakland, and member of the

degree of Honor. Mr. Ridley is interested in public affairs and has given freely to support every movement for the welfare of the town.

Perhaps the earliest form of EMERSON this name in England is "Richardus fil. Emerici," from the writs of Parliament of the thirteenth century, at which time modern surnames were in progress of formation. It was the son of Emery, a form introduced into England by the Normans from the continent, where, as Americ, Emeric, Almeric, Almaric and Eimeric, it had a wide early use, and whence, in its Italian form, Amerigo, it gave a name to the New World. Emery's son became Emmerisson, Emmerson, Emberson, Imeson and Emerson.

Heintzel, the best authority, derives the name Aimeric, in its eldest form Haimericus, from the old Teutonic, Haim, meaning house, dwelling or estate, and Rihs, meaning rule, power, kingdom (Gothic, Haims and Reiks). He translates Haims as dorf or village, and Reiks as maechtig or mighty, and compares it with rex, rego, so that the word had perhaps the meaning of village ruler. It has become Heinrich, Henry in one direction, and Aimeric, Emery, Emerson in another.

The Emersons in England seem to have sprung from that Aimeric, archdeacon of Carlisle and Durham, 1196-1214, and high sheriff of Northumberland 1214-15, who was the nephew of Bishop Philip, of Poitou, Prince Bishop, of Durham, 1195, and previously clericum et familiarem of Richard, Cœur-de-Lion. Both the bishop and archdeacon had married before they took orders in the church. This descent explains the long connection of the Emersons with the bishopric of Durham. We find the name on record in the Richmond Domesday Book, and it may thus have had an independent origin in Yorkshire. Johannes Emeryson is the first on record to use the name in its completed form. Willelmus Emerisson, possibly the younger brother of the above, was mentioned in the Durham Cursitor Rolls as a juror of Middleham in 1351. Robertus Emerisson or Emeryson is mentioned in Hatfield's Survey, taken about 1380. When Bishop Neville came to the throne of the Durham bishopric, 1437 to 1457, a Robert Emerson was appointed bailiff of Walsingham and park keeper in the Weardale. Emersons were long settled at Eastgate as hereditary keepers of the Weardale forests for the bishops of Durham. They became a clan and their servants took their name, thus accounting for the different social

positions of various branches of the name both in England and among the Emersons of America. It has been the uniform tradition that the Ipswich Emersons came from Weardale, but there is in this country no documentary evidence of the fact.

(I) Thomas Emerson, immigrant ancestor of this branch of the Emerson family, was probably born in Sedgfield parish, Durham county, England, and died at Ipswich, Massachusetts Bay Colony, May 1, 1666. Tradition says he came from England in the ship "Elizabeth Ann" in 1635. It is certain he was at Ipswich as early as 1638, when he had eighty acres of land granted him adjoining that of Goodman Muzzey. This must have been the farm conveyed by Thomas Emerson, the baker, to Joseph Jewett. In 1638, Samuel Greenfield, a weaver, who had married Susanna, widow of Humphrey Wise, of Ipswich, conveyed a farm of one hundred and twenty acres, formerly the property of Wise, to Thomas Emerson. This was the Turkey Shore farm, which remained in the family for several generations. Thomas Emerson was a commoner in 1641, and in 1646 was one of the "seven men" to whom was committed the fiscal and prudential affairs of the settlement. He was granted land by the proprietors and enjoyed large possessions. There is a record that he lost a yoke of oxen by their backing off a bridge, for which he claimed damages and received the money. He made his will in 1653, added a codicil in 1660, and it was probated in May, 1666. He married Elizabeth —, who was named executrix in the will in 1653 and carried it into execution in 1666. Their children were: 1. Elizabeth, married John Fuller, and resided in Ipswich. 2. Thomas, married Elizabeth —, and died in 1653. 3. Joseph, see forward. 4. John, born 1625, died December 2, 1700; married Ruth Symonds, and resided in Gloucester, Massachusetts. 5. James, who is said to have returned to England in 1653, but there is no proof that he ever came to this country. 6. Nathaniel, born 1629, died December 29, 1712; married (first) Sarah —, (second) Lydia —, and resided in Ipswich. 7. Sarah, died August 12, 1640.

(II) Joseph, second son and third child of Thomas and Elizabeth Emerson, born in England about 1620-21, died at Concord, Massachusetts Bay Colony, January 3, 1680. Of his education nothing is known, but it is believed that he was educated in England. He may, however, have studied in Harvard, as he was in Ipswich as early as 1638, and was admitted

a freeman there, December 19, 1648. He preached at York, Maine, the same year, being a minister of the standing order of Puritan clergymen. He was a resident of Wells, Maine, in 1653, taking the freemen's oath July 4, and was an inhabitant when the commissioners took the submission of the people, the court being held in his house. He favored the submission of Massachusetts in 1651-52, and was evidently a leading spirit of the party. He soon lost his hold on the affections of the people of Wells, owing undoubtedly to the political dissensions which disturbed the church. After Mr. Emerson left the church in Wells its membership dwindled to two families, and they quarreled. This was about 1664 and he became the first minister of Milton, but upon asking for an increase of salary he was dismissed. He was settled in Mendon, December 1, 1669, where he remained until the town was destroyed by the Indians during King Philip's war, after which he retired to Concord, where he died. Joseph Emerson married (first) Elizabeth, daughter of Robert and Margaret Woodmansey, the former a schoolmaster of Boston. They had children: Joseph, who married Mary —. James, see forward. He married (second), December 7, 1665, Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Edward Bulkeley, of Concord, Massachusetts, and granddaughter of Rev. Peter Bulkeley, D. D., first minister of Concord. She was born 1638, and died September 4, 1693, wife of Captain John Brown, of Reading. Their children were: 1. Lucyan, born October 2, 1667, died 1740; married, May 15, 1683, Thomas Damon, and resided in Reading. 2. Edward, born April 26, 1670, died May 9, 1743; married, January 27, 1697, Rebecca Waldo, and resided in Chelmsford, Newburyport and Boston. 3. Peter, born 1673, died 1751; married, 1696, Anna Brown, and resided in Reading. 4. Ebenezer, died 1751; married (first) Bethia Parker; (second) Mary Boutwell; the names of his third and fourth wives have not been preserved; he resided in Reading. 5. Daniel, married, May 19, 1709, Jane Armitage, and resided in Boston.

(III) James, second son and child of Joseph and Elizabeth (Woodmansey) Emerson, born at Wells, Maine, died at Mendon, Massachusetts, 1756. His name does not appear in the will of his grandfather Thomas, 1653, and the presumption is that he had not been born at that time. He resided in Ipswich and Mendon, Massachusetts, where he was a tailor and farmer. According to deeds from Josiah Thayer, of Mendon, and other deeds, he ob-

tained the Mendon homestead, which remained in his branch of the family for several generations. In 1718 James Emerson, "Taylor," conveys "in consideration of ye love, good will and natural affection which I have and do bear unto my beloved son Joseph Emerson of Redding" seven and one-half acres of land in Mendon. James Emerson married Sarah —, born in 1663, died at Mendon, October 13, 1732. Their children were: 1. Elizabeth, born March 6, 1687, died 1760; married, 1708, Joseph Taft, and resided at Uxbridge. 2. Sarah, married, November 4, 1709, Daniel Hall, and resided in Sherborn. 3. James, born March 13, 1692, died after 1747; married, February 21, 1722, Sarah Lock, and resided in Uxbridge. 4. John, see forward. 5. Joseph, born December 18, 1696, died 1745; resided in Reading and Falmouth. 6. Ebenezer, born 1698, died after 1747; married Elizabeth Walcott, published February 20, 1730, and resided in Attleboro. 7. Nathaniel, born August 19, 1701, married Joanna —, and resided in Mendon.

(IV) John, second son and fourth child of James and Sarah Emerson, born at Ipswich, Massachusetts, June 9, 1694, died at Uxbridge, Massachusetts, 1780. He was a blacksmith, surveyor and considerable land holder, and resided in Mendon and Uxbridge. He married, November 23, 1721, Mary Rice, of Reading, who was probably the granddaughter of Nicholas and Sarah Rice, of Reading. Nicholas Rice had been a dweller on one of Governor Bellingham's farms, and his wife was the unfortunate woman denounced during the witchcraft excitement in 1692 and committed to prison in Boston. The children of John and Mary (Rice) Emerson were: 1. John, born September 6, 1722, married, February 27, 1745, Mary Wood, and resided in Uxbridge. 2. Thomas, born February 2, 1725, died October 13, 1796; married, November 25, 1748, Abigail Marsh, and resided in Uxbridge. 3. Mary, born September 17, 1730, died young. 4. Luke, born October 14, 1733, died November 4, 17—; married, April 30, 1755, Ruth Emerson, and resided in Rochester, Vermont. 5. Ezekiel, see forward. 6. Sarah, born January 14, 1740, married (first), January 1, 1763, Thomas Sabin, and resided in Mendon, Massachusetts; (second) November 29, 1764, John Haskins, and resided in Providence, Rhode Island. 7. Phebe, born August 17, 1743, married John Hurlbut, published December 1, 1759, and resided in Uxbridge. 8. Hannah, born March 29, 1747, married Matthew Darling, published October 29, 1767, and resided in

Mendon. 9. James, mentioned in his father's will of 1768.

(V) Ezekiel, fourth son and fifth child of John and Mary (Rice) Emerson, born in Mendon, Massachusetts, February 14, 1735-36, died in Georgetown, Maine, November 9, 1815. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey (Princeton), then at Elizabethtown, in 1763, immediately applied himself to the study of theology, and the following summer commenced preaching at Georgetown, the earliest town east of the Kennebec river. For thirty years prior to the coming of Mr. Emerson, a church had been maintained there under the care of the Boston Presbytery, but it had fallen into decay. Mr. Emerson's preaching was agreeable to the people and they gave him a call for settlement, which he accepted July 1, 1765. Covenant engagements were subscribed to by Mr. Emerson and eight members, and on July 3 he was ordained by a council; in September the remaining members of the former church united with the reorganized body. Soon after this settlement there was a great religious revival in Georgetown, and Mr. Emerson remained happily and peacefully with the people for about fourteen years, when the revolutionary war broke out. He removed with his family up the river to Norridgewock, where he remained until May 1, 1783. The country was then at peace, and he resumed his ministerial labors at Georgetown and continued to discharge them steadily and faithfully until 1810, when, his mental powers becoming impaired, he found it necessary to retire. Rev. Mr. Emerson preached a sermon at the ordination, August 17, 1796, of Rev. William Riddell, at Bristol, Maine, reported to have been the same he preached in 1775, when Rev. Mr. Urquhart commenced his ministerial labors in Bristol. The following record appears on the book of an upper Kennebec town: "Canaan, 16 Feb., 1786. I have received of the town of Canaan the full of all accounts for ministerial services done among them from the beginning of the world until this time—I say received by me. Ezekiel Emerson." Rev. Mr. Emerson married, March 27, 1760, Catherine, born March 8, 1732, daughter of Rev. Joseph and Mary (Rawson) Dorr, and they had children: 1. Phebe, born July 30, 1761, died June 19, 1829; married Josiah Heald, and resided in Norridgewock, Maine. 2. Ezekiel, born July 6, 1763, died 1809; married — Fish, and resided in Norridgewock. 3. Hawley, see forward. 4. Calvin, born January 9, 1769, died November, 1827; married Elizabeth Pattee,

and resided in Fairfield, Maine. 5. Luther, born September 26, 1772, resided in Ohio. 6. Eusebius, born August 21, 1774. 7. Susanna, born December 13, 1776, married, March 5, 1795, Charles Witherell, and resided in Norridgewock. 8. Mary, born July 17, 1778, died May 17, 1838; married John Tozier and resided in Fairfield. 9. Elizabeth, born May, 1780, died July, 1789.

(VI) Hawley, second son and third child of Ezekiel and Catherine (Dorr) Emerson, born in Georgetown, Maine, December 7, 1766, died in Norridgewock, Maine, January 6, 1844. He married Rachel Lennon and had children: 1. Catherine, born June 13, 1796, died May 6, 1890; married William Morse, and resided in Bath, Maine. 2. Mary, born February 10, 1798, died May 17, 1846; married Joseph Tarr, and resided in Georgetown. 3. Rachel, born June 24, 1800, died January 9, 1862; married Robert Blake, and resided in Salem, Maine. 4. Julia Ann, born February 7, 1802, died March 5, 1880; married (first) Laban Lincoln, (second) Oliver Talpey, and resided in Hallowell, Maine. 5. Margery, born April 3, 1805, married Philander L. Bryant, and resided in Wayne, Maine. 6. Elizabeth, born September 24, 1807, died March 3, 1843; married Charles Loring, and resided in Norridgewock. 7. Diantha, born March 11, 1811, died November 12, 1840. 8. Thedasia, twin of Diantha, died October 16, 1841; married Joseph Nash, and resided in Montpelier, Vermont. 9. Rebecca C., born June 24, 1812, died October 20, 1839; married E. P. Nash, and resided in Montpelier, Vermont. 10. Luther Dorr, see forward. 11. Nancy, born January 31, 1818, died April, 1850.

(VII) Luther Dorr, only son and tenth child of Hawley and Rachel (Lennon) Emerson, born in Georgetown (now Arrowsic), Maine, April 9, 1815, died in Oakland (formerly West Waterville), Maine, October 28, 1893. He was born when Georgetown was a noted ship-building place, six yards being maintained, and many noble vessels launched from the town. Young Emerson remained at school until he was seventeen years of age, when he went to Dedham, Massachusetts, and there found employment in a woolen mill. After a brief experience at Quincy, Massachusetts, in a general store, he returned to Georgetown. He completed his education at the Bloomfield and Farmington academies when his parents removed to Norridgewock. He remained there until 1842, and then commenced working in the scythe shop of S. Hale & Company at West Waterville, and two years later was employed by

R. B. Dunn, of North Wayne, in the same business. He continued with him until the Dunn Edge Tool Company bought out the Oakland shops, when he returned and practically took charge of the business. He acted in this capacity until 1865, at which time the firm of Hubbard, Blake & Company was formed, with which Mr. Emerson continued for five years. The firm of Emerson, Stevens & Company was organized in 1870, Mr. Emerson being made treasurer and becoming a half owner in the business. They manufactured scythes and axes on an extensive scale, and these had a large sale throughout the west and northwest. Mr. Emerson was a director in the Messalonskee National Bank from the time of its organization and finally its president. Socially he was a most genial man, with a warm, kind heart, who never turned any needy one away empty-handed and whose deeds of charity were performed modestly and quietly. One of his most prominent characteristics was his love for old Maine history and antiquarian research. In these respects he was very well informed and a member of the Maine Historical Society. He married, 1852, Dulcina Minerva, born in Fayette, Maine, May 12, 1825, daughter of Reuben and Mary (Tuck) Crane. They had children: 1. Alice Maria, born September 15, 1855, resides in Oakland, Maine. 2. Walter Crane, see forward.

(VIII) Walter Crane, only son of Luther Dorr and Dulcina Minerva (Crane) Emerson, was born in Waterville, Maine, that part now Oakland, January 18, 1863. His early education was acquired in the schools of Waterville and the Waterville Classical Institute, and he was graduated from Colby College in 1884. He then formed a connection with *The Portland Press* as night editor, later, 1889, becoming part owner and associate editor of *The Portland Advertiser*, which connection was continued until 1901. He was one of the Washington correspondents of *The New York Herald* from 1901 to 1905. In the latter year Mr. Emerson returned to Maine to take charge of the business at Oakland, being the principal owner, still, however, retaining his residence in Portland. He is a Republican in politics, and in 1893 was a member of the house of representatives from Portland, serving one term and declining renomination. He commenced a successful career as a political campaign speaker in 1892, speaking in the state that year and in 1894. Two years later he made a campaign speaking tour under the direction of the National Republican committee

in New York and the Middle States. In 1900 he was on a campaign tour for the National committee, being for two weeks in company with President Roosevelt, who was at that time governor of New York and a candidate for the vice-presidency of the United States. In 1908 Mr. Emerson was a candidate for the Republican nomination for congress in the first district of Maine, being defeated by the incumbent, Representative Amos L. Allen. He is a member of the Maine Historical Society, the Cumberland Club and Country Club of Portland. He has a summer residence at Squirrel Island, Maine. Mr. Emerson married, September 30, 1886, Janet, of Waterville, daughter of George and Mary (Taylor) Milliken. Mr. and Mrs. Emerson have one child, Janet.

The brothers, Leonard and HARRIMAN John Harriman, were the pioneer immigrants of that surname in New England. Leonard is the ancestor of most of the Harrimans of Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine, and John of those of Connecticut, New York and New Jersey.

(I) Leonard Harriman was born in Rowley in Yorkshire, England, in 1622, and died in Rowley, Massachusetts, May 26, 1691. He and his brother John came to America in 1640 with twenty or thirty families under the guidance of Rev. Ezekiel Rogers. These colonists were a Godly people and shared their property in common for about five years. Leonard was admitted freeman of Rowley in 1647. In the same year he bought of John Todd the house lot laid out to John Spofford on Bradford street, now corner of Bradford and Common streets. He was a farmer and mechanic, being a maker of looms. His shop is supposed to have been on the nearby brook and to have been operated by water power. On an ancient tax list of a date before 1664, he is recorded as taxed eight shillings nine pence. His will, dated May 12, 1691, was proved September 24, 1691. His wife Margaret died October 20, 1676. The children of Leonard and Margaret were: A daughter, John, Matthew, Hannah, Caleb, Jonathan and Mary.

(II) Matthew (1), third child and second son of Leonard and Margaret Harriman, was born in Rowley, Massachusetts, June 16, 1652, and died in Haverhill in 1726. He is mentioned as building a house previous to 1675 on land the ownership of which did not entitle its owner to the rights of common. He

voted on the placing of a new meeting house, June, 1683, and on the moving to a new meeting house in the winter of 1698. He is mentioned as living at Fishing river in a house next that of Thomas and Hannah Dustin, which is on the east side of Little river, near Primrose street. He married (first), December, 1672, Elizabeth Swan, of Haverhill, born September 30, 1653, daughter of Robert Swan, a soldier of King Philip's war, and Elizabeth (Acie) Swan, of Haverhill, and granddaughter of Richard Shaw, of Rowley, a soldier of King Philip's war. He married (second) Mary Cadle, born January, 1678, and married about 1716. The children of Matthew and Elizabeth were: Matthew, Elizabeth, Mary, Margaret, Abigail, Mehitable, John, Leonard, Nathaniel, Richard and Abner.

(III) Matthew (2), eldest son of Matthew (1) and Elizabeth (Swan) Harriman, was born January 26, 1673, and died October 28, 1743, aged seventy. He lived on the Mill farm near Kingston line, and was a member of Lieutenant-Colonel Saltonstall's command, which was constantly armed, equipped and exercised. By order of the general court, January 19, 1710, he, with others, was supplied with snow-shoes for use in military excursions in winter. He was a petitioner for a school house in the northwestern part of town, between Hoghill and Brickkiln bridge. Also a petitioner to settle fifty or sixty acres called Bare Meadow for use of the minister. He was a remonstrant against dividing the common lands, and agreed to take for his share about eight acres. At the time of settling the boundary between Massachusetts and New Hampshire, in 1741, the line ran so as to place Matthew in New Hampshire. He married, in 1700, Martha Page, by whom he had Joseph, Stephen, Moses, Joshua, Nathaniel, Philip, Mehitable, Elizabeth, Mary and Lyman.

(IV) Stephen, second son of Matthew (2) and Martha (Page) Harriman, was born in 1703, died in 1760. He owned the covenant and was baptized October 10, 1726, and was admitted to the church December 31, 1727. He was a soldier in the French and Indian war and served at Louisburg, 1845-46, in Captain Thomas Cheney's company, Colonel John Choate's Eighth Massachusetts regiment. He married (first), at Plaistow, December 25, 1723, Patience Roberts; and (second), March 10, 1743, Elizabeth Griffin. The children by the first wife, Patience, were: Stephen, Edmond, Hannah, Mehitable, Susanna, Ebenezer, Asa and James. Those by second wife, Elizabeth, were: Hannah and Elizabeth.

(V) Asa, seventh child and fourth son of Stephen and Patience (Roberts) Harriman, was born in Haverhill, March 5, 1737. He stated to Otis Harriman, when an old man, that he was a member of that famous band of Indian fighters called "Roger's Rangers." In January, 1762, a petition was signed by about three hundred and fifty persons, one of whom was Asa Harriman, asking the general court of Massachusetts that six townships be laid out on the Penobscot river for settlers. This petition was approved March 2, 1762. In June, 1764, Asa Harriman and his family were "warned out" of Plaistow, New Hampshire, after having resided there about eight weeks. In December, 1767, Asa Harriman was one of the signers of a petition to annex the north parish Haverhill to Plaistow. In the spring of 1768, probably, he moved to Bucksport, Maine, where in 1775 he is mentioned as one of the twenty-one families of the town. In the Penobscot Expedition, which covered the attack and defeat at Castine, Asa Harriman was a lieutenant in Captain Ebenezer Buck's company of Volunteers, Colonel Josiah Brewer's regiment, General Lovell's brigade. He entered service July 30, 1779, and was discharged August 14, 1779; also enlisted September, 1779, as a private in Captain Ebenezer Buck's company, Colonel Josiah Brewer's regiment. These companies must have been stationed at Camden. In 1781 Ezekiel, Peter and Asa Harriman moved from Bucksport to Orland. There Asa was afterward appointed surveyor of lumber. He died in Prospect, November 29, 1823. Otis Harriman describes him as in his age a tall, powerful man, straight as an arrow and of pleasing manner. His anecdotes of his French and Indian war experiences were many and his coming a delight to the younger element. Asa Harriman, of Haverhill, married (first), September 4, 1760, Elizabeth Todd, of Plaistow, New Hampshire. Their children were: Joshua Jewett, Asa, James (died young), James, Benjamin Buck, Joseph Kimball, Susannah and Elizabeth. He married (second) Widow Abiah (Goodell) Perkins, of Kittery. Their children were: Stephen, John, Edward, Thomas and Samuel.

(VI) Joshua Jewett, eldest child of Asa and Elizabeth (Todd) Harriman, was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, May 20, 1762. He enlisted at Hampstead, New Hampshire, July 4, 1780, in Captain William Scott's company, Colonel Henry Jackson's Ninth Massachusetts regiment. This regiment was enlisted for garrison duty at West Point. Joshua J. and family lived at Oak Bluff, Bucksport, whence he

moved to Orland and then to Prospect Ferry, where he built what is now the James Pierce house, the oldest dwelling in Prospect. He died March 2, 1823, and was buried in the old cemetery at Prospect Ferry. He married Betsey Keys, of Orland, in 1786. She was born March 2, 1770, and died February 16, 1843, daughter of Captain Samuel and Thankful (Hunt) Keys. She is described as a tall, black-eyed, stately woman. Captain Keys removed from Milton, Massachusetts, and settled in Orland in 1768 and died in 1814. He commanded the first continental company raised on the east Penobscot, 1776. He was active in plantation and town affairs, and represented the district in the legislature at Boston. After the death of Joshua J., Betsey married (second), December 3, 1827, Samuel Harding. The children of Joshua J. and Betsey were: Daniel H., Eliakim (died in early life), Nelson Todd, Barbara, Hannah Keys, Joshua, Jewett, Dearborn, Deadama, Samuel Keys and Eliakim.

(VII) Eliakim, youngest son of Joshua J. and Betsey (Keys) Harriman, was born in Orland, December 12, 1789. He settled in Freedom, was a farmer and lumberman, and was killed by a falling tree, July 16, 1816. He married Rebecca Ellis, by whom he had two children: James C. and Willard Pope.

(VIII) Willard Pope, the second of the two sons of Eliakim and Rebecca (Ellis) Harriman, was born in Freedom, July 1, 1814, and died Belfast, January 19, 1878. He studied law, was admitted to the bar of Waldo county in 1860, was a Republican, and active and successful in law and politics. He was deputy sheriff of Waldo county, representative from Waldo in 1848, Belfast, 1870, and state senator, 1854. He married, October 30, 1839, Mary Ann Ellis, daughter of Joseph and Mary Ann (Ginn) Ellis, of Brooks, Waldo county, Maine. Their children were: Mary Ann, Joseph, Willard, Amanda Maria, James Sumner, George Frank and Sarah Benson.

(IX) George Frank, fifth child of Willard P. and Mary Ann (Ellis) Harriman, was born in Waldo, September 16, 1852. He was educated in the public schools of Belfast and at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, the East Maine Conference Seminary, the Maine Central Institute and Bowdoin College, graduating from the last-named institution in 1875. He spent the following year at the Boston University Law School, from which he graduated in 1876, and was admitted to the Suffolk county bar the same year. Immediately afterward he entered the office of Francis S. Hes-

seltine and began the practice of law. Two years later he removed to Belfast, Maine, and there practiced his profession until 1882, when he removed to New York city, where he continued in his profession as a member of the firm of Harriman & Fessenden until 1905, and since then has been alone. Mr. Harriman has inherited the energy, industry, probity, and many other good qualities of his ancestors, and by a strong, sustained effort has attained an honorable position at the bar and has a handsome practice. He is a member of the Bar Association of New York City, the University Club, Manhattan Club, and is a trustee of the Maine Society of New York.

He married, August 5, 1903, Mattie H. Dumont, born April 18, 1873, daughter of John Ludlow and Sarah Rogers (Trott) Dumont, of Brooklyn, New York.

STOCKBRIDGE This name was very early implanted in Eastern Massachusetts and has been continuously represented in that colony and the state and has numerous representatives scattered over the country. It was early identified with the state of Maine, and its bearers have usually been found as worthy and desirable citizens of the communities in which they live. The name is of English origin as are most of those first planted in New England. The family has been noted for its identification with military affairs, and for its musical and literary ability. Many of them were skilful not only as vocalists but as instrumental performers. One of the best known teachers of music in Portland for many years was Mr. Will Stockbridge, still pleasantly remembered by many. The mother of Anna Louise Cary, the famous contralto singer, was a Stockbridge. In literary fields, various members of the family have achieved distinction. Among these may be mentioned Dr. John Calvin Stockbridge, of Providence. One of these, the wife of Professor Thomas Rich, of Bates Theological Seminary, Lewiston, was a frequent contributor to periodical literature and published many books mainly of purely literary nature. Her nephew, George H. Stockbridge, has also been a contributor to the New England Magazine, Harpers and Belford's magazines, and others, and is the author of a work published in 1891, entitled, "Balder the Poet," which has received very favorable mention from many men of high literary taste.

(I) John (1) Stockbridge was among the

passengers in the ship "Blessing," which came from England to Massachusetts in 1635. At that time his age was twenty-seven years, and he was accompanied by his wife, Ann, aged twenty-one years, and a son, Charles. The wife became a member of the church at Scituate, Massachusetts, July 16, 1637. John Stockbridge was a wheelwright, and settled in Scituate very soon after his arrival. His wife Ann died before 1643, and in that year he married the Widow Elizabeth Sloan, and his third wife was Mary ——. She survived him, and was married, April 8, 1660, to Daniel Herrick. John Stockbridge's will was dated September 4, 1657, and proven on the thirteenth of the following month, which indicates the time of his demise. At that time he was a resident of Boston. Beside the sons who came with him from England, he had a daughter Hannah, baptized September 24, 1637, and Elizabeth, July 10, 1642, in Boston. She probably did not live long, as Elizabeth, the daughter of the second wife, was born 1644; Sarah, 1645; and Esther, 1647. The third wife bore him one daughter, Mary.

(II) Charles, eldest child of John and Ann Stockbridge, was aged one year when the family came from England to America, in 1635. He was a wheelwright and resided in Boston. His wife's name was Abigail, and they were the parents of Charles (died young), Abigail, Charles, Sarah, Thomas, Elizabeth, Joseph, Benjamin and Samuel. He resided part of the time in Charlestown and in Scituate, and died in 1683. His widow subsequently became the wife of Amos Turner.

(III) Benjamin (1), fifth son of Charles and Abigail Stockbridge, was born October 9, 1677, and resided upon the paternal homestead in Scituate, Massachusetts. He was married in 1701 to Mary Tilden, but a complete record of their children is not found.

(IV) Dr. Benjamin (2), son of Benjamin (1) and Mary (Tilden) Stockbridge, was born in 1704, in the Stockbridge mansion at Scituate. He married Ruth Otis, daughter of Job Otis, and resided in his native town. He had two sons who survived to rear families, namely: Benjamin and Micah. He was prepared as a physician under the instruction of Dr. Bulfinch, of Boston, and was the second regular practitioner to settle in Scituate. He is mentioned in history as "an enlightened benefactor of mankind," and taught many students in medicine. His practice was widely extended, and he was frequently called in consultation over a region reaching from Falmouth to Worcester

and Ipswich. He was a man of wit and good taste, accomplished in literature and gifted in music.

(V) Micah, second surviving son of Dr. Benjamin and Ruth (Otis) Stockbridge, was born 1734-35, and resided in Hanover, Massachusetts. He married Lydia Winslow, a descendant of Governor Josiah Winslow, being, according to tradition, a daughter of John Winslow, whose father was Isaac. Their children were: Micah, John and Keziah.

(VI) John (2), second son of Micah and Lydia (Winslow) Stockbridge, was born August 17, 1757, in Pembroke, Massachusetts, and died in Byron, Maine, August 23, 1820. He was a soldier in the revolution, serving seven years and five months, enlisting at the age of seventeen years, returning to his native place after the struggle. He was married March 9, 1786, to Mary Dillingham, also a native of Hanover, who died at Byron, 1841. She was a daughter of Captain Samuel Dillingham, of Hanover. Soon after his marriage he removed to Freeport, Maine, where he taught school and was also interested in ship-building with his two brothers who had preceded him. He finally settled down to farming, and in 1801 removed to Dixfield, Maine, where he engaged in that occupation during the summer and continued to teach school in winter. He was a skilful surveyor and was often employed by the state of Massachusetts to survey lands in the wilds of Maine. During these labors he found a location which very much pleased him, in the remote region then known as township No. 8 at Swift river. Here he passed the remaining years of his life. He had three sons: John, William and Edward, and daughters Polly and Mary.

(VII) John (3), eldest son of John (2) and Mary (Dillingham) Stockbridge, born August 11, 1787, at Freeport, died at Byron, November 25, 1855. He was fourteen years of age when his father left Freeport, and was at that time fitted for college, but the change in the life of the family prevented his fulfilling a strong desire to devote himself to books, and, like his father, he became a farmer. A community soon grew up in the new town upon Swift river, and became known as Byron. John Stockbridge was a man of great influence in all the region. In that primitive locality there were few men of education and he was called upon to do much of the business of the region. He was made trial justice of the peace under William King, and held the office nearly all his life. For many years he was first selectman of the town, was also its treasurer, and

much of the time clerk. Because of the lack of any settled clergyman, he performed the marriage ceremony for a large part of the sons and daughters of his townsmen for many years. The Baptist church was early organized in the town, and for thirty years he was its clerk, and for a long period of time was a member of Blazing Star Lodge, A. F. and A. M. He is described as a modest man, possessed of great charm in conversation, and tradition still tells of his wonderful tenor voice and musical talent. He was a skilful player on the violoncello and was a teacher of both instrumental and vocal classes. He was married at Turner, Maine, in 1809, to Ann Leavitt, born March 20, 1787, of that town, died at Auburn, Maine, February 19, 1870. Their children were: Lebbeus, Abijah William, Sarah, Olive, John Calvin, Mary Ann, Caroline Webster, Joseph Townsend and Columbus Americus.

(VIII) John Calvin, third son of John (3) and Ann (Leavitt) Stockbridge, was born February 12, 1812, in Byron, and was for a great part of his life a farmer and man of affairs. He inherited the military spirit of his ancestry, and his descendant still preserves his commission dated July 15, 1837, his ensign in Company H. of the First Regiment, Second Brigade, Sixth Division of the militia of the state of Maine, to take rank from the seventeenth day of June preceding. He received an honorable discharge in the same rank October 28, 1841. During this service he was at Augusta with his regiment, to take part in what was expected to be a war between England and the United States over the boundary line between Maine and Canada. The dispute was settled by arbitration, and there was no military action in the matter. The episode is known in history as Madawaska war. Mr. Stockbridge was possessed of excellent musical ability, and while residing at Canton Point, Maine, it was his custom to gather about him a number of people for the singing of hymns on Sunday evenings; being better equipped musically than the others, he was naturally the leading spirit of these meetings. He died July 21, 1865. He was married in 1834 to Bernice Austin, born June 17, 1817, in Canton, Maine, died in St. Louis, Missouri, March 8, 1891, daughter of Abiathar and Susanna (Harlow) Austin, the latter a daughter of William and Susanna (Young) Harlow, of Buckfield, Maine. Susanna Harlow (Young) Austin was a native of that town and died in Byron, September 8, 1853. William Austin was a native of Canton, a son of Peter Austin, who

was a native of Methuen, Massachusetts, and his wife, Mehitable (Gage) Austin, who died in Phillips, Maine, October 4, 1873. John Calvin Stockbridge's children were: John Abiathar, Virgil Demetrius, Victoria Bernice, Winfield Scott, Napoleon Bonaparte, Eudora Josephine, George Herbert and a daughter who died in infancy. The second and fourth sons were soldiers in the civil war, the former being an adjutant of the second District of Columbia volunteers, and the latter a lieutenant in the same regiment. He was afterwards a soldier in the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth New York Regiment, which was engaged in the assault on Fort Fisher in General Butler's company. At that time Napoleon B. Stockbridge received a severe wound from which he suffered all the remainder of his life, until he died in 1906, in Lewiston, Maine.

(IX) George Herbert, youngest son of John Calvin and Bernice (Austin) Stockbridge, was born December 28, 1852, in Mexico, Maine, near the junction of the Swift and Androscoggin rivers. He attended the Lewiston high school, and Maine State Seminary, and entered Bates College, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1872. Three years later his Alma Mater conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. For some years he engaged in teaching, and was connected with the high school at Eastport for four years and also with the Richmond high school and Lyndon Academy at Lyndon Center, Vermont. He passed the years from 1876 to 1879 as a student at Leipsic University in Germany, his leading ambition being at that time to prepare himself for a literary career. From 1879 to 1880 he was a tutor at Amherst College, and subsequently became assistant professor of Latin and German at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland. In 1881 he took a position in the United States patent office at Washington, where he continued until 1884. For the next two years he engaged in the practice of patent law, making a specialty of cases in the United States patent office, and since 1886 has been engaged in this profession in New York City. He is a life member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. For the last ten years his labors before the patent office have been used in the interests of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company and the Cooper-Hewitt Electric Company.

He married, in Washington, 1884, Elizabeth Reyburn, daughter of Dr. Reyburn, who was one of the physicians in attendance upon the

martyred President Garfield. She removed with him to New York and died there April, 1891, leaving no issue. He married (second) September 25, 1895, at Washington, Louise Adele von Rodenstein, of German parentage. They have a daughter, Dorothy Bernice, born June 28, 1896, and another daughter, Marion Elizabeth, born two years later, died at the age of three years.

Among the early American HUBBARD names this has been found in many parts of England for centuries before any American settlement by white people. It was widely distributed in England and is traced to the Norman Conquest, though not in its present form on its arrival in England. Like thousands of the best known of our names to-day, its transition from the French form has greatly changed its spelling. The newness of surnames in use among the common English people at the time of the Puritan emigration to America, as well as the absence of settled rules for English spelling among the immigrants, also caused strange metamorphoses in our American names. There were some of the name very early in this country, among them George Hubbard, who came to America about 1633 and first located in Concord, Massachusetts, whence he shortly removed to Wethersfield, Connecticut. Another early bearer of the name was William Hubbard, who was at Ipswich, Massachusetts, about 1635. He had a son Richard, born about 1631, who is noted as a resident of Ipswich.

(I) Cornet Richard (1) Hubbard, born between 1630 and 1634, may have been the Richard Hubbard above alluded to as a resident of Ipswich, but there is nothing to prove the connection. Richard Hubbard was mentioned at Exeter, New Hampshire, in 1636, and was probably a short time at Dover, following 1638. Cornet Hubbard was at Salisbury, Massachusetts, in 1665, and for some time later, being made a freeman there in 1690 and was admitted to the Salisbury church in 1693. In 1697 he went to Fort Hill in Boston, and resided there until after 1706, in which year, on March 24, he deeded a part of his house there to his son. He was representative to the general court from Salisbury in 1694-95, and returned to that town in his old age, dying there June 26, 1719, being at that time close to ninety years of age. He was married before June 8, 1666, to Martha Allen, who was born in 1646, in Salisbury, daughter of William and Ann (Goodale) Al-

len, of that town. She was a member of the church there in 1687, and died October 4, 1718. Their children were: Mary, John, Dorothy, Joseph, Judith, Comfort, Jemima, Kezia, Richard and Eleazer.

(II) Lieutenant John (1), eldest son of Cornet Richard (1) and Martha (Allen) Hubbard, was born April 12, 1669, in Salisbury, and died August 1, 1703, in Kingston, New Hampshire. He was admitted to the Salisbury church, August 1, 1703, and removed to Kingston about a year after that. He was married in 1688 in Salisbury to Jane Collensby. She was admitted to the Salisbury church February 5, 1699, and dismissed thence to the Kingston church, September 26, 1725. Their children were: John and Richard (died young); Jarem, Mary, Richard, Martha, Jane, Ann, Keziah and Dorothy.

(III) Captain Richard (2), eldest surviving son of Lieutenant John and Jane (Collensby) Hubbard, was born December 27, 1696, in Salisbury, and was but a small child when his parents removed to Kingston, where he remained through life and passed away. He was married (first), December 27, 1722, at Salisbury, to Abigail Davis, daughter of Elisha and Grace (Shaw) Davis. She died September 25, 1733; he married (second) Abigail Taylor, who died December 9, 1768. The children of first wife were: Dorothy, Elizabeth, Martha, Abigail, Grace (died young) and John. Those of second wife were: Mary, Grace, Anne, Margaret, Raymond, Benjamin, Sarah and Jedediah.

(IV) John (2), eldest son of Richard (2) and Abigail (Davis) Hubbard, was born April 12, 1733, in Kingston, where he grew up and became a leading physician of the town. In 1784 he removed thence to Readfield, Maine, and there ended his days. He was married April 30, 1754, to Joanna Davis, who died in 1807 in Readfield. She was probably a daughter of Timothy and Judith (Pettingill) Davis, of Salisbury and Kingston. He was born October 22, 1737, in Amesbury. It is possible that she may have been the Joanna Davis who was born July 16, 1731, in Amesbury, daughter of Francis and Joanna (Ordway) Davis.

(V) John (3), eldest son of John (2) and Joanna (Davis) Hubbard, was born September 28, 1759, in Kingston, and had attained to man's estate at the time he removed, with his father, to Readfield. Under the instructions of his father, he was fitted for the practice of medicine and began such practice in New Hampton, New Hampshire, but soon after removed to Readfield, where he was very suc-

cessful as a healer, and died April 22, 1838. He married Olive Wilson, who was born 1761, in Brentwood, New Hampshire, and died October 20, 1847, in Readfield. Their children were: Olive, Sophia, Mary, Nancy, John, Thomas, Eliza, Velina, Cyrus, Greenleaf, Joanna and Sarah.

(VI) John (4), eldest son of John (3) and Olive (Wilson) Hubbard, was born March 22, 1794, in Readfield, died in Hallowell, Maine, February 6, 1859. When he had attained the age of sixteen years, he had made the best use of the advantages afforded by the district school of his home town, and had spent ten months in high school. Being blessed with great physical strength, he was very useful in the work of the home farm, but was determined to secure an education, and devoted every spare hour to study, to that end. Soon after he had attained the age of nineteen years, having expressed a desire to start out in the world for himself, his father gave him \$15 and a horse. He rode to Hanover, New Hampshire, in order to learn the requirements for entering Dartmouth College, and having learned this he proceeded to earn the funds necessary to carry him through that institution. Coming to New York, he engaged as tutor in a private family and was here enabled to give some time each day to study. In one year he was able to pass the examination for admission to the sophomore class at Dartmouth in 1814; he graduated in the class of 1816, with high rank, being especially efficient in mathematics. Soon after this he became the principal of the Academy at Hallowell, where he taught two years and applied his earnings to the payment of debts incurred while pursuing his college course. He then went to Dinwiddie county, Virginia, where he had received flattering inducements to teach in the academy, and remained two years. Having already gained some knowledge of medicine through association with his father, he decided to take up the practice of the healing art, and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1822, after pursuing a two years' course. He decided to begin the practice of his profession in Virginia, where he had made many warm friends, and remained there seven years, pursuing his labors with gratifying success. He then spent some time in hospitals and post-graduate studies in Philadelphia and located permanently at Hallowell, Maine, in 1830. Here he attained a high standing in his profession and as a man of high character. He was possessed of a very strong physique, and his large experi-

ence and great energy of body and mind soon placed him in a commanding position among the citizens of his state. It was not an uncommon occurrence for him to drive seventy-five miles to visit a patient or attend consultations with other physicians.

It was but natural that a man of his powers should be called upon to engage in public service outside his great humanitarian work of healing the sick. He was a strong adherent to the principles of the Democratic party and ever gave it his unqualified support. In 1843 he was elected to the state senate, and during the session of the following winter served with distinction and was chairman of a committee to which was referred the bill designed to obstruct the operations of the Fugitive Slave Law. This bill was killed in the upper house. Dr. Hubbard became the candidate of his party for governor in 1849 and was elected over his Whig opponent, E. L. Hamlen. Next year he was again elected, being opposed by William G. Crosby. At this time the beginning of the political year was changed, and the state governor was continued without election until 1852. In that year Governor Hubbard was reelected, but through the revolution of political sentiment the state caused his defeat by his opponent in the last previous election, although Governor Hubbard received a plurality of a popular vote. The election being thrown into the legislature was carried by the Whigs after a severe contest. During his official services, Governor Hubbard was active in the establishment of various beneficent institutions, such as a reform school, an agricultural college and a female college; and suitable appropriations were made for the support of academies and colleges. He was active in negotiating the movement for the purchase of lands within the state owned in common or severally by Massachusetts and Maine, and was authorized by the legislature to act in the matter. In 1852 he signed the first act known as the Maine Liquor Law. This caused much dissatisfaction in his own party and was probably the cause of his defeat in the subsequent election. He was ingenuous in the discharge of all duties, regardless of the comments of friends or foes. Every cause which seemed to him calculated to advance the social or moral welfare of the people received his earnest support. In 1859 he was appointed a commissioner in the Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and Great Britain, and aided in the settlement of some troublesome fishery questions. The death of his son, who was slain in the attack on Port Hudson

in May, 1863, cast a shadow over his last years. While he lived to see the suppression of rebellion, the entire restoration of peace between the North and South, which he greatly desired, was not fully accomplished during his useful life.

He was married in Dresden, Maine, July 12, 1825, to Sarah Hodge Barrett, of that town, who was born March 4, 1796, in New Milford, Maine, the eldest daughter of Oliver and Elizabeth (Carlton) Barrett, of Dresden and New Milford, and granddaughter of Major Barrett, of Chelmsford, Massachusetts, a minute-man of the revolution. Their children were: Hester Ann, Virginia Hamlin, Emma Gardiner, John Barrett and Thomas Hamlin. One of the daughters died in Virginia, and the elder son was slain, as above noted, while a soldier of the civil war.

(VII) Thomas Hamlin, youngest child of Dr. John (4) and Sarah H. (Barrett) Hubbard, was born December 20, 1838, in Hallowell, and received his preliminary education in his home town, fitting for college at the academy there. He entered Bowdoin College in 1853 and graduated four years later, with distinction. Having decided upon the practice of law, he pursued the course at the Albany Law School, and was admitted to practice in the courts of Maine in 1859. A year later he went to New York, and during the winter and spring of 1860-61 continued his studies at the Albany Law School. He was admitted to practice in the courts of New York, May 4, 1861, and in the fall of the succeeding year returned to his native state, to offer his services in suppressing rebellion. He was mustered into the services of the United States, September 29, 1862, as the first lieutenant and adjutant of the Twenty-fifth Maine Volunteer Infantry. His term of enlistment concluded July 11, 1863, and during this period he served with his regiment in Virginia, acting a part of the time as assistant adjutant-general and brigadier. After the regiment was mustered out he assisted in recruiting the Thirtieth Regiment of Maine Volunteers and was commissioned its lieutenant-colonel, November 10, 1863. Proceeding with his regiment to the Department of the Gulf, he served through the Red River campaign and was in command of his regiment in the battle of Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, leading it in the battles of Cane River Crossing and Marksville. He aided in the construction of a dam across the Red river at Alexandria, which was the means of saving a fleet of Federal gunboats, and received especial commendation for this service in the

reports of Admiral Porter. He was instrumental in procuring the rapid passage of the army over the Atchafalaya river, May 18, 1864, when its progress had been checked by the destruction of bridges. A line of transports was anchored in the river and served for a bridge for the army, over which they passed in safety. He was commissioned colonel of the Thirtieth Maine Volunteers, May 13, 1864, and was mustered into the United States service, that rank, June 2 of the same year, in Louisiana. He was present with his command in Virginia in the autumn of that year, and the regiment became a part of the Third Brigade, First Division of the Nineteenth Army Corps. At different times during that year, or the following, he was in command of the brigade and served in the Shenandoah Valley in the fall of 1864, with John Sheridan's army. He was ordered with his command to Savannah, Georgia, June 7, 1865, and there presided over a board to examine officers of the Volunteer Forces who desired to enter the regular service. Colonel Hubbard was commissioned brigadier-general by brevet to rank from July 13, 1865, and was mustered out of the service soon after that date. In the fall of that year he engaged again in the practice of law in New York City, and was for some time a partner of Charles A. Rapallo, afterwards a judge of the court of appeals. For many years one of the leading law firms of the metropolis was that of Butler, Stillman and Hubbard, which had a large clientage, and conducted many cases involving great financial interests. Mr. Hubbard's aptitude in corporation law and his great energy and ability secured him a high position in his profession, and also as a financier. The natural result is that his recent years have been devoted chiefly to the management of large corporations, chiefly those operating railroads. He was president of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company, and of several of its subsidiary lines in Texas. He was vice-president of the Southern Pacific railroad and president of various companies connecting with that system in California and Oregon. He is a director of numerous financial and business corporations, including the Wabash Railroad Company, and is recognized as a leader among the financial operators of the American metropolis. Mr. Hubbard served as a vice-president of the association of the Bar of the City of New York, and the Union League Club of this city. He is a trustee of Bowdoin College, and a member of numerous societies, including the

Maine Society of New York. He has never sought for political honors. Mr. Hubbard was married, June 28, 1868, to Sybil A. Fahnestock, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Three of their children are now living, namely: John, Sybil E. and Anna W.

Family history is the root of local history; the family is the unit of the state; and "history is philosophy teaching by example." Hence we cannot easily overestimate the value of preserving the record of its doings and its traditions. In this way alone we discover the real source of our state and national development and measure our comparative position in the brotherhood of nations. The family acting in unison was a definite force in religion, politics, or sectional issues and war itself; the hereditary impulse to follow in the footsteps of an old sire. We speak of a Methodist family, or a Whig family, or a Tory, and in the halcyon, child-bearing days the tribe from grandsire to grandson, with its ramifications, was a powerful and numerous ally in behalf of the cause it espoused, and commanded immediate respect. In those times family councils were held to predetermine action on current matters. "A house divided against itself cannot stand." The strength and influence of the Capen line was attained and maintained by their concert of action.

(I) Barnard Capen was born in England in 1562 and died in Dorchester, Massachusetts. November 8, 1638, and is the patriarch of the family. He was probably the oldest among the early emigrants to come to America, being at the time over seventy. We can imagine the courage, the fortitude and the sacrifice of the old man braving the dangers of the unknown Atlantic and the hidden, relentless foes of the forest in the eventide of life. Old ties sundered, old associations broken and all that he held dear surrendered. Barnard Capen was granted land in Dorchester in 1633. His gravestone is supposed to be the oldest in New England. He married, in 1596, Joan, daughter of Oliver Purchase. Children: Ruth, Susanna and an only son, the stem from which all Capens in United States spring.

(II) John, son of Barnard and Joan (Purchase) Capen, was born in England, January 26, 1612, and died in Dorchester, April 6, 1692. He was deacon in the church, selectman sixteen years, deputy to the court repeatedly, thirteen years town recorder, and wrote more in the records in a fairly legible hand than any other who held the position.



Charles E. Cady



Lillian M. Capen

He is styled captain by local historians and it is supposed he commanded a troop of local militia. By trade he was a shoemaker. His house stood on the corner of Pleasant and Pond streets. Deacon Capen married (first) Redigan Clapp, October 20, 1637. She died December 10, 1645. He married (second) Mary, daughter of Deacon Samuel Bass, of Braintree, Massachusetts. Children of first wife: Joanna, John; of second wife: Samuel, Barnard, Mary, Bernard, Preserved, Joseph, Hannah and Elizabeth.

(III) Samuel (1), oldest born of John and Mary (Bass) Capen, was born in Braintree, July 29, 1648, and died in Dorchester, May 19, 1733.

(IV) Samuel (2), son of Samuel (1) Capen, was born in Braintree in 1686 and died in 1757.

(V) Josiah, son of Samuel (2) Capen, was the father of Josiah, mayor of Watertown in 1783; Samuel, Benjamin, Jonathan, Lemuel and Polly.

(VI) Benjamin (1), third son of Josiah Capen, was born in Watertown. He enlisted in the Lexington alarm roll of Captain Maynard's company and Colonel Gardner's regiment on the alarm, April 19, 1775, and was credited from Watertown. He was also of Captain Stern's company to reinforce the army at the taking of Dorchester Heights in March, 1776. The baptismal records discover two sons, Alexander and David.

(VII) Alexander, first born of Benjamin (1) Capen, was born in Watertown, January 30, 1779, and died at Eastport, Maine, November, 1873. He left his father at the age of fourteen and learned the joiner's trade, afterward enlisting when nineteen as a drummer in the United States army, and was stationed at Portland, Portsmouth, Newport, Pittsburg and Kaskaskias, near St. Louis; received his discharge there and returned to his home in Portland, where his father seems to have settled. The journey occupied two months of constant traveling. In 1809 he came to Eastport, Washington county, then beginning to attract attention as a desirable location. Mr. Capen erected a house there in 1811, in which he always afterward lived, in which four of his family were born, in which he died and which is still standing, the old Capen homestead. Alexander was an industrious, quiet, unassuming, temperate Christian, held in high esteem by those who knew him, living to the grand old age of ninety-five; indeed, he was a grand old man, possessing some of the traits of Uncle Barnard, the head of the house. He

married Jane Kenwood, of Portland, Massachusetts, at Newport, Rhode Island, March 5, 1799, and she died September 22, 1848. Children: Alexander, John, David, Edward, Charles, Elizabeth, Jane, Benjamin and Mary Ann.

(VIII) Benjamin (2), sixth son of Alexander and Jane (Kenwood) Capen, was born at the old homestead in Eastport, December 8, 1813, and died there October 30, 1894. He was a carpenter, contractor and farmer. He married Martha Tucker, born March 8, 1820, which was the natal year of the old Pine Tree state, and died August 7, 1858. Children: Edward, Elthea, Martha Ellen, Andrew Tucker and Benjamin Franklin. His second wife, Rebecca (Leach) Capen, was the mother of Charles Elmer and Everett Lincoln.

(IX) Charles Elmer, first son of Benjamin and Rebecca (Leach) Capen, was born in Eastport, September 5, 1861, amid the excitement of the civil war and the day before General Grant won the battle of Paducah. After receiving a public school education, he traveled extensively in this country. He entered into the sardine-canning business and finally turned his interests over to the Seacoast Canning Company, of which he was manager. He is now president of the Independent Canning Company. It owns and operates two of the largest canning plants in the United States, packing and shipping one hundred and fifty thousand cases per year, one hundred cans in a case. Mr. Capen is to the sardine trade what the Havemeyers are to sugar, Andrew Carnegie to steel and the Armours to beef. Eastport is at the head and front of the business in this country, and Mr. Capen is at the tip top and pinnacle of it all. He owned the Eastport Lighting Company and transferred same to the Eastport Electric Company, of which latter he was general manager. He is vice-president of the Eastport Savings Bank and a director in the Frontier National Bank. He is a Republican in politics; he is a member of the school board, of which he was chairman, a director of the public library, board of aldermen and was made chairman of the committee to build the Eastport grammar school. He is broad and liberal in his religious and philosophical views. Mr. Capen was at one time a member of Company I, Second Regiment, Maine National Guard. He belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of Eastport and trustee of the same.

Mr. Capen married Lillian M., daughter of John B. and Augusta Harrington, of East-

port. Children: Howard B., Fred A., Ralph, Oscar E., Ada S., Arthur R. and Charles D., and they are all at school, except Ralph, who died in infancy.

WEBSTER This is one of the most distinguished names in the annals of New England, having been especially honored by that distinguished patriot and statesman, Daniel Webster. It has furnished many good citizens who, though not nationally known, like their compatriot and relative, have supported the cause of human liberty in all struggles, and performed well their part in the various walks of life. Not all the Websters in New England are of one stock, though all are of good stock. The present line, which descends from John, of Ipswich, has furnished many good men of local prominence in pioneer days and later times, several of them being college graduates. The line herein traced has no known connection with the Daniel Webster family.

(I) John Webster came from Ipswich, Suffolk county, England, to Ipswich, Massachusetts, where he was made a freeman in 1635. He died about the year 1646, and his family afterward removed to Newbury. His wife was Mary Shatswell. They had four sons and four daughters, as follows: Mary, John, born 1633; Hannah, Abigail, Stephen, Elizabeth, Israel and Nathan. On October 29, 1650, John Webster's widow married John Emery, of Newbury, and she died April 28, 1694.

(II) Nathan (1), youngest child of John and Mary (Shatswell) Webster, was born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, 1646. He settled in Bradford, where he died in May, 1694. He was married June 30, 1673, to Mary, born December 9, 1648, daughter of John Hazeltine, of Haverhill. She was admitted to Bradford church from Haverhill in 1682. Their children were: John, Mary, Nathan, Joanna, Abigail, Israel and Samuel. Joanna married Richard Bailey (See Bailey III).

(III) Nathan (2), eldest of the three children of Nathan (1) and Mary (Hazeltine) Webster, was born March 7, 1679, and was one of the proprietors of Chester, New Hampshire. He removed to that place about 1729, and owned two home lots, Nos. 71 and 72, and resided on 72. That Nathan Webster was a man of ability and standing, and an active, efficient and highly respected member of the church, is evident from the fact that the record shows him to have been chosen selectman in 1729-38-42-50-51-57-61-63-66-70-71. At a town meeting in August, 1739, "Voted that

Capt. Sam Ingalls, mr Nathan Webster, and mr John Talford Shall be a Committee to take bonds of the Inhabitants of Rumford (now Concord) for the making and maintaining a good sufficient Roads for Passing Massibeeck Pond toward their town, agreeable to their proposals made to us, and to Enter into bonds to them to make and maintain one on this side, and over the said pond, as good." At the town meeting held January 15, 1730, he was appointed on a committee "to treat with the Rev. Mr. Moses Hale, and to acquaint him with what ye town hath done, and to invite him into the work of ye Ministry among us in Chester." He was subsequently twice appointed on committees for similar purposes, and was a member of the committee appointed to build the meeting-house.

By his first wife Martha, Nathan Webster had the following named children: Daniel, Nathan, Stephen, Abel and Mary. He was married (second), August 3, 1738, to Mary (Stevens) Godfrey, whose first husband was Thomas Sargent, and her second, Peter Godfrey. She was a daughter of Deacon Thomas and Martha (Bartlett) Stevens, of Amesbury, and survived her third husband several years, dying May 24, 1766.

(IV) Nathan (3), second child and son of Nathan (2) and Mary Webster, was born in Chester, July 1, 1715, died 1794. He was a farmer and lived on house lot No. 117. In the year 1764 he was one of the three chosen by the town as a committee to settle about highways in Raymond and make return. He signed the association test in 1776. Chase's "History of Chester" states that: "At the September term of the Superior Court, 1771, Andrew Jack, Nathan Webster and John Robie, the selectmen of Chester, were indicted because Chester, having more than 100 families, had no grammar school. At the March term, 1772, Jack and Webster were tried and fined £10, and cost taxed at £7, 12s. 4d." This does not imply that Nathan Webster, the ancestor of many college graduates, living in a community now so intelligent, was opposed to the outlay of money for the support of schools. On the contrary, the financial conditions were such that the men of that community did not feel able to bear the burden of schools, and had voted to secure the selectmen from fine for failing to act. He married, February 10, 1742, Martha Blaisdell, and they had eleven children, all but two of whom died young. Those who grew up and had families were: Nathan and Moses.

(V) Nathan (4), third child of Nathan (3)

and Martha (Blaisdell) Webster, was born in Chester, November 19, 1747, and resided on the old homestead. He married, May 8, 1771, Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac and Sarah (Healy) Clifford, of Candia, and granddaughter of William Healy. Isaac Clifford was the son of Samuel Clifford, of Kingston, and Martha Healy, his wife, was the daughter of William and Mary (Sanborn) Healy, formerly of Hampton Falls. The children of Nathan and Elizabeth Webster were: Josiah, Sarah, Mary, John Ordway, Nathan, Elizabeth, Martha, Huldly, Susanna and Hannah.

(VI) John Ordway (1), second son of Nathan (4) and Elizabeth (Clifford) Webster, was born in Chester, New Hampshire, September 30, 1777. "Being one of a large family," says his daughter, Priscilla Sewall Webster Page, in her "Personal Reminiscences," "I suppose his early life was spent very much like that of other farmer's sons in that primitive age. I think he was always rather delicate in health, and was not at all fitted for the laborious New England life." About the year 1800 he became a merchant in Vassalboro, Maine. For some years he had as a partner Philip Colby, who afterwards studied for the ministry, and was pastor of the First Congregational Church of Middleboro, Massachusetts, for more than thirty years. The two partners married sisters. Mr. Webster was selectman of Vassalboro in 1814, and in 1815 was appointed justice of the peace. The latter year, or early in the next, he removed with his family to Gardiner, Maine, and became engaged in the cotton trade with the south, where he spent several winters at different times. In October, 1823, he went south for a protracted stay, for which he was destined never to return. All that is known of this last period of his life is thus told by Mrs. Page, in the book already referred to. "In the autumn of this year, 1827, my brother Sereno returned from the South, bringing the welcome news that papa would follow in the spring A letter was finally received from papa saying he had disposed of his remaining cargoes of cotton, realizing a considerable sum of money, and taken passage in a steamer soon to sail from Mobile, down the river—the first stage of his journey home. Six anxious weeks passed by, and then a few lines were received, penned in an unknown hand, bearing the painful announcement of my father's death. He had been too ill to sail in the steamer, had remained at a boarding-house on shore, where, five days later, he had breathed his last. Nothing more did we hear

of this sad event, not an article belonging to him nor one dollar of his money was ever sent to us. Several months after a stranger called on my mother, said that he had known my father, and had visited his grave before leaving Mobile." The date of his death was February 3, 1828. John Ordway Webster married, November 25, 1802, Rebecca Guild Sewall, of Augusta, Maine. She was the daughter of Thomas and Priscilla (Cony) Sewall, and was descended from Henry Sewall, of Newbury, Massachusetts, who emigrated in 1634, and was the progenitor of the famous Sewall family of New England. Two other of her immigrant ancestors were John Coney, Boston, 1649, and John Guild, of Dedham, Massachusetts, 1636. She was a person of splendid physique and of great energy of character. Her husband's death left her in straitened circumstances, but she proved equal to the task of rearing her large family. Brighter days, however, were in store for her. Her brother, Thomas Sewall, M. D., had become an eminent physician in Washington, D. C., and as the daughters reached a suitable age they were received into his family, where they were educated, and they all made advantageous marriages in Washington or its immediate vicinity. In March, 1830, the family moved to Augusta, Maine. The latter part of Mrs. Webster's life was spent with her daughters in Washington, where she died, March 31, 1870, in her ninetieth year. John Ordway and Rebecca Guild Webster had nine children, two of whom died in infancy. The others were: 1. Mary Clifford, born December 2, 1803, married Anthony Holmead. 2. Sereno Sewall, born November 28, 1805. 3. Emeline Colby, born May 24, 1808, married Harvey Lindsly, M. D. 4. John Milton, born April 3, 1812. 5. Nathan, born April 7, 1816. 6. Harriet Colby, born May 10, 1818, married Rev. Peter Parker. 7. Priscilla Sewall, born January 18, 1823, married Professor Charles Grafton Page.

(VII) John Milton, second son of John O. and Rebecca (Guild) Webster, was born in Vassalboro, Maine, April 3, 1812. As has already been stated, his parents moved to Gardiner in 1815, and in March, 1830, his widowed mother, with the younger children, removed to Augusta. Mrs. Page, in her "Personal Reminiscences," thus mentions the latter removal: "During the following winter it was decided that we should move to Augusta. My grandparents were so advanced in years that it seemed most desirable for them to be with my mother, their only remaining daughter. My

two brothers, lads of fourteen and nineteen years of age, wanted employment, and the town of Gardiner offered nothing suitable for them. Brother Milton was fond of study, and ought to have received a liberal education, but such was not easily obtained in those days; so after a few years at the district school, and a term or two at the Lyceum, a farm was decided on, Nathan being smart, active and energetic, but caring little for books. Accordingly, our small estate in Gardiner was disposed of, and a farm purchased at Augusta, one and one-half miles from the village. To this my grandparents removed, and arrangements were made for us to follow somewhat later." The farm referred to was on the east side of the Kennebec river. On it was a large, two-story house, which had the distinction of being the first framed house built in Augusta. It was known as the "Great House," and was erected by James Howard in 1770. It is no longer standing, having been destroyed by fire several years ago. The farm appears to have belonged to Dr. Thomas Sewall, of Washington, D. C., whose generosity to his sister's family has already been mentioned. On his death, in 1845, it became the property of John M. Webster and his brother Nathan. The former sold his interest in 1846, and purchased another farm in Farmington, Maine, where he and his family resided until 1856, when he returned to Augusta and opened a store at a locality known as Pettingill's Corner. He continued in this business until age and infirmity compelled him to relinquish it. In the fall of 1890 he took up his residence with his son Henry in Gardiner, Maine, where he died April 1, 1891. Mr. Webster was appointed justice of the peace in 1837, the only public office which he ever held. He was of a retiring and reticent nature, and retained through life his fondness for reading and meditation. He naturally possessed a strong constitution, but suffered much from ill health. From early manhood he was a member of the Congregational church. In politics he was a Whig, and afterwards a Republican. He was decided in his anti-slavery sentiments, and refused to follow his party in supporting General Taylor for the presidency on the ground that he was a slave-holder. He married, April 3, 1841, Sarah Hayes Hussey, of Dover, New Hampshire. She was the youngest of the eleven children of Elijah and Jane (Bickford) Hussey, of Dover, and was born April 19, 1814. Her parents were Quakers, but she became a Congregationalist. She was descended from Richard Hussey, who settled in Dover about 1690, and whose great-

granddaughter, Abigail Hussey, was the mother of John Greenleaf Whittier. Mrs. Webster was a woman of strong character and warm affections, and faithfully discharged the duties of a hard and laborious life. She died in Augusta, Maine, November 15, 1874. She was the mother of three children, accounted for as follows:

(VIII) John Ordway (2) Webster, born in Augusta, Maine, February 27, 1842, was a private in Eighth Maine Regiment, 1861 and 1865; graduated from Harvard Medical School, 1868; was surgeon in National Soldiers' Home, Maine, 1869-70; practiced his profession in Lynn, Massachusetts, 1870-77, and afterwards in Augusta, Maine. He was United States examining surgeon, a member of the Maine State Board of Health, and an active and useful member of the school board of Augusta. It was on account of the public appreciation of his services in the last capacity that the J. O. Webster school in Augusta received its name. In 1892 he removed to San Diego, California, where he died September 6, 1896, and where his widow and his four children, John Milton, Margaret Bartlett, Erastus Bartlett and Mary Clifford (Kraemer), still reside.

(VIII) Harriet Parker Webster was born in Augusta, Maine, September 14, 1843; was educated in academies at Farmington and Augusta, Maine, and Dover, New Hampshire, and in a private seminary at Norwich, Connecticut, of which her cousin, Cladius Buchanan Webster, afterwards United States consul at Sheffield, England, was preceptor; taught in Dover, New Hampshire, Janesville and Mineral Point, Wisconsin, and Augusta, Maine; removed from Augusta to Gardiner, Maine, in 1892, and died in Gardiner, April 16, 1908.

(VIII) Henry Sewall Webster was born in Augusta, Maine, September 26, 1845. The family removed to Farmington, Maine, the following spring and remained there until 1856, when the family returned to Augusta. He was graduated from Augusta high school in 1863 and from Bowdoin College in 1867, and received degree of A. M. from his alma mater in 1870 and was salutatorian for that year. He taught three years in Hallowell and Augusta, Maine, and in Mansfield, Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the bar in 1870, and began practice in Gardiner, Maine. In 1871 he became cashier of the Cobbossee National Bank, of Gardiner, and in April, 1888, was elected treasurer of the Gardiner Savings Institution, which position he still holds. He

has been president of the common council of Gardiner, city solicitor, chairman of the school board and director of the public library. From 1885 to 1893 he was judge of probate and insolvency for Kennebec county. He is a member of the four Masonic bodies in Gardiner, viz.: Hermon Lodge, Lebanon Chapter, Adoniram Council and Maine Commandery, also of Gardiner Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and has held the highest office in each. In 1895 and 1896 he was grand high priest of the Grand Chapter of Maine. He is also a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of Portland, Maine, Consistory.

He has published two supplementary histories of Hermon Lodge, a history of Maine Commandery, and a brief Sewall Genealogy, and has contributed in prose and verse to various periodicals. He is a member of the Maine Historical Society and an honorary member of the New Hampshire Genealogical Society. Of late years his leisure time has been devoted to genealogical research, especially in connection with the Sewall and Hussey families, and to the collection of vital statistics. In politics he has always been a Republican. He is a believer in the Christian religion, with liberal views, and has no preference for any particular denomination. Among his colonial ancestors, in addition to those already named, were Rev. John Wheelwright, whose connection with the Ann Hutchinson controversy earned him the disfavor of the Puritan authorities, and Edward Rishworth, who occupied a prominent place in the early history of Maine.

He married, at Augusta, Maine, August 12, 1876, Mary Chase Johnson, of Augusta, a graduate of Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, now Mount Holyoke College. She was the daughter of William Treby and Martha Tappan (Chase) Johnson, of Augusta. Her father was connected with several Maine newspapers in an editorial capacity, and was cashier of the Granite National Bank. He was mayor of Augusta, and represented his city several terms in the Maine legislature, and in 1859 was speaker of the house of representatives. On her mother's side she is descended from Aquila Chase. Rev. Stephen Chase, Harvard College, 1728, who was "distinguished for great scholastic attainments and regarded as a profound theologian," was her great-great-grandfather, and his wife, Jane (Wingate) Chase, was the daughter of Colonel Joshua Wingate, of Hampton, New Hampshire, who occupied a conspicuous place in the colonial affairs, and bore a prominent part in the siege of Louis-

burg. The children of Henry Sewall and Mary Chase (Johnson) Webster are: 1. Abby Chase Webster, born October 2, 1877, died September 13, 1879. 2. Martha Tappan Webster, born September 26, 1882, graduated from Mount Holyoke College, 1903.

Thomas Webster, the first known ancestor of the New Hampshire family of the name, resided, with his wife Margaret, in Ormsby, Norfolk county, England, where he died in April, 1634. His widow subsequently married William Godfrey, with whom she came to America, bringing her son Thomas.

(II) Thomas (2), son of Thomas (1) and Margaret Webster, was born in November, 1631, in Ormsby, England, and came to Watertown, Massachusetts, in company with his foster father and other early settlers of that town. He removed with the pioneers to Hampton, New Hampshire, where he died January 5, 1715, aged eighty-three years. He was married, November 2, 1656, to Sarah, daughter of Thomas Brewer, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, and had the following children: Mary, Sarah, Hannah, Thomas, Ebenezer, Isaac, John, Joshua and Abigail.

(III) John, fourth son and seventh child of Thomas (2) and Sarah (Brewer) Webster, was born February 16, 1674, in Hampton and settled in Rye, where he passed his life as a farmer. He was married September 21, 1703, to Abiah Shaw, and they were the parents of the following children: Jeremiah, Charity and Josiah (twins, the first of whom died young), John, Thomas, Caleb, Abiah, Elizabeth and Charity.

(IV) Josiah, second son of John and Abiah (Shaw) Webster, was born April 2, 1706. His twin sister died soon after they were born. He resided in Rye, New Hampshire, where he died March 11, 1764, in his fifty-eighth year. He was married September 21, 1738, to Patty Goss, given in the vital records of New Hampshire as Martha Goss. She was born September 9, 1714, daughter of Richard and Martha Goss, one of the first settlers of Greenland, New Hampshire. She died November 18, 1798, having survived her husband nearly thirty years. Their children were: John (died young), Elizabeth, Abiah, Sarah, Josiah (died young), John, Richard, Martha and Josiah.

(V) Richard (1), fourth son and seventh child of Josiah and Martha, or Patty (Goss), Webster, was born January 1, 1754, in Rye, and died in that town January 16, 1836. He

was a soldier of the revolutionary war, and served under Captain Parker at Fort Sullivan, and Captain Parsons in Rhode Island. He was also engaged in several privateering cruises. He was married October 29, 1778, to Elizabeth Randall, who died March 14, 1826, at the age of seventy-one years. Their children were: Betsy, Abigail, Martha, Sarah, Hannah, Olive, Richard and Mark Randall.

(VI) Richard (2), elder son and seventh child of Richard (1) and Elizabeth (Randall) Webster, was born October 6, 1788, in Rye, and resided in Epsom and Rye. He was a shoemaker by occupation, and after working at his trade some time in Epsom, returned to Rye, but had taught school in Rye previous to his going to Epsom. He also engaged in farming in Rye, in which he was successful, and continued until shortly before his death, which occurred November 1, 1856, in Portsmouth. He was married in 1813 to Mary Philbrick, born February 5, 1792, in Rye, daughter of Joses and Sarah (Smith) Philbrick, of that town. Their children were: Daniel, Roswell, Mary, Sarah Ann, Ursula, Benjamin F., David S., Richard, Emily J., John P.

(VII) Benjamin Franklin, third son and sixth child of Richard (2) and Mary, or Polly (Philbrick), Webster, was born September 7, 1824, in Epsom, New Hampshire, and received his primary education in the public schools of that town. He was also a student at Pembroke and Rye. At the age of seventeen years he went to Portsmouth and was employed by Benjamin Norton as an apprentice to the carpenter's trade. He was a ship-joiner for several years and since then has been engaged in building operations in Portsmouth. Through his perseverance and great industry, coupled with upright business methods, he has been prosperous down to the present time. His operations have included the erection of the following notable buildings: The Kearsarge house, the Cabot street schoolhouse, remodeled three churches, also built many residences. Mr. Webster partakes of the characteristics for which his long line of ancestry has been noted, and is a progressive and useful citizen of his home town. He is frequently called upon to fill official positions, and has served as ward clerk and assessor. In politics he is an ardent and enthusiastic Republican. He is a valued member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree. He was married, January 2, 1849, to Sarah A. Senter, daughter of William and Dorothy (Gerrish) Senter (both Maine

families), and they have a son and a daughter, Merit V. and Stella C. Webster.

(VIII) Merit Victor, only son of Benjamin and Sarah A. (Senter) Webster, was born in Portsmouth, June 20, 1851, and educated in the public schools of that city. At the age of about twenty years he engaged in newspaper work, which has ever since been his vocation. He remained in Portsmouth until 1872. For thirty-five years has been associated with *The Boston Transcript*. Since 1879 he has been in Charlestown, Massachusetts, where he is now living. He married, November, 1873, Ella M. Shapleigh, of Eliot, Maine, by whom he had five children: Benjamin F., Merit (died an infant), Fred Paterson, Ethel B. and Arthur G.

(IX) Dr. Fred Paterson, third son of Merit V. and Ella M. (Shapleigh) Webster, was born in Somerville, Massachusetts, April 18, 1878, and received his primary education in the public schools of Boston, graduating from the English high school in the latter place in 1897. Soon afterward he became a student at Harvard Medical School, from which he graduated M. D. in 1901. He spent two years, 1901-03, in the Massachusetts General Hospital as house physician, and then went to the Boston Children's Hospital, where he filled a similar position until the spring of 1904, when he removed to Portland, Maine, where he has since practiced. Dr. Webster, Dr. Thomas J. Burrage and Dr. Philip W. Davis founded in 1904 the Portland Charitable Dispensary, to which Dr. Webster is a visiting physician. He is also assistant visiting physician to the Maine General Hospital. He has been instructor in Diseases of Children, Medical School of Maine, since 1905. He is visiting physician to the Portland Children's Hospital. He is a member of the Portland Medical Club, the Cumberland County Medical Association, the Maine General Hospital Medical Association, the Maine Medical Association, and the American Medical Association. Also of the Practitioners Club, the Portland Club, and the Yacht Club. In religious sentiment he is a Congregationalist. Dr. Webster married, June 29, 1904, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Mae, born in Concord, New Hampshire, May 30, 1881, only daughter of James Cushing and Harriet Jane (Remick) Lydston, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. They have two children, Eleanor, born April 19, 1905, and Eliot, May 18, 1908.

(IX) Dr. Arthur G., fourth son of Merit V. and Ella M. (Shapleigh) Webster, was

born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, December 8, 1880. Educated in schools of Charlestown and Charlestown high school. Then went into business. In 1903 entered the Harvard Dental School and graduated in 1906. In June, 1906, became associated with Dr. Henry A. Kelley, of Portland, Maine. Is a member of the Maine Dental Association and the Northeastern Dental Association. Is a member of the Portland Club. He is not married.

There seem to be several HUMPHREY families of this name in the United States, all of them of ancient and respectable lineage. Those of English origin were implanted in this country very early. The family herein treated is among those which came to the United States early in the eighteenth century in the immigration from northern Ireland. This name was carried from Scotland to that region about the beginning of the seventeenth century, and carried with it the characteristics and mental qualities of the Scotch nation. Among the first settlers of Londonderry, New Hampshire, who located in 1719, was William Humphrey, who settled in the southern part of that town, on what is still known as Humphrey's Hill. There he engaged in farming and became an influential citizen, and his descendants are still living in that locality.

(I) James (1) Humphrey, a nephew of William Humphrey above mentioned, was born about 1713 in northern Ireland and died in 1794 in Londonderry, at the age of eighty-one years. He crossed to America in 1745, landing at Philadelphia, but soon joined his relatives in Londonderry. Within a few years of his arrival he rented land, which he tilled, and about 1756 removed to Derryfield (now Manchester), New Hampshire, where he purchased a farm and remained about seven years. This land is some three-quarters of a mile east of the present city hall at Manchester. He sold it to his brother-in-law, Hugh Thompson, and returned to Londonderry. Before purchasing again he visited Cherry Valley, New York, and desired to locate there, but his wife being unwilling to remove so far from her relatives and friends in New Hampshire, he decided to remain, and purchased a hundred acres of land in Londonderry in a district known as "Colray." Here he built a farmhouse twenty by twenty-five feet in ground dimensions, which was divided into three rooms, and in this he lived all his life. He cleared his land and was undoubtedly a happy and contented citizen. While residing in

Derryfield he served through two campaigns in the French war under Captain John Stark. He was married about 1751 to Hannah Thompson, born in 1713, who died in 1801; her death was caused by falling in a well while in a state of mental aberration. Children: James, John and Hannah.

(II) James (2), eldest child of James (1) and Hannah (Thompson) Humphrey, was born in November, 1752, in Londonderry, and continued on the paternal homestead through life. He added to the house, making it more commodious, just before his marriage, and continued to till the paternal acres. He died June 26, 1828, in his seventy-sixth year. He was married February 5, 1778, to Jean Fisher, born about 1753, died January 3, 1846. Children: Nancy Hannah, Mary Fisher, John, Janette, Jonathan, Sarah and Jane.

(III) Jonathan, the only son of James (2) and Jean (Fisher) Humphrey, was born July 9, 1790, on the homestead of his grandfather in Londonderry, and there resided until he was about thirty-nine years old. In 1813 he received title to the homestead in consideration of the maintenance of his parents during the remainder of their lives. In 1829 he sold this property and resided in the south part of Londonderry, where he purchased a farm, until 1855. He was a severe sufferer from asthma, and in order to secure a change of climate he sold, and in September, 1855, removed to Marion, Iowa, with his son, John C. Humphrey, and together they purchased a tract of land there. Some years later he removed to Keokuk, where he died January 2, 1867. He was a prominent citizen of Londonderry, and for twenty years was a ruling elder of the Presbyterian church there, and at one time a member of the general assembly of that body. He was married June 5, 1821, to Amelia, daughter of Ebenezer Fisher, of Londonderry; children: Samuel Fisher, Daniel Fitts, Mary Elizabeth, Hannah Low, James Ebenezer, Lucy Anna, John Calvin, Sarah Jane, George Ellis and Frank Augustus. One younger than these died in infancy, unnamed.

(IV) Samuel Fisher, eldest child of Jonathan and Amelia (Fisher) Humphrey, was born March 8, 1822, in that part of Londonderry which is now Derry, New Hampshire, and died March 12, 1903, in Bangor, Maine. His preparation for college was made at Pinkerton Academy and in Derry, and he graduated from Bowdoin College in the class of 1848. He then became principal of Foxcroft Academy, at Foxcroft, Maine, and this probably led to his settlement in that state.

He filled this position two or three years and then removed to Bangor, where he entered the law office of Albert W. Paine. Having prepared himself, he was duly admitted to the bar in 1853, and continued in the practice of his profession in Bangor until his death, having been many years a partner of F. H. Appleton of that city. Mr. Humphrey took an active part and interest in his home state and began his political career as a representative of his ward in the city government. He was judge of the police court of that city during 1860-68, and represented the town legislature in 1870-72. Beginning with the last year, he was national bank-examiner for a period of more than ten years, resigning office, and in 1884-85 was mayor of Bangor. He married Cellissa, daughter of Stephen P. Brown, of Dover, Maine; children: Fanny S. and Orman Brown.

(V) Orman Brown, only son of Samuel Fisher and Cellissa (Brown) Humphrey, was born May 28, 1867, in Bangor, and was educated in the schools of his native town. For three years he was a student at Bowdoin College, taking a course in engineering and subsequently pursued a post-graduate course in Johns Hopkins University, of Baltimore, Maryland. Following this he entered the medical department of Dartmouth College and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1893. For a short time he engaged in practice and was soon employed as consulting engineer by an electric railway at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, then engaged in the construction of a new line. Previous to this he was employed by the Belknap Motor Company, and in 1902 returned to Bangor, where he is now established in business as a consulting and designing engineer. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. While in college he became affiliated with the Psi U college fraternity. He is a Republican in politics. He married (first), October 12, 1892, Wilhemina Tobin, of Chicago, Illinois; she died May 31, 1894. Married (second), December 5, 1901, Maud, daughter of Henry and Abbie Hilton, of Biddeford, Maine; children: Orman Julian and Hilton.

HUMPHREY John Humphrey, the immigrant ancestor, was a member of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Winslow says, in his history: "July 1634 Mr. Humphrey and the lady Susan, his wife, one of the Earl of Lincoln's sisters arrived at Boston, bringing military supplies, 16 heifers given by Mr. Richard An-

draws to the plantation, one for each of the ministers and the rest to the poor etc., and messages from people of quality who desired to come over." He had a grant of land at Saugus, March 6, 1632-33. He was a distinguished magistrate. He brought with him two thousand pounds, but died poor in 1663. He was called a very useful ruler by Governor Winthrop. He was admitted a freeman May 25, 1636; had a sad experience in regard to some of his children in 1641; was appointed by the general court June 2, 1641, sergeant-major-general. Administration was granted to his son Joseph December 13, 1661. The court gave him a grant of three hundred acres, which he sold June 26, 1665. In 1662 there was litigation over his estate in the Essex court. Some of the Humphrey grants, as stated in the Marblehead History, were in what is now Marblehead. The general court voted May 6, 1635, to improve the land between Clifte and Forest River and dispose of it to the inhabitants of Marblehead, as they stood in need of it, the only charge to the purchaser being enough to recompense him (Mr. Humphrey) for the labor and costs bestowed upon it. In March, 1636, the general court agreed that "Mr. Humphrey's land should begin at Clifte in the way to Marblehead which is the boundary between Salem and Lynn, and so along the line between the said towns to the rocks, one mile by estimation, to a great red oak from which the said marked tree all under and over this rock upon a straight line to the running brooke by Thomas Smyth's house all the which said ground we allow him (Humphrey) for his owne and soe from Thomas Smyth's to the sea." The site of the village of Marblehead was selected near his farm. He was granted land beyond Forest River. In 1636 the general court appropriated four hundred pounds for the erection of a college; Humphrey was on the committee and the site was selected at Marblehead; later the college site was fixed at its present location at Cambridge. John Humphrey married Susan ———. Children: 1. Theophilus, baptized January 24, 1636-37. 2. Thomas, baptized August 26, 1638, mentioned below. 3. Joseph, baptized April 5, 1640. 4. Lydia, baptized April 25, 1641. 5. Dorcas, born about 1632. 6. Sarah, born about 1634.

(II) Thomas, son of John (I) Humphrey, was baptized August 26, 1638. He married, in Hingham, December 23, 1665, Hannah Lane, baptized in Hingham, February 24, 1638-39, daughter of George and Sarah Lane. He may have resided at some time in Pemaquid.

Children: George, mentioned below; William, Ebenezer, Joseph.

(III) George, son of Thomas Humphrey, was born about 1665 in Hingham. He married, February 16, 1686-87, Elizabeth —, who survived him and died March 14, 1747-48, in her eighty-fourth year. He died June 17, 1732, in his sixty-eighth year. His will was dated May 22, 1732, and mentions four sons and two daughters; provides for widow Elizabeth, and bequeaths to sons Thomas and William lands on the Kennebec river, Maine; to sons John and Ebenezer the home place on Fort Hill street, Hingham. Children, born in Hingham: 1. Thomas, February 2, 1687-88. 2. William, September 15, 1690. 3. Elizabeth, November 3, 1693, married, February 1, 1721-22, Jonathan Hayward, of Salem. 4. John, June 13, 1696, mentioned below. 5. Hannah, December 1, 1698, married, February 9, 1720-21, Simon Joy. 6. Ebenezer. 7. George, died July 6, 1718. 8. Sarah, died January 13, 1718-19.

(IV) John (2), son of George Humphrey, was born in Hingham, June 13, 1696. He was a mariner and is supposed to have been lost at sea. He married, August 25, 1726, Sarah Hobart, born March 14, 1702, died February 22, 1784, daughter of David and Sarah (Joyce) Hobart. Children born in Hingham: 1. Infant, November 10, 1727, died young. 2. John, April 19, 1728. 3. Sarah, March 19, 1729-30, married July 16, 1750, Samuel Lewis. 4. Joseph, July 21, 1731. 5. Mary, February 24, 1733-34, married, September 3, 1754, Thomas Gill Jr. 6. Noah, March 22, 1735-36. 7. Lydia, April 22, 1738, died unmarried, April 9, 1805. 8. Samuel, August 16, 1741, died February 25, 1742-43. 9. Fanny, February 25, 1747. 10. Jesse, mentioned below.

(V) Jesse (1), son of John (2) Humphrey, was born in Hingham, February 14, 1748-49. He resided in South Hingham. He was a soldier in the revolution in Captain James Lincoln's independent company, May, 1775, and again in 1776, at Hingham, defending the sea-coast. He was also in Captain Seth Stower's company, Colonel Josiah Whiting's regiment, from July 31, 1776, to November 30 of that year, in coast duty at Hull, Massachusetts. He enlisted for three years in the continental army in 1780. He gave his age then as thirty-one years. He was five feet, seven inches in height and of ruddy complexion. He was assigned to Captain Soper's company July 24, 1780. He died February 23, 1831, at Bristol, Maine, aged eighty-one years, eleven months and twenty-two days, according to the record.

The age as given to be about a month out of the way. He married, May 22, 1769, Sarah Garnet, born October 29, 1747, daughter of Simon and Hannah (Cockerill) Garnet. He removed to Bristol, now Bremen, Maine, about 1785. Children baptized at Hingham: 1. Isabella, born 1770, baptized April 15, 1770. 2. Ebenezer, baptized June 17, 1772, died August 10, 1773. 3. Ebenezer, born February 27, 1774, baptized March 6, 1777. 4. Rachel, baptized March 3, 1776, married, 1797, William Curtis. 5. Hannah, baptized February 7, 1779, died June 29, 1780. 6. Jesse, baptized October 14, 1781, mentioned below. 7. Jacob, baptized July 30, 1786, married Sally Barton. 8. Joshua, married Sarah Richards. 9. Betsey.

(VI) Jesse (2), son of Jesse (1) Humphrey, baptized October 14, 1781, married, September 8, 1803, Mary Loudon, at Boston. Among their children was a son, James M.

(VII) James M., son of Jesse (2) Humphrey, resided on a farm at Bristol, Maine, during the active years of his life, spent his last years with his son at Augusta, but subsequently returned to Bristol, where his death occurred at about the age of seventy-five years. He was twice married. He was the father of the following named children: James B., mentioned below; Maria, Josiah, Jane, Sarah and Rachel.

(VIII) James B., son of James M. Humphrey, born in Bristol, Maine, about 1813, died June 20, 1888. He was reared on a farm, educated in the common schools, and chose farming as a means of livelihood. He purchased a heavily timbered tract of land four miles east of Augusta, Maine, on what is known as the Spring road, which he cleared and improved, on which his eldest son now lives, and followed the tilling of the soil throughout the active years of his life. He was a quiet and industrious man, and was esteemed by all who knew him. He married, in 1836, Elizabeth T. Gay, daughter of Peter Gay, of Salem, and their children were: James Madison, William, Elizabeth, Olive, an infant, Charles, Josiah W., Havilah, mentioned below; Serena G. and Benjamin C. Mr. Humphrey was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics first an old line Whig and later a Republican.

(IX) Havilah, son of James B. Humphrey, was born on the farm in Augusta, Maine, July 29, 1852. He was educated in the public schools, followed farming until he attained his majority, and then served three years as an apprentice to the carpenter's trade with Na-

thaniel Noyes. He worked as a journeyman for some time, and then engaged in business on his own account, erecting a large number of fine residences in the city. He followed building exclusively until 1903, when, in company with his son, he built the planing-mill, which they have since operated in connection with contracting, and which has proved a most profitable enterprise. Mr. Humphrey is a member of the Baptist church, and a Republican in politics. He married, September 12, 1877, Catherine L. Bailey, born in Windsor, August 16, 1854, daughter of Rev. Charles, of the Free Baptist church, and Phebe (Cooper) Bailey. Children: 1. Irving, born September 22, 1878, educated in the public schools of Augusta, worked at painting for a time, and then engaged in business with his father. In 1901 he was made a partner in the business, under the firm name of Humphrey & Son. He served in Company M, National Guards, is a member of the Free Baptist church, Asylum Lodge, No. 70, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a Republican in politics. He married, August 17, 1904, Jennie McCutcheon, daughter of Robert and Isabel (Johnson) McCutcheon, and they have one child, Aphra Elaine, born October 12, 1905. 2. Mabel, born April 3, 1885, educated in the public schools and Shaw's Business College.

The Houghtons are of distinguished ancestry and can trace their lineage back for eight centuries, an extremely long period, when it is considered that most Americans can trace their lines only as far back as the original settlers of this country. The antiquity of the family is shown by the fact that the first of the line in England was Sir Roger de Busli, one of the gallant knights who invaded and aided in the conquest of England, with William of Normandy, in 1066. The Norman knight was given a large estate in what is now Lancashire, and Houghton castle yet stands thereon, a noble structure of the Norman Gothic type, often visited by the Houghtons of America during their trips abroad. The present family name, originally written De Hocton, was derived from the chief manor being located upon a lofty and almost inaccessible situation and called Hocton or "high-town." The Houghton crest is a bull, passant, argent, and the motto "Malgre le tort." The pioneer ancestor in this country was John Houghton, a native of England, born probably at Eaton Bray, in Bedfordshire, where his parents, John and Damaris (Buckmaster) Houghton, lived with their ten

children. The father, by the way, paid a visit to New England as early as 1635, in the ship "Abigail," from London, but returned later to his native land. John Houghton again arrived in New England in 1651 or 1652, with his wife Beatrix; his son John; and his cousin Ralph; and settled on a large landed estate in Lancaster, west of Boston, where he died April 29, 1684. The names of the villages around Houghton Castle in England are perpetuated in Lancaster, Bolton, Milton, and others in the vicinity of the old Houghton estate in this country. While many of the descendants of the pioneer yet remain in the locality mentioned and in Boston, others are now scattered throughout the United States, as far as the Pacific coast; and it is to be noted that they are almost all of them persons of mark, noble in physique, distinguished in appearance, and many of them leaders of men.

(I) John Houghton, the immigrant, one of the founders of the town of Lancaster, Massachusetts, was born or baptized in England, December 24, 1624, and died in Lancaster, Massachusetts, April 29, 1684. During King Philip's war, when the town was destroyed with frightful loss of life and property by the Indians, February 10, 1676, both he and his son John were members of the garrison on the east side of the North river. He went to Charlestown, Massachusetts, along with others of the fleeing and homeless settlers, under escort, for a time to secure the safety of his family, but returned later to Lancaster, making his home on Bridecake Plain, now the Old Common, opposite the present Girls' Reform School, where he died. His estate was situated in what are now the towns of Lancaster, Bolton, Milton and Clinton. Beatrix, his wife, died January 8, 1711-12, aged eighty-nine.

(II) Jonas (1), son of John and Beatrix Houghton, was born in 1660, and was married February 15, 1681, to Mary, daughter of John and Sarah Gould Burbeane, of Woban; she was born July 2, 1661, and died December 31, 1720. The history of this man is meager, owing to the destruction of the town records during the war with the Indians.

(III) Jonas (2), son of Jonas (1) Houghton and Mary (Burbeane) Houghton, spoken of as "captain" in the records, was born in Lancaster, July 2, 1682, and died in Bolton, August 15, 1739. He married Mary Brigham, of Marlborough.

(IV) Jonas (3), son of Jonas (2) and Mary (Brigham) Houghton, was born in 1726, and died November 2, 1801. Like others of the sturdy pioneers and Puritans of that region, he

was a soldier of the American revolution, and served through several enlistments from 1776 to 1780. In the Massachusetts militia maintained after the war he held the rank of major. He married first, Rebecca Nichols, who died in Bolton, March 20, 1772, at the age of forty-three; and second, Lucy, daughter of Eleazer and Elizabeth (Ball) Johnson, of Berlin; the second wife died April 15, 1794, at the age of forty-four.

(V) Levi, son of Jonas (3) and Lucy (Johnson) Houghton, was born in Bolton, September 3, 1783, and died in Bath, Maine, in 1857. Married, November 3, 1813, Charlotte, daughter of John and Rachel (Clark) Reed, member of another family of distinction, whose descendants have included many persons prominent in affairs. Charlotte Reed was a descendant in the sixth generation from (1) William Reed, the pioneer, who came to New England in the ship "Assurance" and was a representative in the general court; (2) Colonel Thomas Reed, son of William, who acquired his title in the Indian wars; (3) John Reed, son of Thomas, and also a military officer with the rank of captain; (4) John Reed Jr., son of John; (5) John, son of John Reed Jr., both of the latter serving in the American revolution; and (6) Charlotte, daughter of John Reed. Children of Levi and Charlotte (Reed) Houghton were: 1. Levi Warren, born in Bath, Maine, February 5, 1815, died there December 13, 1895. Married, December 28, 1843, Arzilla, daughter of Isaac and Hannah (Sturtevant) Record, of Brunswick, Maine. She was born March 30, 1825, and died May 15, 1865. Children: Henry Warren; James McKeen, deceased; Sarah Virginia, now wife of Henry Hall, of New York; Clara Elizabeth, now deceased; and Ernestine Arzilla, now wife of Dr. John H. Payne, of Boston. 2. Charlotte Elizabeth, born November 16, 1816, died March 10, 1822. 3. Clarissa Ann, born March 31, 1819, died August 5, 1859; married, May 3, 1843, Otis Kimball, of Bath, Maine; children: Margaret Rogers, Levi Houghton, Clara Houghton Kimball, all deceased, and Levi Houghton Kimball, M. D., now of Roxbury, Massachusetts. 4. Silas Amory, born in Bath, Maine, June 19, 1821, died October 18, 1881; married, November 22, 1843, Lucy Ann Jewell, of Bath, Maine. She died July 10, 1902. Children: Silas Amory, Charlotte Ann, John Amory, all deceased, and Kate Houghton, wife of William E. Rice, M. D., of Bath, Maine. Emma McLellan Houghton, and Marcia Houghton, wife of Samuel S. Sewall, of Bath, Maine. 5. John Reed, born in

Bath, Maine, April 25, 1824, present member firm of Houghton Brothers; married, November 25, 1858, Emma P. McLellan, of Bath, Maine. She died June 22, 1866. Children, Amory McLellan Houghton, present member firm of Houghton Brothers. 6. Henry Ludovicus, born in Bath, Maine, April 16, 1826, died October 4, 1904; never married. 7. William Frederick, born August 17, 1828, died December 31, 1828. 8. Charlotte Reed, born in Bath, Maine, December 21, 1829, died October 20, 1863; married, August 21, 1850, Cornelias T. Meeker, of New Orleans, Louisiana. He died May 13, 1904. Children: Charlotte Isabel, Cornelia Amory, now deceased; John Randolph, Gilchrist Irving, now deceased; Florence Muker, now deceased; Clara Louise, now deceased, and Sydney Johnston Meeker, present member firm of Houghton Brothers.

Levi Houghton was a tall, active and energetic man. By diligent labor and thrift he had acquired a cash capital of \$200. Being attracted to the north country, then claiming so much attention, he sailed for Bath, Maine, a boy of nineteen, in 1802, in the schooner "Sophronia" (Captain William Hayden). He bought a small stock of goods and began business as a merchant, in the corner of a building on Water street, then owned by Jonathan Davis. In 1808 Mr. Davis failed. Mr. Houghton had prospered and he bought the Davis property and became a merchant on a larger scale, entering the wholesale trade and dealing with the inhabitants of the country all about. Boots and shoes, salt and West India goods were prominent articles in his business. His old brick store yet stands on Water street in Bath, just south of the Bath Iron Works, and has been a prominent landmark on the water front for more than a century. Mr. Houghton's trade brought him into contact with the shipping interests of Bath, the town having already entered upon the career which made it eventually the foremost and the most famous builder of deep sea sailing tonnage in the new world. He outfitted many of the Bath vessels, sailing on foreign voyages; began importing on his own account; and was naturally led in time to buy shares in some of the vessels which were building in the Bath yards. The first investment of the latter character was in the "Betsey," two hundred and seven tons, built by Edward Wood in 1811. Growing success finally induced him in 1819 to build on his own account the brig "Bolton," one hundred and twenty-one tons, and thus was laid the foundation of a famous fleet of deep-sea vessels and of a shipping house known and re-

spected all over the civilized world. The "Bolton" did so well that Mr. Houghton eventually gave up all his mercantile business except the importation of salt; and he built for his own use and managed an ever-growing fleet of fine ocean carriers. He was one of the most sagacious and far-sighted of those bold and enterprising spirits who established the supremacy of the American flag in the carrying trade of the United States during that palmy period of our merchant marine; his ships were noted for their excellence and durability, and his credit was good in every port to which his vessel sailed. In Bath he was highly esteemed for his high personal character and qualities of mind, and he was a deacon of the old Central Congregational Church for many years.

In 1857, upon the death of Levi Houghton, the business was taken over by his four sons, who formed the firm of Houghton Brothers, and who amply sustained the high reputation of the house to the end. In 1891 the last of the beautiful full-rigged ships of the Houghton Brothers was launched from the old yard in Bath. The firm continued in the business for a number of years, in the hope that congress would yet take some action in favor of the American merchant marine. It was owing to the persistent neglect of this important interest by the government that the firm of Houghton Brothers gradually retired from the trade, and to-day it does not own a single ship. During the seventy-two years after 1819 the Houghtons had built a fleet of forty-four commerce carriers for their own account, aggregating about 19,000 net tonnage. They were the following: Bolton, brig, 121 tons, 1819; Warren, brig, 214 tons, 1822; Clarissa Ann, brig, 276 tons, 1824; Caledonia, brig, 299 tons, 1828; Cordova, ship, 333 tons, 1831; Braganza, ship, 333 tons, 1832; Missouri, ship, 399 tons, 1833; Rochester, ship, 564 tons, 1837; Hanover, ship, 577 tons, 1838; Clinton, bark, 349 tons, 1840; Princeton, bark, 297 tons, 1842. Charlotte Reed, ship, 472 tons, 1845; Milan, ship, 700 tons, 1847; Henry Warren, bark, 347 tons, 1848; Houghton, ship, 787 tons, 1849; Clara Ann, ship, 422 tons, 1850; Pelican State, ship, 850 tons, 1851; Kate Swanton, ship, 490 tons, 1851; Northampton, ship, 983 tons, 1852; Shamrock, ship, 1,125 tons, 1853; Baltic, ship, 769 tons, 1854; Potomac, ship, 1,199 tons, 1855; Pocahontas, ship, 1,088 tons, 1855; Rochester, ship, 633 tons, 1856; Bolton, ship, 988 tons, 1858; Crescent City, ship, 1,000 tons, 1859; Europa, ship, 949 tons, 1859; Persia, ship, 1,049 tons, 1860; Caledonia, ship, 1,000 tons, 1860; Virginia, ship, 873 tons,

1863; Scotia, ship, 1,098 tons, 1864; China, ship, 1,174 tons, 1866; Arcadia, ship, 1,235 tons, 1868; Prussia, ship, 1,212 tons, 1868; Austria, ship, 1,300 tons, 1870; Columbia, ship, 1,472 tons, 1871; Louisiana, ship, 1,436 tons, 1873; Geneva, ship, 1,535 tons, 1874; Bohemia, ship, 1,633 tons, 1875; Samaria, ship, 1,509 tons, 1876; Armenia, ship, 1,699 tons, 1877; Arabia, ship, 2,024 tons, 1881; Servia, ship, 1,773 tons, 1883; Parthia, ship, 2,370 tons, 1891.

Many of these ships had romantic careers. They were all famous for their strength and durability, standing high in the books of the underwriters. The "Pocohontas" came the nearest to being a full clipper ship of the Houghton fleet. Many of the others were speedy ships, but they were more notable for their carrying capacity, especially those which were destined for the cotton-carrying trade from Southern ports. The "Pocohontas" made some excellent records. The wreck of the "Hanover" at the mouth of the Kennebec river in 1849, celebrated in the story of "The Pearl of Orr's Island," by Harriet Beecher Stowe, was one of the saddest chapters in the history of the coast. Bound for home after a long voyage, the ship was making her way to the mouth of the river in a heavy gale. The captain was dressed to come ashore, many of the crew were in sight of their homes, and members of their families were watching from the shore the gallant fight of the ship with the gale, when the "Hanover" missed stays, and was dashed to pieces on Pond Island, where she became a total loss with all hands. The second "Rochester" met with a surprising adventure, on one occasion, while lying at the Houghton wharf in Bath, discharging cargo. In the night a terrific gale caused the Houghtons much concern. They hastened to the wharf to make sure of her safety, and she had utterly disappeared from view. She had broken from her moorings and had been blown up stream through the Narrows and Burnt Jacket in entire safety, with no one on board to guide her, and was found next day riding safely near the shore. The older "Rochester" was once making for the Kennebec in a howling gale and heavy snowstorm. Getting off her course she was driven into the little harbor of Cape Newagen, and there anchored without harm. No pilot would ever have undertaken to guide a ship through that reef-bound entrance, and in fact she was extricated only with the greatest difficulty. In another heavy blow the "Prussia" passed safely between Glover's Rock and Cape Small point and was an-

chored smartly in the lee of the promontory; later lost off Cape Horn, the captain and part of the crew. The splendid ship "Arabia" was wrecked on Cape Horn in terrible weather and the crew were marooned on an island there for two weeks before they were rescued. The captain's wife, Mrs. Macloon, went through this thrilling adventure with her husband. The "Arcadia" was burned. The "Parthia," the last of the fleet, was burned while on a voyage from Liverpool to San Francisco. The crew were forced to take to the boats. One boat load landed on Juan Fernandez Island, made famous by Robinson Crusoe, and the other finally made Valparaiso after much suffering.

The Houghton family of HOUGHTON Waterford, Maine, and neighboring towns is a branch of the well-known Massachusetts family of this name. Its male members have been enterprising citizens, and many of them have been soldiers.

(I) Major Jonathan Houghton was probably born in Harvard, Massachusetts, and was a soldier in the revolution. The History of Waterford, Maine, states that he was in the Burgoyne campaign. The following is the revolutionary record of Jonathan Houghton, of Harvard, as found in the Revolutionary Rolls. List of nine months men mustered by Thomas Newhall, muster master for Worcester county; Captain Darby's company, Colonel Whitney's regiment; engaged for town of Harvard; mustered July 20, 1779; also, descriptive list of men raised for continental service, as returned by Seth Washburn, superintendent for Worcester county; Captain Darby's company, Colonel Whitney's regiment; age eighteen years; stature five feet six inches; complexion dark; engaged for town of Harvard; marched August 3, 1779; reported delivered to Ensign E. White; also, list of men raised for the six months' service and returned to Brigadier-General Paterson as having passed muster in a return dated Camp Totoway, October 25, 1780; also, pay roll for six months men raised by the town of Harvard for service in the continental army during 1780; marched from home July 19, 1780; discharged January 22, 1781; service, six months twelve days, including travel (one hundred and eighty miles) from place of discharge home. After the close of the war, like thousands of other young men, he looked around for a place to make a home and was attracted to Maine by the opportunities it offered to the energetic young men of that period, and went to Waterford and set-

tled. The list of taxpayers in Waterford, 1797-1820, the former being the date of the incorporation of the town, gives Lot Seven, Range Two, as the place of abode of Jonathan Houghton. His name is on the petition for the incorporation of Waterford, December 19, 1795. About 1814 Jonathan Houghton was one of those who "signed off" from the Congregational to the Baptist church, which latter was founded there at that time. In 1805 Jonathan Houghton was one of the board of selectmen, and in 1807 he was moderator. November 9, 1830, the Universalist Society in Waterford was formed, and the name of Jonathan Houghton is one of the forty-six on the list. This may have been the son of the first Jonathan. Major Houghton was a cooper and farmer. He and his sons, Abel, Henry and Cyrus, were in military life; Jonathan was representative, and both he and Henry were deacons; Josiah was a clergyman, and Lewis a physician. Major Houghton married (first) Rachel Hall; (second) Mrs. Mary Bryant. His children were: Abel, Jonathan, Mary, Josiah, Henry, Rachel, Sally, Mary (the other Mary was still living), Betsey, Cyrus, Esther and Lucy (twins), Harriet H. and Daniel (twins), and Lewis W.

(II) Captain Abel, eldest child of Major Jonathan and Rachel (Hall) Houghton, was born in Massachusetts, and removed to Maine with his parents. He resided in several places in Waterford; was a farmer, house joiner, and kept a hotel. He opened a tavern in Waterford City about 1820, which was kept by his son, Captain Luther Houghton, as late as 1879. Abel Houghton married (first) Betsey Greene, born 1786, daughter of Lieutenant Thomas and Lydia (Kilborn) Greene, of Waterford; (second) Lydia Greene, born 1782, sister of the first wife. His children were: Luther, Calvin, Betsey, Levi H., Daniel and Eliza (twins).

(III) Captain Luther, eldest son of Captain Abel and Betsey (Greene) Houghton, born Waterford, December 27, 1808, died May 15, 1880, aged seventy-one years five months. He was a tavern-keeper and farmer and lived in Waterford. In 1825 a second company of cavalry was formed in Waterford, and Luther Houghton, who shared the military spirit with his ancestors, was the last captain of the organization. Luther Houghton was a member of the Congregational church at Waterford Flat, and for forty years led its choir. He married (first) Ruth P. Jewett, who was born in 1811, died March 29, 1846, aged thirty-five. She was the daughter of Lieutenant Ebenezer and

Mary (Farrington) Jewett, of Waterford. He married (second) Mary Hale, born July 31, 1801, died February 20, 1888, daughter of Oliver and Eunice (Fletcher) Hale. His children, all by first wife, were: Mary Elizabeth, Helen Maria, and Henry L., next mentioned.

(IV) Henry Luther, youngest child of Captain Luther and Ruth P. (Jewett) Houghton, born Waterford, April 20, 1841, died April 20, 1901, and was buried at sea two days out from Jamaica. He lived with his father till he was twenty-one years of age, and was educated in the common schools. In 1862 he went to Boston to learn the baker's trade, but stayed only three months, and enlisted in the Sixth Massachusetts regiment, a nine months' organization, raised in Lowell. He served his term of enlistment and returned to Waterford, where he was drafted, but did not go into the service. He was again drafted at the next conscription, and that time sent a substitute. About 1865 he became a clerk in Portland for William Deering, who at that time was manufacturing cloth for the government to make into soldiers' uniforms. After leaving that place he was a clerk for the Eastern Express Company, in the fall of 1866 became a teamster for Haines & Smith, in the fall of 1867 was a clerk, and in 1872 was admitted as a member of the firm of Smith, Tibbetts & Company. In 1894 the firm of Houghton, Clark & Company was formed, Mr. Houghton being the senior partner, and succeeded Smith, Tibbetts & Company, and carried on the business till 1901, when Mr. Houghton died, and this firm was succeeded by Edwards & Walker. Mr. Houghton was a man of considerable musical ability and for three years sang in the choir of the Second Parish Church. He was for several years the president of the Hayden Musical Association of Portland. In politics he was a Republican. He was a member of Bramhall Lodge, Knights of Pythias.

Henry L. Houghton married, in Waterford, September 3, 1863, Harriet Elizabeth Hale, born Waterford, August 23, 1843, daughter of Oliver and Harriet (Waite) Hale, and granddaughter of Oliver and Eunice (Fletcher) Hale, who came from Harvard, Massachusetts. Oliver, first, was a farmer, and served as a soldier in the war of 1812. The children of Oliver and Harriet (Waite) Hale were: Henry Wyer, Frederick Fletcher (died young), Edward Oliver, Frederick F. and Harriet E. 1. Henry Wyer, born October 5, 1833, died August 20, 1897; married Anna Russell and they had one child, Edward Russell. 2. Frederick Fletcher, died young. 3. Edward Oliver,

born May 3, 1838, died August 15, 1869; married Ethel Pillans. 4. Frederick F., born May 20, 1841, died October 1, 1897; married Adelaide McLellan, by whom he has five children: Edith McLellan, Frederick Gordon, Arthur McLellan, Marjorie and Fletcher. Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Houghton were the parents of two children: 1. Adelaide Louise, born June 29, 1864, died December 27, 1865. 2. Annie Prince, born December 15, 1866, died October 26, 1898; married, July 2, 1896, at Idaho Springs, Colorado, Erwin L. Regennitter.

Two immigrants of this name each founded families in New England. Edmund Freeman from England was in Saugus in 1635 and his standing in the community was recognized by his being known and addressed as Mr. Edmund Freeman. He represented men of the first respectability in England and came to New England as their agent to establish and care for colonists. He brought with him twenty corsletts or pieces of plate armor to be used in defending the bodies of the soldiers against the arrows of the Indians, and he presented this armor to the colony at Lynn. He proceeded to Plymouth Colony in 1636, and, January 2, 1637, was made a freeman of that colony, and after a short time in Duxbury he obtained leave of the colonial government to commence the establishment of an English town on Cape Cod, he having with him nine other men of standing and influence from Saugus (Lynn), and they became the founders of Sandwich, the first town on the cape. He was thus the founder of the Freeman family of Sandwich, Plymouth Colony. He was, however, preceded in New England by Samuel Freeman, who was in Watertown, Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1630.

(I) Samuel (1) Freeman came from Devonshire, England, with Governor Winthrop. He may have been a brother of Edmund of Sandwich, and as Governor Winthrop landed at Salem, June 12, 1630, Samuel Freeman must have proceeded to Watertown the same year, as he applied to be made a freeman of that town in 1630, and tradition says he owned one-seventh of the town. His house was burned February 11, 1630-31, according to "Winthrop's New England." It is said that he was one of a family of eight or ten sons, and it is further stated that he died in England while on a business visit to his home soon after the birth of his son Samuel. His wife, Apphia, bore him three children: 1. Henry, admitted as a freeman of the town of Watertown in

May, 1645; married Hannah Stevens, December 25, 1650, and as his second wife, Mary Sherman, November 27, 1656. 2. Apphia. 3. Samuel (q. v.), born May 11, 1639. The father died in England probably in 1639-40, and his widow has been the subject of speculation by genealogists, it being claimed that she married as her second husband Governor Prence, in 1644, but as it is certain that Governor Prence died in 1673, and that his wife Mary survived him and resided with her friends in Yarmouth, the records of which town state that Mrs. Mary Prence, late wife of Governor Prence, died December 9, 1695, there is no legitimate ground on which to make the widow of Samuel Freeman his wife.

(II) Deacon Samuel (2), second son and third and youngest son of Samuel (1) and Apphia Freeman, was born in Watertown, Massachusetts, May 11, 1639. He married Mercy, daughter of Constant Southworth, assistant in the Plymouth Colony, May 12, 1658, and became deacon of the church in Eastham in 1676. He was a representative in the general court of Plymouth in 1697, and was a man of "pecuniary resources and financial ability." He purchased a portion of the Governor Prence estate and he owned many acres of the best land in Eastham and adjoining towns. He died November 25, 1712. Children: 1. Apphia, born December 11, 1659, died February 19, 1660, in Eastham. 2. Samuel (q. v.), March 26, 1662. 3. Apphia, January 1, 1666, married Isaac Pepper, of Eastham, October 17, 1685. 4. Constant, March 31, 1669, married Jane Treat, October 11, 1694. 5. Elizabeth, June 26, 1671, married Abraham Remick, and second, ——— Merrick. 6. Edward, died young. 7. Mary, married John Cole about 1793. 8. Alice, married Nathaniel Merrick. 9. Mercy.

(III) Samuel (3), second child of Deacon Samuel (2) and Mercy (Southworth) Freeman, was born in Eastham, Barnstable county, Massachusetts, March 26, 1662. He married, February 5, 1684, Elizabeth Sparrow, and about 1693 to his second wife Bathsheba, daughter of Barnabas Lathrop, and widow of Samuel Smith. He was commander of the militia of Eastham for many years, a selectman of the town for eight years and a delegate to the general court nineteen years. In the town records of Eastham he is first called "Captain" and later "Deacon." He died in Eastham, January 30, 1742-43. Children of Captain Samuel and Elizabeth (Sparrow) Freeman, born in Eastham: 1. Priscilla, October 27, 1686, married Captain John Sears,

May 31, 1704. 2. Samuel, September 1, 1688, married Mary Paine, October 9, 1712. 3. Elizabeth, April 10, 1694, married Isaac Pepper Jr., February 21, 1716-17. 4. Barnabas, January 21, 1695-96, married Mary Stone, December 10, 1734. 5. Nathaniel, May 2, 1698, married Mary Paine, October 11, 1723. 6. David, January 28, 1699-1700, married, February 18, 1727-28, Lydia Freeman. 7. Elisha, December 9, 1701, married, May 7, 1725, Lydia Freeman. 8. James, August 4, 1704. 9. Enoch (q. v.), May 17, 1706. 10. Simeon, February 23, 1707-08, died before 1732, probably unmarried. 11. John, January 5, 1709-10, married, in 1741, Bertha Cobb. 12. Abijah, May 5, 1715, married, July 5, 1733, Isaac Higgins, of Eastham. 13. Bathsheba, died young.

(IV) Enoch, ninth child of Captain Samuel (3) and Elizabeth (Sparrow) Freeman, was born in Eastham, Massachusetts, May 17, 1706. He was graduated at Harvard College, A. B. 1729, A. M. 1732. He was a school-teacher after leaving college and subsequently became a merchant in Boston. He removed to Falmouth in the district of Maine in 1741, and upon his marriage to Mary Wright, August 3, 1742, he settled in Falmouth. He was captain of the first organized militia company in Falmouth, receiving his commission from Governor William Shirley in 1744, and in that year by order of the general court of Massachusetts he superintended the construction of a breast-work and a platform on which to mount ten twelve-pounders, the works being located on Casco Neck and calculated to defend the harbor and town from foreign invasion. When the works were completed and the twelve-pounders placed in position he was given command of the fortifications. He was selectman of the town 1744-47; major of the Second Regiment of Militia in York county from 1746; treasurer of the town 1746-54; justice of the peace from 1748; colonel in command of a regiment on the Eastern frontier in 1748, and substantially in command of the entire troops organized for the defence of the district; deputy naval officer 1749; deputy collector of the port 1750-74; judge of the court of common pleas 1760-88, a period of twenty-eight years; register of deeds for the county for twenty-nine years; justice of the quorum commission 1761; judge of probate 1770-88, a period of eighteen years; justice throughout the district 1775, and had his commission as counselor negotiated by Governor Thomas Hutchinson in 1774. He represented Falmouth in the general court of Massachusetts, 1748-55-56-74; was a delegate to the Provin-

cial congress in 1774, and the same year was a member of the committee of correspondence on the alarming condition of provincial affairs and with power to call a convention of delegates from all the towns in the county. He served also as chairman of the committee and of the committee of inspection and correspondence. He was chairman also of the committee having in charge the relief of the sufferers of Falmouth, Casco Bay, and of the committee of safety of Falmouth in 1775. Judge Freeman married, August 3, 1742, Mary Wright, who died in Falmouth, January 7, 1785, and Judge Enoch Freeman, September 2, 1788. Children, born in Falmouth, district of Maine: 1. Samuel (q. v.), June 15, 1743. 2. James, September 6, 1744, died unmarried 1771. 3. Mary, June 14, 1746, died October 22, 1756. 4. William, November 13, 1747, died June 6, 1765. 5. Enoch, September 4, 1750, married, September, 1784, Mehitable Cushing. 6. Mary, January 12, 1752, married, November 2, 1772, Thomas Child. 7. Lathrop, March 23, 1753, died April 26, 1753.

(V) Samuel (4), eldest child of Judge Enoch and Mary (Wright) Freeman, was born in Falmouth, Maine, June 15, 1743. He was a pupil of Stephen Longfellow in Falmouth; attended lectures on general subjects at Harvard College and studied natural philosophy (physics) and astronomy under Professor John Winthrop there. He taught school in his native town 1764-66. He shipped to England cargoes of masts and spars in 1772, and was a land surveyor and served on important political committees. In 1775 he was the sole delegate from the Falmouth district to the Provincial congress and he was re-elected in 1776 and 1778, and at the third session of the congress he was made the secretary by a unanimous vote. He was clerk of the house of representatives in the general court of Massachusetts 1775-81, and he held twenty-two positions of public trust at one time. On October 5, 1775, he was appointed postmaster of Falmouth, his commission being signed by Benjamin Franklin, and he held the position for twenty-nine years. He was also a justice of the peace; register of probate for thirty-six years, judge of probate seventeen years; clerk of the court of general sessions forty-six years; clerk of the court of common pleas forty-five years, and from 1795 up to the separation of the district of Maine from Massachusetts in 1820 was clerk of the supreme judicial court, with the exception of one year, 1811. He was selectman of the town of Falmouth twenty-five years, and only his absence one year broke

the consecutive order of his service, and for most of this period he was chairman of the board of selectmen. He served as chairman of the school board for many years; served on the fire ward and as clerk of the market. He served for over thirty years as a trustee of the Falmouth Academy, and he was clerk, agent and general manager for the proprietors of the four eastern townships. He was a founder and the first president of the Maine Bank, established in Portland in 1802, and also of the Portland Benevolent Society. He is the author of "The Town Officer," "Clerk's Assistant," "Probate Manual" and "Justice's Assistant." He married, November 3, 1777, Mary, daughter of Edward Fowle, of Watertown, Massachusetts; she was born in Watertown, November 21, 1749, died in Falmouth, district of Maine, January 7, 1785, and he married (second) Betsey, daughter of Dr. Enoch Ilsley, of Portland, and widow of Pearson Jones, February 7, 1786. She was born October 6, 1704, became the mother of six children by her second husband, and died March, 1831. The children of Samuel and Mary (Fowle) Freeman were born in Falmouth, Maine, as follows: 1. Mary, September 21, 1778, married, in 1798, Jonathan Bryant, of Portland, died July 31, 1832. 2. Samuel Deane, May 27, 1781; Harvard, A. B., 1800; died unmarried, September 17, 1831. 3. William (q. v.), July 2, 1783; Harvard, A. B., 1804; married, August 29, 1806, Clarissa Clark, of Boston. The children of Samuel and Betsey (Ilsley) (Jones) Freeman were: 1. Elizabeth, November 7, 1786, married, December 10, 1810, Elnathan Duncan. 2. Dorcas, June 30, 1789, married, February 14, 1808, Henry Holmes, of Boston; died April 23, 1813. 3. Henry, March 2, 1792, died unmarried, November 9, 1834. 4. Charles, June 3, 1794; Bowdoin, A. B., 1812; clergyman; unmarried; died Limerick, Maine, September 10, 1853. 5. George, March 4, 1796; Bowdoin, 1812; died unmarried, May 27, 1815. 6. Charlotte, March 6, 1800, married, September 9, 1828, the Rev. John Boynton, of Phippsburg, Maine. Hon. Samuel Freeman died in Portland, Maine, June 18, 1831.

(VI) William (1), second son and third child of Judge Samuel (4) and Mary (Fowle) Freeman, was born in Falmouth, Maine, July 2, 1783. The town of Falmouth was renamed Portland in 1786, and he was a pupil in the schools of Portland and was prepared for college at the academies at Fryeburg and Berwick. He was graduated at Harvard College, A. B., 1804; A. M., 1807. He prepared



William Freeman

himself for practice of law under the direction of Judge Green, of Berwick, and William Symmes, Esq., of Portland, and he was admitted to the Cumberland bar in 1807. He engaged in the manufacture of lumber at Limerick in company with Jonathan Bryant for a short time, after which he returned to Portland and engaged in the practice of law, removing to Saccarappa in Westbrook township. His ownership of lands in Washington county conveyed to him by his father in 1826 demanding his attention, he divided his time between Saccarappa and Cherryfield, and after 1829 he removed to Cherryfield permanently. While a resident of Limerick he was elected a representative in the general court of Massachusetts, and in 1829 was elected at Cherryfield a representative from that district in the legislature of the newly established state of Maine. With his ability as a business man he combined the thorough knowledge of law, the gift of the poet, the charm of the platform speaker, the force and persuasive powers of the political orator and the peculiar gifts of the peacemaker. During the Harrison campaign of 1840 and the Clay campaign of 1844 he supported the Whig candidates not only on the stump but in his political songs, which were sung with great effect at all the political gatherings in the state, and after he had attained the age of ninety-two years he composed songs and other poetry that, when printed, covered one hundred and fifty pages. He was a member of the Unitarian church, and one of the founders of Cherryfield Academy. He died in Cherryfield, Maine, February 20, 1879, having reached the ninety-sixth year of his age. He married, August 29, 1806, Frances, daughter of Thomas and Sally (Conant) Clarke, of Lexington and Boston. She became the mother of seven children, and died April 29, 1861. Children: 1. William, born February 22, 1808, died February 23, 1808. 2. Frances Sarah, June 20, 1810, married (first) Dr. Tristram Redman and (second) John M. Hale, of Ellsworth, Maine. 3. Lucy Helen, August 9, 1812, married Thomas Hale. 4. George, October 15, 1814. 5. Elizabeth Dorcas, March 1, 1817, died June 10, 1893. 6. Charlotte, June 29, 1819, married Judge Caleb Burbank. 7. William (q. v.).

(VII) William (2), seventh child of William (1) and Frances (Clarke) Freeman, was born in Portland, Maine, November 17, 1822. He was educated in the public schools of Boston, the Academy at Lexington, Massachusetts, and the Academy at Cherryfield, Maine, and the Wells Boarding School at South Bos-

ton Point, 1836-42, where he served part of the time as assistant teacher in the school. He was admitted to the bar of Washington county, Maine, in 1845, and practiced in Cherryfield continuously up to the time of his death, a period of sixty years. He became largely interested in the ownership and output of timber lands in Cherryfield and its vicinity, and for the better handling of the products he constructed dams, erected sawmills and manufactories and he became one of the largest operators on the Narraguagus river. His belt sawmill was the first of the kind in that section of the county, and with this improvement gas was made the means of lighting. He was also a promoter and heavy investor in the Cherryfield Silver Mine, and was largely interested in the canning of blueberries. He was deputy collector of United States customs at Cherryfield, 1860-65, and in his official capacity he seized a Confederate brig which, having run the blockade off the Florida coast in March, 1863, was on her way to St. John, New Brunswick, for supplies for the Confederate government and ran into Harrington river for shelter over the night and was caught in the ice. He put a prize crew on board and delivered the brig with her officers and crew to the United States custom officials at Machias. The same year he was ordered to seize a schooner at anchor off Ripley Point, Harrington, Maine, suspected as a smuggler, and no boat being available he swam out, boarded the craft by climbing up at her bow, and the skipper and crew surrendered. He was a member of the Farmer's National Congress for six years, its vice-president for Maine, its annual session being held in the south and west, and for two years he was custodian of its funds. When the civil war opened at the fall of Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor, he turned his law office into a recruiting station and there the first volunteers for the Union army were enrolled. He was a representative in the Maine legislature 1880-85. His patriotic affiliations was membership in the Sons of the American Revolution, in the general society of Maine, through his ancestor, Constant Freeman, an artillery officer in the continental army and brevet-colonel in the war of 1812, who held membership in the Massachusetts Society of the historic and patriotic Order of the Cincinnati, founded in May, 1783, at the cantonments of the continental army on the Hudson at the close of hostilities in the war of the revolution for American independence. He married Sophia T., daughter of Thompson and Sophia (Archibald) Lewis, of New Haven,

Connecticut, September 4, 1851. Her grandfather, Thomas Archibald, was a native of Eastern Maine and a man of considerable note even before he removed to New Haven. Sophia T. Lewis was born October 16, 1827, and died June 7, 1874. Children, all born in Cherryfield, Maine: 1. William, April 8, 1853, died March 12, 1856. 2. Mary L., July 17, 1855. 3. Charles, December 9, 1857, died November 19, 1861. 4. Everett Lewis, January 3, 1860, died August, 1865. 5. Frances, May 26, 1862, died November 11, 1869. 6. George Gifford (q. v.), January 1, 1868. 7. Catherine Lewis, November 7, 1869. His second wife, whom he married in 1881, was Mary C., daughter of Enoch Freeman, by whom he had three children: Helen E. and Charlotte B., living, and William, deceased.

(VIII) George Gifford, eldest son of William (2) and Sophia T. (Lewis) Freeman, was born in Cherryfield, Maine, January 1, 1868. He attended the public school and Cherryfield Academy and was graduated at the University of Maine, A. B., 1889. He was a law student in his father's office in Cherryfield, and at the same time conducted an insurance business and was a surveyor, principally on his father's extensive timber lands, and he held various offices of trust. He was admitted to the general practice of law in the state of Maine in 1898. He was made superintendent of schools at Cherryfield from 1896, was a trustee of Cherryfield Academy from 1906, and he was a justice of the peace and judge of the local courts at Cherryfield from 1893. He was made clerk of courts for Washington county in 1908. He was made a member of Narraguagus Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Cherryfield, served as secretary of the lodge for 1891, and in 1908 was senior warden. He is also principal sojourner in his chapter of the Royal Arch Masons; charter member of Avilian Lodge, Knights of Pythias, Millbridge, and member of Winnepurket Lodge of Cherryfield. He married, July 12, 1897, Mary Caroline, daughter of Samuel Freeman and Esther (Moore) Adams, of Cherryfield; children, born in Cherryfield: 1. Esther Adams, March 12, 1898; and in 1908 was at school in Cambridge, Massachusetts. 2. William, December 23, 1902.

The Whitmore family
WHITTEMORE traces its ancestry back to the early part of the thirteenth century, when very few Englishmen had surnames, and men who owned land were

distinguished by adding to their names the name of their estates.'

(I) Sir John was knighted on the battlefield for valorous conduct in 1230, and received a tract of land entitled "Whytemere" or white meadow, whence came his title Lord John de Whytemere. The generations following Sir John are as follows:

(II) Philip de Whytemere, died in 1300. (III) John de Whytemere, died in 1365. (IV) Richard-1 de Whytemere, died in 1386. (V) Richard-2 de Whytemere succeeded him. (VI) Richard-3 de Whytemere, died in 1442. (VII) Thomas Whytemere, died in 1483. (VIII) Richard-4 de Whytemere, died in 1504. (IX) Richard-5 Whitmore, died in 1595. (X) Thomas-2 Whitmore, was buried April 26, 1617. (XI) Thomas-3 Whittemore, was born in 1594, came to America with his wife Hannah and five children in 1642. He settled in Charlestown (now Malden), Massachusetts, and died in 1660. Thomas and Hannah had twelve children.

(XII) Daniel (1), son of Thomas and Hannah Whittemore, was baptized in England, July 31, 1633, and emigrated with his parents in his boyhood. He grew to manhood in Charlestown and settled in Malden, where his death occurred May 11, 1683. On March 7, 1662, he married Mary, daughter of Richard Mellin, of Charlestown.

(XIII) Daniel (2), eldest child of Daniel (1) and Mary (Mellin) Whittemore, was born in Malden, Massachusetts, April 27, 1663, and married Lydia Bassett, who died April 6, 1755. Children: Daniel, Lydia, Joseph, Mary, Richard, Elizabeth, Jonathan, Hannah, William and Sarah. Daniel (3) Whittemore died September 21, 1756, aged ninety-four. His will, dated in 1742, gave the bulk of his estate to his son Daniel. To Jonathan he devised £40.

(XIV) Jonathan (1), seventh child and fourth son of Daniel (3) and Lydia (Bassett) Whittemore, was born in Needham, Massachusetts, April 11, 1705, and married Sarah Woodcock, April 10, 1735. He had a son Jonathan.

(XV) Jonathan (2), son of Jonathan (1) and Sarah (Woodcock) Whittemore, was born in Needham, Massachusetts. He served seven years in the revolutionary war, after which he removed to Maine. He married. Children: Ebenezer, Arnold and Eunice.

(XVI) Ebenezer, eldest son of Jonathan (2) Whittemore, was born in Needham, Massachusetts, about 1770, and removed to Liver-



J. J. Freeman

more, Maine, with his father. He married and had sons Isaac and Alpheus.

(XVII) Isaac, son of Ebenezer Whittemore, was born in Livermore, Maine, in 1808, died March 9, 1886, in Auburn, Maine. He married Elizabeth Hatch, of Cambridge, Maine. Children: Franklin I., Jacob H., Charles E. and Edwin Carey. He was a farmer and lumberman. He resided practically all his life in the town of Dexter, Maine, on the home farm, which contained one hundred acres. He was a Republican. He was a very prominent worker in the Baptist church in Dexter, and treasurer of the same.

(XVIII) Rev. Edwin Carey, fourth child and youngest son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Hatch) Whittemore, was born in Dexter, Maine, April 29, 1858. He was fitted for college in Dexter high school and Coburn Classical Institute of Waterville, graduated from Colby University in the class of 1879, and from Newton Theological Institution in 1882. He was settled over the Baptist church in New Boston, New Hampshire, and remained two years. His pastoral charges since have been at Auburn, Maine, 1884-89, at Damariscotta, Maine, 1889-99, and at Waterville, Maine. He is the author of the "History of the Damariscotta Association," "History of the First Baptist Church of Nobleboro," "History of the Seventy-five Years of the Maine Baptist Missionary Convention," "History of Coburn Classical Institute," "Memorial of Albert T. Dunn, D. D.," "Memorial of Professor William Elder, LL. D." He was chairman of the editorial board of the "Centennial History of Waterville," and furnished for that volume the chapter on the General History of Waterville, which was a very scholarly production. He is a preacher of ability, popular among his parishioners, and very influential in the denomination to which he belongs. He is a member of the following learned societies: American Historical Association, American Academy of Political and Social Science, and Waterville Historical Society. The Sunday-school numbers about six hundred members. The church raises annually thirty-five hundred dollars for home work. and one thousand for foreign work. He married, July 25, 1879, Ida M., daughter of Albert E. and Lydia (Flint) Macomber, of Abbott, Maine; one child, Bertha Carey, born April 16, 1882. She graduated from Colby University in 1904, and is now assistant in the library of the University of Maine, at Orono.

(XVII) Alpheus, son of Ebenezer Whittemore, was born in Dexter, Maine. He married

Hannah, daughter of Jesse (Mason) Smith, of East Livermore, Maine, and they had eleven children, the second son being given the name of his father.

(XVIII) Alpheus, second son of Alpheus and Hannah (Smith) Whittemore, was born in Livermore, Maine, 1825, and after attending the district school in the winter and working on his father's farm in the summer months he was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, and he was both farmer and carpenter during his entire life. He was a member of the Free Baptist church, and held the office of deacon for the greater part of his adult life. He married Sarah T., daughter of John Smith, who removed to Livermore from New Hampshire. Children: 1. Franklin H., born in Livermore, Maine, made his home in Leeds, Maine. 2. Herbert C. (q. v.). 3. Louella, married De Forrest C. Whittemore, of Jay, Maine. 4. Maria S., married Henry S. Ballentine, of Livermore. 5. Everett T., married May Sturtevant. 6. Mary Ann, married Dr. Pratt, of Farmington, Maine.

(XIX) Herbert C., second son of Alpheus and Sarah T. (Smith) Whittemore, was born in Livermore, Maine, November 11, 1857. He attended the public schools of his native town, Milton Academy and Maine Wesleyan Seminary, where he was graduated. He then studied law in the office of George D. Parks, of Brunswick, Maine, and was admitted to the bar in 1888, in Portland. He practiced his profession in Brunswick, 1888-89, with his preceptor, and removed his law office to Livermore Falls in 1889, where he continued the practice in all the courts of the county and state. His political affiliation is with the Republican party, and his church membership in the Baptist church, of which organization he is a trustee. His fraternal affiliation is with the Blue Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Livermore Falls. He married, November 25, 1890, Helen, daughter of Alvin and Agrandice (Lyford) Record, of Livermore Falls, and they reside in Livermore Falls, where their two children, Stanley H. and Christine R., were born. Stanley H. Whittemore died at the age of about three years.

(For first generation see Thomas Philbrick 1.)

(II) James, son of Thomas PHILBRICK Philbrick, was born about 1622, and settled in Hampton, where he inherited his father's homestead. He was a mariner. In 1670 he was chosen with others to run the Exeter line. In 1671 he had a grant of forty acres in the south of

Hampton, called the New Plantation, now Seabrook. He was drowned in the Hampton river, near the mouth of Cole's creek, November 16, 1674. He married (first) probably Jane, daughter of Thomas Roberts, of Dover. He married (second) Ann Roberts, her sister, who married (second), July 8, 1678, William Mastin. Children, all by second wife: 1. Bethia, married, April 24, 1677, Caleb Perkins, of Hampton. 2. Captain James, born July 13, 1651, married, December 4, 1674, Hannah Perkins. 3. Apphia, March 19, 1655, married, December 3, 1674, Timothy Hilliard. 4. Hester, March 1, 1657, married (first) Joseph Beard; (second) November 12, 1705, Sylvanus Nock. 5. Thomas Jr., March 14, 1659, married, April 14, 1681, Mehitable Ayres; died January 1, 1712. 6. Sarah, February 14, 1660-61. 7. Joseph, October 1, 1663, mentioned below. 8. Elizabeth, July 24, 1666. 9. Mehitable, July 19, 1668, married Timothy Hilliard.

(III) Joseph, son of James Philbrick, was born October 1, 1663, in Hampton. He was a mariner, and about 1714 removed to Rye, New Hampshire, where he died November 17, 1755. His home in Rye was near the site of the present Farragut House. He married, in 1685-86, Triphena, born December 28, 1663, died 1729, daughter of William and Rebecca Marston. Children, born in Hampton: 1. Joseph, 1686, died young. 2. Joseph, February 19, 1688, married, November 26, 1719, Elizabeth Perkins. 3. Captain Zechariah, March 11, 1690, married Mary ——. 4. Sabina, 1691, married, January 14, 1713, Abraham Libbey. 5. Ann, January 13, 1694. 6. Ephraim, August 12, 1696, mentioned below. 7. Hester, May 2, 1699. 8. Phebe, June 9, 1701, married Daniel Moulton. 9. Joses, November 5, 1703, married, January 4, 1727, Abigail Locke; died March 24, 1757. 10. Elizabeth, December 8, 1706.

(IV) Ephraim, son of Joseph Philbrick, was born August 12, 1696, died in 1747. He was a blacksmith and settled in Exeter, New Hampshire. He owned much land there. He married Martha Wadleigh, born January, 1702, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Gilman) Wadleigh, of Hampton. Children, born in Exeter: 1. Benjamin, July 16, 1721, mentioned below. 2. Joseph, married Lydia Colcord and died before 1749. 3. Martha, married William Moore 4th. 4. Betsey, married Ichabod Thurston. 5. Trueworthy. 6. John, died before 1752.

(V) Benjamin, son of Ephraim Philbrick, was born in Exeter, July 16, 1721, died Octo-

ber 20, 1769. He married (first) Hannah Currier, born July 16, 1722, died September 5, 1745. He married (second) Lydia Colcord. Child of first wife: 1. Joseph, born November 22, 1744, married Catherine (Dennet) Flanders, widow; died May, 1776. Children of second wife: 2. Hannah, born 1746, died 1749. 3. Benjamin, February 3, 1750, died October 19, 1751. 4. Lydia, at Exeter, March 7, 1752, married Jabez Dodge. 5. Samuel, 1755, died 1758. 6. Edward, 1757, died 1758. 7. Samuel, April 20, 1759, mentioned below. 8. John, May 4, 1761, married Sarah Stevens. 9. Maty, June 10, 1763, married Noah Barker. 10. Mehitable, November 7, 1766, married Joseph Lamson. 11. Edward, June 8, 1769, died in August, 1858; married (first) Sally Durgin; (second) Nancy Winslow.

(VI) Samuel (1), son of Benjamin Philbrick, was born April 20, 1759, and was a potter of Exeter, New Hampshire. He married (first) Hannah, born August 26, 1763, died November 6, 1810, daughter of John Robinson. He married (second) November 17, 1814, Betty Smith. Children, all by first wife, born in Exeter: 1. Samuel, June 12, 1785, mentioned below. 2. Betsey, February 7, 1787, married, May 6, 1810, Moses Todd, of Newburyport; died August, 1852. 3. John Robinson, September 29, 1789, married (first) Hannah White; (second) ——. 4. Hannah, September 22, 1791, married, November 17, 1814, Edmund Pearson. 5. Benjamin, December 3, 1793, died unmarried September 12, 1824. 6. Joseph, January 8, 1797, married Paulina Harding; died October 13, 1874. 7. Mary, died an infant in 1800. 8. William, May 24, 1803, married, August 30, 1829, Sarah Lyford.

(VII) Samuel (2), son of Samuel (1) Philbrick, was born in Exeter, New Hampshire, June 12, 1785, died January 30, 1868. He resided in Canaan, now Skowhegan, Maine, where he married Betsey, born March 3, 1793, died February 12, 1855, daughter of John White. Children, born in Skowhegan: 1. Samuel, died unmarried. 2. Hannah R., born May 22, 1811, married Samuel Soule. 3. Betsey, October 19, 1812, married Joel Williams. 4. Sarah, December 14, 1814, married Samuel D. Arnold. 5. Samuel White, October 19, 1816, died August 3, 1853. 6. Mary Ryder, July 20, 1818, married, February 9, 1840, Reuben Kidder. 7. Ellen Augusta, October 25, 1820, married Robert Tuttle. 8. William, January 12, 1823, mentioned below. 9. Jane R., March 3, 1825, married Benjamin Dodge. 10. Joseph Henry, August 20, 1827, married,

September 4, 1853, Mary Steward. 11. George, January 21, 1830, married, December 30, 1856, Lucy A. Fellows. 12. Alma Ann, September 11, 1832, married Asa S. Emery; died November 27, 1871. 13. Clara, August 29, 1834, died October 5, 1836.

(VIII) Hon. William, son of Samuel (2) Philbrick, was born in Milburn (now Skowhegan), Maine, January 12, 1823, died there January 5, 1907, lacking but one week of being eighty-four years old. His death was due to a complication of diseases, and during the last few years of his life he was totally blind. He bore his afflictions with fortitude and Christian resignation. His life was of particular usefulness and honor, and was principally passed in his native town, although for a few years he was much in the south. He was educated in the local public schools and the old Bloomfield Academy. In December, 1845, he entered the employ of A. & P. Coburn, in the capacity of clerk and bookkeeper. Four years later he was chosen cashier of the Skowhegan State Bank, which became the First National Bank in May, 1863, and held that position most acceptably for a period of seventeen years. In 1866 he was chosen clerk and treasurer of the Kennebec Log Driving Company, from which he retired in 1888, after twenty-three years active and efficient service. He was called to many important public positions of honor and trust. Among the local offices to which he was chosen were those of chairman of the board of selectmen during the later civil war days, trustee of the Bloomfield Academy and of the Public Library, etc. In 1867 he represented Skowhegan in the house of representatives, state legislature, and served in the state senate in 1872. In 1868 he was a member of Governor Joshua L. Chamberlain's council, and for three years (1870-72) he was state bank examiner. At the death of Alonzo Coburn he was made executor of the estate, valued at nearly a half-million dollars, and such was the confidence reposed in his integrity that he was exempted from giving bond or filing account in the probate court. In politics he was a Republican, wielding a wide influence in party affairs, and standing for the highest ideals in official as well as in personal life. He married, October 23, 1850, Mary Elizabeth, born in Houlton, January 1, 1824, daughter of Ichabod and Philena (Sawyer) Russell. Mr. and Mrs. Philbrick celebrated their golden wedding on their anniversary date, in 1900. Their children: 1. Emma R., born July 10, 1852, married, December 26, 1872, Charles H. Burrill. 2. Willie,

December 27, 1857, died August 31, 1859. 3. Harrie, November 14, 1860, died December 7, 1861. 4. Samuel W., August 5, 1862, see forward. 5. Frederick R., December 16, 1863.

(IX) Samuel White, son of Hon. William Philbrick, was born in Skowhegan, August 5, 1862. He was educated in the public schools of his native town. He was intimately associated with his father in both business pursuits and official life. In 1879 he became a clerk under his father, who was at that time state insurance commissioner. On leaving this position he accepted a clerkship in the office of the *Somerset Reporter*. He resigned the latter position in 1883 to become clerk in the office of the auditor of the Eastern Railroad in Boston, and served therein until March, 1888, when he succeeded his father as treasurer and clerk of the Kennebec Log Company, the Dead River Log Driving Company, and the Moose River Log Driving Company. All these positions he holds at the present time, and is also treasurer of the Dead River North Branch Log Driving Company, organized in 1890. He is also vice-president and treasurer of the Coburn Steamboat Company; treasurer, director and clerk of the Moosehead Investment Company; treasurer of the Roach River Dam Company; trustee of the Augusta Trust Company and of the Guilford Trust Company, and is agent for the valuable Coburn estate. He is one of the most prominent men of his section of the state in banking and business circles, and is well known to the lumber trade of all New England. He is a Unitarian in religion and a Republican in politics. He married, October 31, 1894, Mabel Emma, born August 16, 1868, daughter of Martin D. and Calla (Bean) Ward. Their children: 1. Donald Ward, born March 16, 1896. 2. Karl Russell, May 28, 1900. 3. William, December 1, 1902.

Hugh Mosher, immigrant, was MOSHER born in England and came in the ship "Jane" to Boston, Massachusetts Bay Colony, sailing from Falmouth and making the passage to Boston, where the ship arrived June 12, 1632, in eight weeks. He was apparently a mere lad at that time, and no doubt was bound out in some family. He removed to Providence Plantation in 1660 and resided in Newport. He engaged with William Vaughan and nine others in purchasing the Indian plantation, Mesquamicutt or Askomicutt, Westerly, Rhode Island, joining in the petition sent to the court of commissioners assembled in his Majesties name for the colony of Providence Plantation at Portsmouth, Au-

gust 27, 1661, which petition secured the right to purchase the land from the Sachem Socho, who had received it as a gift from Canonicus and Miantomi for driving off the Pequots. He married Rebecca, daughter of John Horn-del, of Newport, and, as his second wife, Sarah, whose surname is not recorded. He had a share of the purchase at Westerly appointed to him September 9, 1661, but he probably never lived on the land. On July 8, 1668, he lived in Portsmouth, having purchased at that date a part of the farm of Thomas Lawton, near Hunting Swamp, he obliging himself and his heirs to maintain a good fence between his land and that of Thomas Lawton adjoining. He was accepted as a freeman of the colony of Providence Plantation, May 4, 1662.

On August 24, 1676, he was a member of the court martial held in Newport, before which body Indians charged with being engaged in the King Philip's war were tried and several were by order of the court sentenced to be executed. In 1680 he paid taxes amounting to £1 4s. 1d. In 1684 he was ordained as pastor of the first church (Baptist) at its organization in Newport, and the church soon embraced the people living in Dartmouth, Tiverton and Little Compton. A deed was given by him to Joseph Braman for half his share belonging to purchasers of Westquad-noid, the consideration being thirty-six shillings and the date was November 7, 1691, and was witnessed by Rebecca Mosher and John Mosher. His will was made October 12, 1709, and proved December 7, 1713, and his son James and friend, Daniel Sabeere, of Newport, were executors, and the overseers were his friend and kinsman, Jeremiah Clark and Captain John Stanton, of Newport. He gave to his son James all land in Newport, with house, etc., there, and house and land at Dartmouth and land in Squamicut (Westerly), Westquad-noid, etc. To grandson Hugh, son of Nicholas, one hundred acres, and to other grandsons of surname Mosher fifty acres each. To wife Sarah all movables I had with her at marriage, to son James remainder of land. To each grandchild not of his name ten shillings. To sons John, Nicholas, Joseph and Daniel twelve pence each. To each daughter ten shillings or twenty shillings as estate held out. He calls himself as of Newport at the time of making the will, but before his death he had removed to Dartmouth, Massachusetts, where he died in 1713. His estate was inventoried at £290, 17s. 2d.

The children of Hugh and Rebecca (Horn-

del) Mosher were: 1. Nicholas (q. v.). 2. John, born 1668, married, March 5, 1692, Experience, daughter of Richard and Patience (Gifford) Kirby, and they had seven children; the father died August 1, 1739, and the mother March 5, 1745. 3. Joseph, born 1670, married Lydia, daughter of Philip and Mary Taber, nine children; the father died in 1754 and the mother in 1743. 4. Mary, married, May 19, 1691, Joseph, son of John and Margaret Rathbone, ten children; the father died in 1748 and the mother in 1749. 5. James, born 1675, married (first), July 9, 1704, Catherine, daughter of William Task; lived in New Shoreham, Rhode Island, and had one child, Daniel, born October 13, 1705. He married (second), May 22, 1714, Mary, daughter of Jonathan and Hannah (Adley) David, and by this marriage he had seven children, all born in Dartmouth. 6. Daniel, married, but we have no knowledge of the date of his birth, marriage or of the name of his wife. He was the father of eleven children, and both he and his wife died in 1751. 7. Rebecca. By his second wife Sarah he had no issue.

(II) Nicholas, son of Hugh and Rebecca (Horn-del) Mosher, was born in Newport, 1666. He married, August 14, 1687, Elizabeth, her surname not being named in his will or other document, but appearing on a deed which she signed in 1728 as Elizabeth Mosher. He lived at Tiverton, Rhode Island, and Dartmouth, Massachusetts, where he died August 14, 1747, and his widow died the same year. Their ten children were: Hugh, November 16, 1690. Joseph, April 7, 1692. Mary, December 16, 1695. Elizabeth, April 16, 1697. Thomas, February 26, 1699. Nicholas, January 17, 1703. Mercy, July 6, 1705. Rebecca, March 20, 1708. Ephraim (q. v.). Margaret, January 17, 1713.

(III) Ephraim, ninth child and fifth son of Nicholas and Elizabeth Mosher, was born at Dartmouth, Massachusetts, March 5, 1710. He married, August 16, 1731, Eunice Raiment, of Dartmouth, and they had children as follows: Rachel, Daniel, Elisha, Jonathan, Ephraim and Hannah.

(IV) Daniel, eldest son and second child of Ephraim and Eunice (Raiment) Mosher, was born in Dartmouth, Massachusetts, where he married, December 30, 1764, Elizabeth Macomber, and their children were: Daniel Tripp, Polly, Ann, George W., Caleb, Elizabeth, Elijah, Ruth.

(V) Elijah, son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Macomber) Mosher, was born probably in Dartmouth, Massachusetts, July 11, 1787, and

removed to Dearborn, Maine. He married Sarah Whitehouse, and their children were: Nathaniel W., Christopher, Caleb, Wilson, Kenneth, Delia, Abbie and Susan.

(VI) Nathan W., son of Elijah and Sarah (Whitehouse) Mosher, was born in Dearborn, Maine, November 23, 1807, married Hannah Patton, and their children were: Albert, Samuel P., Sarah and Francis. These children were all born in Smithfield, Maine, to which town the parents removed shortly after their marriage.

(VII) Samuel Patton, second son of Nathaniel W. and Hannah (Patton) Mosher, was born in Smithfield, Maine, July 22, 1833. He learned the trade of carpenter in Seersport. He worked as a journeyman carpenter in Massachusetts and South Carolina, and removed to Oakland, Maine, 1865, where he continued to work at his trade, and after a time became master car-builder in the shops of the Somerset Railroad Company, which responsible position he filled for sixteen years; he then resigned, to accept the lighter duties of night officer for the Dunn Edge Tool Company, of Oakland, and after a few years of such service retired from business. He continued his residence in Oakland, where he was a member of the Baptist church, a member of Cascade Grange, and of the Republican party, but never held political office. He married, in Oakland, January 16, 1867, Clara Wheeler, of Bloomfield, Maine, subsequently included in the town of Skowhegan, Somerset county. He died in Oakland, Maine, August 25, 1902, leaving two children: Harry M. and Guy Lincoln. Harry M. was born in Oakland, 1868, and after completing his studies in the public school, learned the trade of machinist, which he has since followed.

(VIII) Guy Lincoln, second son of Samuel Patton and Clara (Wheeler) Mosher, was born in West Waterville, now Oakland, Kennebec county, Maine, February 28, 1872. He attended the public schools of Oakland, and was a farmer until 1892, when he became a fireman on the railroad, and he continued in that position for two and a half years and was transferred to the machine-shop of Oakland Machine Company, where he remained for one year. He next was fireman on the Portland, Rumford Falls Railroad for two years, subsequently working in the paint-shop of the road for a short time, transferring his services to the Maine Central road and continued for one season in charge of the car-cleaning department at Waterville. In 1901 he gave up railroading and purchased the F. A. Killy confec-

tionery and cigar business at Oakland, and conducted this business in connection with farming. He has always given his political allegiance to the Republican party, and is a member of Amon Lodge, No. 95, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Oakland. He married, June 30, 1898, Sadie Frances, daughter of William Penn and Susan (Spaulding) Moore, born 1875, in Corinna, Maine; children: Margaret Sue, born in Oakland, June 28, 1902, Dorothy, January 17, 1908.

This name is "supposed to be
INGALLS of Scandinavian origin derived from Ingiald, and retained in

the designations of Ingleby, Inglesham, Ingleton, Ingoldsthorpe, Ingoldsby, and other parishes and places lying chiefly in what are now called the Danish counties." In Domesday Book the form of name is Ingaldus; and this authority gives a "Baron Ingald a tenant of King William at Rersbi and Elverstone, Leicestershire A. D. 1080 who came from Normandy." On ancient records it is found written Ingall and Ingle, especially in Lincolnshire, and is also given Ingel, Ingles and Ingolds. In support of the theory of a Scandinavian origin, it is known that during the ninth century Scandinavian pirates often visited the east coast of Great Britain, and after many years people of this nationality made settlements, especially in Lincolnshire. They were a hardy, seafaring race, owing to the nature of their country, but in England they became toilers of the soil. The earliest record is the will of Henry Ingalls, probably born 1480, grandfather of the emigrant to America, which was made in 1555, filed in the probate court attached to Lincoln Cathedral. It mentions his "wife Johan." The will of his son, Robert Ingalls, was dated July 12, 1617, at Skirbeck county, Lincoln, as was his father's—mentions "wife Elizabeth" and "eldest son Edmund," who with his mother was appointed executor of his father's estate.

(I) Edmund Ingalls, emigrant ancestor, eldest son of Robert and Elizabeth of England, was born in 1598, at Skirbeck county, Lincoln, England, the ancestral home being located and identified by the wills of his father and grandfather as cited above. He came to Salem, Massachusetts, in Governor Endicott's company in 1628. In 1629 he settled at Lynn with his brother Francis and four others. He is described as "a man of good character and one of the most prominent citizens as town records show." While traveling horseback to Boston, in March, 1648, he was drowned in

the Saugus river, owing to a defective bridge. His heirs recovered damages from the town. His will was proved September 16, 1648, the estate appraised at £135. Wife Ann administratrix. Children: 1. Robert, born about 1621, married Sarah Harker. 2. Elizabeth, 1622, died June 9, 1676; married Rev. Francis Dane, of Andover. 3. Faith, 1623, married Andrew Allen, and moved to Andover. 4. John, 1625, married Elizabeth Barrett. 5. Sarah, 1626, married William Bitnar. 6. Henry, 1627. 7. Samuel, 1634, married Ruth Eaton. 8. Mary, married John Eaton. 9. Joseph, died young.

(II) Henry (1), third son of Edmund and Ann Ingalls, was born at Skirbeck county, Lincoln, England, 1627, and married (first), July 6, 1653, Mary, daughter of John and Ann Osgood, of Andover, Massachusetts, who died December, 1686. He married (second), August 1, 1687, Sarah Farnum, widow of George Abbott. She died May 12, 1728, aged ninety. Henry Ingalls owned land at Ipswich, Massachusetts, which he sold in 1652, and became one of the first settlers of Andover. He bought land of the Indians, for which he paid in clothing and trinkets. He was a town officer and held many places of trust. Was made freeman by the general court in 1673. He died February 8, 1718-19. His will was dated July 5, 1714. Children: 1. Samuel, born October 3, 1654, married Sarah Hendrick. 2. Henry, December 8, 1656, married Abigail Emery. 3. Mary, January 28, 1659, married, May 28, 1679, John Stevens, of Andover. 4. John, May 21, 1661, married Sarah Russell. 5. Stephen, May 21, 1661 (twin), married Dinah Elson. 6. Francis, September 23, 1663, died of smallpox, December 9, 1690. 7. Moses, June 26, 1666, died September 26, 1667. 8. James, September 24, 1669, married Hannah Abbott. 9. Sarah, September 7, 1672, probably died young. 10. Joseph, March 24, 1675, died young. 11. Josiah, February 28, 1676, married Mary Holt, and (second) Esther Frye. 12. Sarah, January 22, 1679, married Joshua Swan.

(III) Henry (2), second son of Henry (1) and Mary (Osgood) Ingalls, was born in Andover, Massachusetts, December 8, 1656, and married, June 6, 1688, Abigail, daughter of John Jr. and Mary (Webster) Emery, of Newbury, Massachusetts, who was born January 16, 1669, died July 12, 1756. He died at Andover, February 8, 1698-99. Children, all born in Andover: 1. Henry, April 2, 1689, married Hannah Martin. 2. Mary, February 25, 1691, not mentioned in father's will, probably the Mary who married, 1755, Thomas

Dustin, of Haverhill. 3. Abigail, January 15, 1693, died unmarried August 11, 1742. 4. Francis, December 20, 1694, married Lydia Ingalls, and (second) Lydia Stevens. 5. Joseph, April 17, 1697, married Phebe Farnum.

(IV) Francis (1), second son of Henry (2) and Abigail (Emery) Ingalls, was born at Andover, December 20, 1694. He married (first), November 19, 1719, Lydia, daughter of James and Hannah Ingalls, who died April 24, 1743. His second wife was Lydia Stevens, who made her will in 1787. His will was proved February 26, 1789. He lived and died in Andover, and all his children were born there as recorded. 1. Ebenezer, 1721, married Sarah Kimball, and (second) Sarah Curtis. 2. Isaiah, June 6, 1723, died March 23, 1728-29. 3. Francis, January 27, 1724, died April 3, 1729. 4. Lydia, August 11, 1727, died April 18, 1729. 5. Francis, see forward. 6. Susannah, June 27, 1734, died September 3, 1736. 7. Josiah, 1735, died September 8, 1736. 8. Sarah, April 5, 1736, died May 3, 1738. 9. Abijah, 1739, married Elizabeth Hutchinson. 10. Jemima, July 27, 1740, married, June 29, 1762, Amos Holt. 11. Josiah, September 11, 1742, died March 14, 1745.

(V) Francis (2), fourth son of Francis (1) and Lydia (Ingalls) Ingalls, was born in Andover, January 26, 1731, and married, November 12, 1754, Eunice Jennings, who died May 22, 1799. He was a farmer, and lived at Andover, where he died April 3, 1795. Children: 1. Nathan, born June 12, 1755, married Phebe Griffin. 2. Isaiah, July 13, 1756, married Esther Stevens and (second). Phebe Curtis. 3. Phineas, November 14, 1758. 4. Francis, May 30, 1760, married Nancy Estes. 5. Jonathan, February 25, 1762, married Sarah Berry. 6. Theodore, March 30, 1764, married Hannah Berry, (second) Sally Flint, and (third), Ruth Flint. 7. Asa, January 17, 1766, married Mary Estes, (second) Patience Jennett and (third) Mehitabel Loring. 8. Cyrus, December 13, 1768, married Sarah Barker. 9. Eunice, October 16, 1770, married James Ingalls, son of Ebenezer and Sarah (Curtis) Ingalls—her first cousin—and moved to New York.

(VI) Phineas (1), third son of Francis (2) and Eunice (Jennings) Ingalls, was born in Andover, November 14, 1758. He married, October 22, 1783, Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Stevens, who was born November 19, 1764, died July 19, 1858. He was a revolutionary soldier of Bunker Hill, 1775; Albany, 1776. He moved to Bridgeton, Maine, in 1781, and died there January 5, 1844. Chil-

dren: 1. Aaron, born September 20, 1784, married Sarah Berry. 2. Asa, January 14, 1787, married Phebe Berry. 3. Theodore, February 20, 1790, married Sarah Carter, who died September 15, 1824. He was a physician and prominent in politics in Portland, Maine. He died May 9, 1857. 4. Elizabeth, May 1, 1793, died 1865, married (first), February 24, 1823, William Webb, (second) June 20, 1842, Stephen Beeman. 5. Eunice, September 8, 1795, died October 9, 1845; married, April 12, 1821, Stephen Peary. 6. Phineas, December 22, 1797. 7. Cynthia, June 9, 1800, died September 30, 1866; married, September 15, 1823, Ichabod Warren. 8. Tabitha, February 15, 1803, died December 18, 1866; married, June 9, 1836, Hugh Bennett. 9. Almira, December 14, 1806, died March 26, 1840; married, June 9, 1836, Nathaniel Potter.

(VII) Phineas (2), third son of Phineas (1) and Elizabeth (Stevens) Ingalls, was born in Bridgeton, Maine, December 22, 1797. He married, March 19, 1845, Ruth Huston, daughter of Samuel and Nancy (Mosher) Elder, who was born in Gorham, Maine, July 11, 1815. He was a physician of Gorham, and died there about February 24, 1858. Children: 1. Nancy Elizabeth, born February 25, died February 26, 1847. 2. Francis, July 7, died July 8, 1848. 3. Frederick, May 10, died May 11, 1850. 4. Phineas Henry, April 18, 1856.

(VIII) Phineas Henry, M. D., youngest son of Dr. Phineas (2) and Ruth H. (Elder) Ingalls, was born at Gorham, Maine, April 18, 1856. He was educated at the public schools of Portland, and was graduated A. B. at Bowdoin College, 1877, and received the degree of A. M., 1885. He studied at Portland, with S. H. Tewksbury, M. D., and Charles W. Bray, M. D., and also attended a course at the Maine Medical School and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York, where he was graduated 1880. Immediately after he began practice as house surgeon of the Woman's Hospital, New York City, which position he held until November, 1881, when he returned to Portland, Maine, removing to Hartford, Connecticut, in March, 1882, where he has since continued practice. He was police commissioner of Hartford, 1891-1896, a Republican in politics and a member of the D. K. E. fraternity. He is also a member of the Hartford City Medical Society, Hartford County Medical Society, Connecticut State Medical Society, Alumni Association Woman's Hospital, State of New York, and the American Gynecological Society. He was house surgeon to the Maine General Hospital, 1879, and

gynecologist to the Hartford Hospital since 1884. He has performed some remarkable surgical operations and many of his papers describing them have been published in the leading medical journals. Dr. Ingalls married, May 13, 1885, Mary Helen, daughter of Joseph Watson and Josephine E. (Coffing) Beach, who was born in Hartford, Connecticut, July 12, 1861. They had a son Phineas, who died June 13, 1886, in infancy.

The name Sherman is a synonym for intellectual power, political honors, glory in war,

high achievement in constructive statesmanship, and unquestionably bears the mark of hereditary genius like the Washburne family in Maine, the Adams in Massachusetts, the Blairs in Missouri, and the Davis family in Maryland. The line can boast of such men as Roger Sherman, signer of the Declaration of Independence, John Sherman, General Sherman, William M. Evarts, the brothers, Hoar E. and George F. Rockwood, and James Schoolcraft Sherman, of New York. From shearmen, a shearer of the sheep, the name comes, and it was a case where the calling furnished the man his name. "Villain! thy father was a plasterer and thyself a shearmen." —Shakespeare. Essexshire was the home of the family.

(I) William (1) Sherman was in Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1632, but probably came in 1629, and died there October 25, 1679. The governor and company of London gave him liberty to bring his kin from Northampton, and he embarked in the fleet with Higginson. At Green Harbor (Marshfield) land was granted him in 1640. He was honorable and upright and secured a comfortable competency to hand down to his children. He married Prudence Hill, at Marshfield, and there he continued to reside and reared up a family, among whom were John and William.

(II) William (2), son of William (1) and Prudence (Hill) Sherman, was born in 1645, and buried November 17, 1680. He served in King Phillip's war in 1676, and there received injuries for which he obtained twenty pounds from the colony. He was made prisoner by the red men and witnessed the horrid atrocities visited upon some of his companions, but from which he in a measure escaped. At one time he held the office of constable. He married Desire, daughter of Edwin and Faith (Clarke) Doty, a "Mayflower" passenger who landed on forefather's rock and was one of the forty-four who signed the cabin compact.

This line has the double honor of Pilgrim descent on both sides of the house. Children: Eleazer, Ebenezer, Hannah, William, Patience and Experience. His widow married Israel Holmes and, after his decease, Alexander Standish, eldest son and heir of Myles Standish.

(III) Eleazer, son of William (2) and Desire (Doty) Sherman, was a native of Marshfield, and took up his local habitation at Boothbay, Maine, his death occurring in March, 1826. He married (first) Elizabeth Lapham, (second) Susan Wylie, (third) Martha Reed; children of first wife: Eleazer, Aaron, Elisha, Roger, Elizabeth, Joseph, William, Lydia, Robert, John, Abiel, Daniel and George; Susan was by second wife.

(IV) Aaron, second son of Eleazer and Elizabeth (Lapham) Sherman, was born at Boothbay, July 10, 1772, died September 4, 1845. He joined the settlement at Newcastle, Maine, in 1799, and was in the war of 1812. The history of Newcastle goes back to 1625, five years later than the Pilgrims at forefather's rock. Newcastle was bought of the Indians for fifty beaver-skins. Aaron married Polly Tarbell, of Dedham, Massachusetts, May 10, 1796; she was born June 29, 1777; children: Eleazer and Aaron.

(V) Aaron (2), youngest son of Aaron (1) and Polly (Tarbell) Sherman, was born March 27, 1799, the very year his father took up his abode in the ancient settlement. He selected Newcastle, Maine, for a home, and married Maria, daughter of Peter Patterson, of Newcastle. Children: Albion A., Joshua P., Maria Patterson, Adeline S., Sophronia, Charlotte, Lorenda, Edward F. and Alden E.

(VI) Albion A., eldest son of Aaron (2) and Maria (Patterson) Sherman, was born in Newcastle, where the waters of the Damariscotta and the Sheepscot meet. He removed to Sullivan, Hancock county, on the easterly bank of the Taunton river, an inlet of Frenchman's bay. The town was once named New Bristol, the Indian title of which was Waukeag. He was a stone-cutter by trade and foreman of a gang. He believed the people were best served in civil polity when democratically governed and the highest administrative results were attained in the rules of Jefferson, Jackson and Cleveland. He married Phoebe, daughter of John French, of Franklin, Maine.

(VII) William Henry, son of Albion A. and Phoebe (French) Sherman, was born in Sullivan, October 4, 1865. He was graduated from the little old red schoolhouse, but he was an omniverous reader and he supplemented

the curriculum of the district school with post-graduate reading. Schooling received in this primitive fashion is practical, hard-earned, and is appreciated. From school he went to the printing office and this is a university in itself. He learned his trade on the Mount Desert *Herald*, and arose in the profession to manager of the Bar Harbor *Record*. He was assistant postmaster of Bar Harbor during the Cleveland regime. He is of Democratic proclivities and has been town clerk of Bar Harbor since 1899, a candidate of his party for representative in 1896 and for register of probate in 1908, which is reflective of the confidence placed in him by his townspeople. He is at present and for a number of years has been conducting a book and stationery store and a book and job printing office. His fraternal affiliations embrace membership in the Bar Harbor Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Island Lodge, Independent Order Odd Fellows, Porcupine Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and Bay View Grange. He is an Episcopalian, and president of Bar Harbor Savings Bank. He married, October 23, 1889, Annie E. Smith, of his old native place, Sullivan. Children: Dorothy, Helen, Gladys, Hilda, Roger and Ruth.

Among the beautiful hills of SPOFFORD Chesterfield, New Hampshire, lies Spofford Lake, so dear to the hearts of the many who have looked out upon its silvery waters. It was named for one of the early settlers of the town, and is in many ways a fine type of the life of this grand old family. Only in the time of heavy rains can a stream be found flowing into the lake, and then the grasses and mosses hush the sound of tumult in the waters. The declaration of all the old settlers that the lake has a hidden spring of great strength and purity for its supply seems to be true. Quietly the bright waters have given health and inspiration to thousands since God's hand set it among the hills. The Indians loved it, the earliest settlers stood entranced on its shores, and now many tourists take of its joy and strength, while those who dwelt in the old town have gone far and wide to carry its blessed influences. By its shores played the boy who grew into the famous sculptor, Larkin G. Meade. Here roamed Edwin D. Meade, famous for his work in the Peace Society. Hither came often Rudyard Kipling when he wrote among the Vermont hills. So the Spofford family have ever been taking in the things of God's own strength, and giving them

out to the world without tumult or babbling, through the long years since "John Spofford, Ye true man of God and His Worde," settled in old Rowley, Massachusetts. All old deeds and wills of the family give praise to "Him, the only One from whence we have strength and life." Of the grand success of the others of later generations it might well be written: "This was not of the world's noise and tumult. The secret is in the hidden springs of God's love, and generously have they given in all towns where they have dwelt of worldly goods, time, strength, genius like that of the wonderful Spofford so long librarian of congress; and withal without a trumpet sounding." Truly Spofford Lake speaks their worth!

(I) John Spofford came from England to America in 1638 with a company of choice Christian men and women, which were led by the wise and worthy Rev. Ezekiel Rogers. John Spofford became one of the most energetic founders of the town of Rowley, Massachusetts. It seems most probable that this Spofford ancestor in America who came thither with the sturdy band of Dissenters, was son to him of the same name and faith who was made vicar of Selkirk in England in 1642. The American ancestor left the home country during the civil wars which preceded the dethronement of Charles I. The name of John Spofford appears in the record of the first division of land at Rowley, and the homestead lots were near the center of the present town of Rowley. He had a house lot of one and a half acres on Bradford street. Lots were also assigned to him in "the fresh meadows, the salt meadows, the village lands, the Merrimack lands, and others in the ox pasture, the cow pasture and in the calf pasture." This, and the many other things which appear in the early records, clearly indicate how worthily John Spofford was regarded in that colony of most worthy people. After living in Rowley for some thirty years, Mr. Spofford removed to "Spofford Hill," in the west part of the town, and he was without doubt the first settler in Georgetown, and also the progenitor of all who bear the Spofford name in the United States and Canada. He married Elizabeth Scott, of Ipswich, Massachusetts.

(II) Samuel (1), son of John and Elizabeth (Scott) Spofford, married Sarah Bisbee.

(III) Samuel (2), son of Samuel (1) and Sarah (Bisbee) Spofford, settled in Boxford, Massachusetts, where he became one of the leading citizens; he married Mary Stickney.

(IV) Amos, son of Samuel (2) and Mary (Stickney) Spofford, was born in Boxford,

and was a man of great worth. He married Abigail Pearl.

(V) Daniel, son of Amos and Abigail (Pearl) Spofford, was born February 18, 1766, and was a man of very enterprising character. He early removed to Maine, and after his marriage settled in Bucksport, and he and his children were among the most highly esteemed people of that fine old town. He married Phoebe Peters, of the sturdy old family of that name at Blue Hill, Maine; children: 1. Parker, born September 23, 1796. 2. Frederick, February 28, 1798. 3. Franklin, November 16, 1799. 4. Ruby, March 28, 1802. 5. Fisher A., June 26, 1808. 6. Charlotte, July 7, 1812. 7. Emeline, October 7, 1816.

(VI) Frederick, son of Daniel and Phoebe (Peters) Spofford, was born February 28, 1798, died November 20, 1885. The most of his life was spent in Bucksport. He was a man of sterling worth, of a retiring disposition, and avoided notoriety in every form. His wife, Augusta (Parker) Spofford, was born in Billerica, Massachusetts, in 1814, died September 25, 1885. She was of one of the strongest of the old Bay State families. Children: Phebe Ann, born September 29, 1840, died in Denver, Colorado, March 6, 1905; married, in February, 1876, William B. Lawson, a civil engineer of distinction, who died in January, 1901, in Denver, where they made their home subsequent to 1886. Parker (q. v.).

(VII) Hon. Parker, son of Frederick and Augusta (Parker) Spofford, was born in Bucksport, July 12, 1842. His elementary education was acquired in the town schools. He prepared for college at the famous East Maine Conference Seminary at Bucksport, and graduated from Dartmouth College in the class of 1865. In the autumn of the year of his graduation he went west and engaged in civil engineering, and for seven years was employed by railroad companies, four years of that period being spent in locating and constructing the Burlington and Missouri River line, which is a part of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy system. Returning to Maine in 1872, Mr. Spofford was engaged to survey and construct the Bangor and Bucksport, Maine, railroad, which was completed in 1874. He has also done much engineering work on other railway lines, among them the Katahdin Iron Works railway, the Lime Rock railway, in Knox county, Maine, and the Portland and Rumford Falls railway. In 1893 he constructed a bridge at Rumford Falls over the Androscoggin river. At the present time, 1908, Mr. Spofford is one of the railroad commissioners

of the state of Maine. He is one of the most energetic and public-spirited business men of eastern Maine, and is philanthropic and honorable in word and deed. He is beloved by the hundreds among whom he is so well known. He has been a very active and helpful member of the Bucksport school board for many years. He was a representative to the Maine legislature in 1883-89, and was a member of the council of Governor Burleigh in 1891-92. He is a staunch Republican in politics. He is connected with several fraternal organizations, including the Ancient Order of United Workmen, which he served in 1889 in the capacity of grand master workman of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. In 1870 Mr. Spofford married Mary E. Spofford, of Dixon, Illinois, a descendant of John Spofford, the pioneer ancestor, of Rowley, Massachusetts. She died November 13, 1903.

Stephen (1) Flanders, immigrant ancestor of all the colonial families of this name in Massachusetts and Maine, and possibly of the whole country, was born in England about 1620. He was a pioneer in Salisbury, Massachusetts, as early as 1640 and proprietor of that town from 1646 to 1677. He married Jane ———, who died November 19, 1683. He died June 27, 1684. His will was proved September 30, 1684, bequeathing to eldest son Stephen, to daughters Mary and Naomi Flanders and Sarah Newhall; to grandchild, Thomas Flanders, and the residue to be divided between the sons Philip and John. Children: 1. Mary, died May 4, 1650. 2. Stephen, born March 8, 1646, mentioned below. 3. Mary, May 7, 1650. 4. Philip, July 14, 1652, married Martha Collins. 5. Sarah, November 5, 1654. 6. Naomi, December 15, 1656, married, April 4, 1699, Benjamin Eastman. 7. John, February 11, 1659, married Elizabeth Sargent and settled at Salisbury, later at Hampton, New Hampshire; descendants numerous.

(II) Stephen (2), son of Stephen (1) Flanders, was born in Salisbury, March 8, 1646, died October 6, 1744. He married, 1670, Abigail, born February 11, 1653, daughter of Thomas and Mary Carter. They resided at Salisbury. Children: 1. Thomas, born February 17, 1671, died April 12, 1672. 2. Stephen, January 31, 1672, married, 1706, Sarah Blaisdell. 3. Thomas, December 3, 1673, married, March 6, 1711, Catherine Hackett. 4. Daniel, March 16, 1676, mentioned below. 5. Joseph, March 28, 1677, mentioned below. 6. Philip,

January 11, 1678, died February 23, 1678. 7. Sarah, December 7, 1679, died January 16 following. 8. Philip, January 8, 1681, married, February 2, 1710, Joanna Smith, and resided at Kingston, New Hampshire. 9. Jane, March, 1684, married, 1711, John Martin. 10. Jeremiah, September, 1686, married, 1724, Mary Hayes. 11. Abigail, October, 1688, married, 1734, Jabez Page.

(III) Daniel, fourth son of Stephen (2) Flanders, was born March 16, 1676, in the little seaside town of Salisbury, Massachusetts, and later lived in Amesbury. He was the father of Daniel and Jedediah.

(IV) Jedediah, eldest son of Daniel Flanders, was born April 13, 1705, and on January 3, 1728, married Eleanor Barnard. Children: Sarah, Timothy, Hannah, Daniel, Barnard, Eleanor and Jedediah.

(V) Jedediah (2), fourth and eldest son of Jedediah (1) and Eleanor (Barnard) Flanders, was born August 29, 1748. In the spring of 1795 he moved to Cornville, Somerset county, Maine, then a wilderness. He purchased a large tract of land and built saw-mills there. He married Judith Tewksbury. Children: Molly, Jonathan, Thomas, Sarah, William, Jedediah, Jacob, Judith, Eleanor, Daniel and Moses. He died December 6, 1823.

(VII) James, there is warrant in saying, was a grandson of Jedediah (2) Flanders, was born in Bowdoinham, Maine, where the Cathance turns its flood into the flowing Kennebec. He received an elementary education in the schools of his native town. For several years he carried on a farm, after which he removed to Baring, Washington county, Maine. He was a much respected citizen. His children are: Mary Ann, Elbridge, James M., Samuel, Adrian, Elizabeth, Charles, Mary G., married Charles Page and resides in Cleveland, Ohio.

(VIII) James M., son of James Flanders, was born in Baring, Maine, in 1825, and received a rudimentary education in the common schools. Later he removed to Carroll, Penobscot county, where he engaged in lumbering and farming. Mr. Flanders was a staunch Democrat. He married Emma Carr, of Carroll, by whom he had two children, both dying in infancy. He married (second) Rose, daughter of John K. Damon, of Carroll. By this woman he had Carl, James D. and Louis E. Mr. Flanders died May 6, 1907, and his wife died April 30, 1894.

(IX) James D., second son of James M. and Rose (Damon) Flanders, was born September 4, 1871. The public schools of Carroll and Springfield Academy supplied his education.



Jo M Flouder

He then entered a shoe-shop in Auburn, Maine, and thoroughly learned the business. After this he engaged in outdoor employment, principally as a journeyman carpenter. His next venture was as clerk in a shoe-store, going into business for himself in 1906. In 1907 he formed a partnership under the firm name of Foss, Flanders & Company, carrying a full line of sporting-goods and shoes. In this business he has been very successful. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. December 6, 1905, he married Bertha, daughter of Louis Evans, of Minnesota, who was born December, 1875.

(IX) Louis E., third son of James M. and Rose (Damon) Flanders, was born in Carroll, Maine, December 3, 1875. The common schools of that town provided his early education, supplemented by a finishing course at a business college in Lewiston. He began farming at the age of fifteen, and later entered a shoe-shop, clerked in a store for some years, embarking in the clothing business for himself in 1904. Mr. Flanders, though a young man, has been twice in the common council of his adopted city, twice a member of the board of aldermen, and he is a thorough Republican. His religious affiliations are with the Free Baptists. He belongs to the Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, the chapter, the subordinate lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, including the Grand Lodge. He married, October 5, 1898, Minnie Lee Abbott, of Auburn, Maine. One child, Olive Lee, born April 28, 1908.

(For ancestry see preceding sketch.)

(III) Joseph, son of Stephen (2) Flanders, was born March 28, 1677. He married (first) Esther —; (second) in 1703, Hannah —; (third) October, 1716, Mary Thompson. Child, born at Salisbury, of the first wife: 1. Anna, June 15, 1701. Children of second wife: 2. Ezekiel, March 7, 1705. 3. Joseph, September 9, 1707, married, January, 1732, Ruth Morrill. 4. Nehemiah, February 18, 1709, mentioned below. 5. Ebenezer, 1712, married Maria —. Children of third wife: 6. Phineas, June 25, 1720, married, April, 1744, Tabitha Clough. 7. Mary, August 6, 1721, married, 1737, John Lunt. 8. Jeremiah, July 6, 1723. 9. Moses, November 17, 1727.

(IV) Nehemiah, son of Joseph Flanders, was born at Salisbury, February 18, 1709. He married, in February, 1738, Sarah Hackett. Children: 1. Jarvis (Jesse?), born October

13, 1738. 2. Hezekiah, July 5, 1742. 3. David, January 22, 1747, mentioned below. 4. Nehemiah, September 2, 1749. 5. Olive, July 21, 1751. 6. Levi, February 26, 1754.

(V) David (1), son of Nehemiah Flanders, was born January 22, 1747, at Salisbury, Massachusetts. He and Jesse Flanders settled in Dorchester, New Hampshire. According to the census of 1790, David had two females in his family. Jesse, perhaps his son, had a son over sixteen and two females in his family, and Jesse Jr. two sons under sixteen and five females. Jesse was in Dorchester as early as 1777; David signed the petition of 1783. David Flanders served on important committees in Dorchester during the revolution. In 1777 Jesse, David, Joseph, Ezekiel and John were all in Captain Peter Kimball's company.

(VI) David (2), son of David (1) Flanders, was in Dorchester, New Hampshire, in 1790. Children: Lydia, Sylvester, James, David Pollard, mentioned below.

(VII) David Pollard (1), son of David (2) Flanders, was born in Dorchester, or Canaan, New Hampshire, December, 1796, and died February, 1874. He was educated in the district schools. He settled in Wilmot, New Hampshire, when a young man and followed farming for an occupation. In politics he was first a Whig and later a Republican. He was a member of Baptist church. He married Sarah Houston, born December, 1799, at Bedford, New Hampshire, and died December, 1884. Children: 1. James, born Bradford, New Hampshire. 2. Hiram C., born Wilmot, New Hampshire. 3. David Pollard, born August 14, 1835, mentioned below. 4. Frank, born Wilmot, New Hampshire.

(VIII) Dr. David Pollard (2), son of David Pollard (1) Flanders, was born at Wilmot, New Hampshire, August 14, 1835. He attended the public schools of his native town, Andover Academy, at Andover, New Hampshire, Colby Academy, New London, New Hampshire. He studied his profession under Dr. Weymouth, of Andover, and Dr. Gale, of Amesbury, Massachusetts, in Dartmouth Medical College, and Harvard Medical College, where he was graduated in 1857. He practiced medicine first in Newburyport, Massachusetts, where he was in partnership with Dr. Gale for one year, but since 1858 has been located continuously in the practice of his profession at Belfast, Maine. Dr. Flanders has a very large practice and stands high in the esteem of his fellow practitioners, as well as that of his patients. He has been favored with excellent health, never having lost a day from sickness

during the half-century he has been in practice. He is a member of Maine Homeopathic Medical Society and American Institute of Medicine, in which he is a senior. Dr. Flanders is a Republican in politics. He is a member of Timothy Chase Lodge, Free Masons, Belfast. He and his family attend the Universalist church of Belfast. He married (first), in 1856, Sarah A. Eaton, born at Seabrook, New Hampshire. She died in 1863, and he married (second), October 2, 1873, Leonora Speed, born February 23, 1847, daughter of George Speed, of Belfast. Child of first wife, Florence Evelyn, who died when eight years old.

According to the best preserved
HOMER records in the family, Homer appears to be an old Saxon name, derived, in all probability, from the manor of Homer, which now bears the name of Hummer, in the county of Somerset, England. As "hob" signifies high, and "mere" a pool or lake, the name may easily mean "The high lake." "Mere," however, also means a boundary, or a ridge of land. The "Mere" at Hummer is not large enough to be styled a lake, but is a large pond where much fishing is done. The manor of Homer is not mentioned in the Domesday Book, but is mentioned as many as eight times in the Inquisition, a Post Mortem, from Richard II, 1381, to Henry V, 1414, as Homere means "t—ten," that is Homere massuage, or manor and lands, the name was always spelled in the same way.

The first of the Homer name on record is Thomas de Homer, lord of the manor of Homer, to whom lands in the neighboring county of Dorset were granted A. D. 1338, by Lord Moltravers. His name appears in two deeds, both of the same year, written Thomas de Homere and Thoman de Homere.

According to the traditions preserved by the Homers of Staffordshire, England, their ancestor left his native country on account of a duel, and settled in the county of Staffordshire, while he built the house of Ettings Hall, in the parish of Sedgely. Ettings Hall was an old half-timbered structure of the so-called Elizabethan type. It was in such a state of decay that it was taken down about the year 1868. The fact that it was constructed of wood showed that it was probably much older than the time of Queen Elizabeth, when buildings of stone first began to be erected. Before the Reformation there was built a mortuary chapel beside, and forming part of, the chancel of the old Church of Sedgely, and the fam-

ily vaults were under this, the entrance being from the inside of the chancel. This church was taken down and rebuilt by the Earl of Dudley in the year 1829, at which date the vault was rebuilt and left upon the outside of the church, the chapel not being reconstructed at that time. Edward Homer erected a pew in this church in the year 1626, which was occupied by his descendants until the demolition of the church, at which time the oaken seat from this pew was given to Earl Dudley, who, to preserve that sacred relic, had it built into the wainscot of one of his houses, called the Park, Wiran's, West Hill, near Dudley, in 1887.

Through all their long lines of history the Homers of England preserved with glowing luster their fame as a family of truest honor, holding high positions in the most worthy manner, and showing a talent for various kinds of work of a high order which leaves its proofs to inspire others through scores of generations. The branch of this strong old family which early emigrated to America bore with it the best characteristics of the family in England, and the descendants have kept well the honor of a noble name. They have often been entrusted with positions which required great energy and the display of the truest worth, but these places have been held in a most praiseworthy manner. Many memorials of such faithfulness may be found, among which are two towns in the north which bear this family name, while the south has its busy city of Homer, Louisiana. The pictures of the famous water-color painter, Winslow Homer, bear witness of what the family has achieved along such lines of work. It has been truly written of him, "He is one of the ablest and most original of American artists, whose works are notable for a fine sense of color, great truth to nature, and virile sentiment."

(I) Captain John Homer emigrated to Boston, Massachusetts, about the year 1690, and became a very helpful and worthy citizen of that city, where he died on the first of November, 1717. He married, July 13, 1693, Margery Stevens, a woman of great refinement and energy. Children: John, Mary, Benjamin, William, Michael, Robert, Frances and a second Mary.

(II) Benjamin, son of Captain John and Margery (Stevens) Homer, was born in Boston, May 8, 1698. He was of a high sense of honor, great zeal, and withal a readiness to help others in every stress and care of life. When quite a young man he removed to Yarmouth, Massachusetts, where he purchased a

large farm which he cultivated in a very skilful and successful manner. Here he built a two-storied house, which for a long time was one of the best houses in all that section. It was built in the sturdy fashion of the castles and manors which his ancestors had erected, for it was still a strong-walled place in 1850. Benjamin Homer was a magistrate whose wise and faithful work was known far and wide. He was also one of the most worthy representatives to the Massachusetts general court. His true and upright life inspired many others to good and worthy deeds. He married Elizabeth Crowe, or Crowell, as her name is spelled in its more modern form. She was the daughter of John Crowe, one of the original grantees of Yarmouth, and of Bethiah Sears. Among their children were: Bethia, John, Margery, William, Benjamin and Stephen.

(III) Stephen, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Crowe) Homer, was born in Yarmouth, April 15, 1736, and was a man of great force of character and truest uprightness. He married Elizabeth Chapman, of one of the strong old families of Yarmouth, who was born in Dennis, Massachusetts, October 15, 1736. Children: Chapman, Joshua, Stephen, Joseph, William, Zenas, David, Benjamin, Elizabeth, Bethia, and four others whose names have not been preserved in history. It was a family whose worthy deeds were known far and wide.

(IV) William, son of Stephen and Elizabeth (Chapman) Homer, was born in Yarmouth, December 11, 1766, died at Bucksport, Maine, April 22, 1839. As it stated in the old family Bible, which is still preserved with great care, that his children were born in Bucksport, it is clear that he removed to Maine when quite a young man. He brought to the beautiful shores of the Penobscot river a large inheritance of the best qualities of his long line of ancestors, and amid the rugged forests and the trying scenes of a pioneer settlement these brightened and glowed with a new luster. He was a man whose quick, wise and kindly advice on many subjects was eagerly sought for. He married, September 20, 1791, Jane Lowell, born in Searsport, Maine, February 17, 1773, and who was a noble wife and mother. Children: 1. William Jr., born June 14, 1792. 2. Betsy, November 16, 1793. 3. Sally, June 8, 1795. 4. Polly, June 14, 1797. 5. Harriet, December 22, 1798. 6. John Chapman, October 11, 1800. 7. Louisa, November 6, 1802. 8. Elmira, June 23, 1804. 9. Jane, April 14, 1806, died in infancy. 10. Lucy, March 12, 1808. 11. Stephen, March 27, 1810. 12. Zenas, 1812.

(V) Zenas, son of William and Jane (Lowell) Homer, was born in Bucksport, July 18, 1812, died in that town, January 18, 1900, having lived a most honorable and useful life. He married, July 18, 1839, Cynthia Hill Lake, who died January 18, 1900. Like her husband, she was descended from some of the strongest and most patriotic families, being the daughter of Colonel Sewall Lake, of Rindge, New Hampshire, and wife, Hannah (Peabody) Lake, of Topsfield, Massachusetts. Children: 1. Cynthia Lake, born July 2, 1840, married, September 24, 1881, Henry C. Fish, of Denver, Colorado. 2. Zenas Morton, January 12, 1843, was lost at sea, October 6, 1860. 3. and 4. Hannah Jane and William Sewall, twins, September 1, 1844, the latter died July 10, 1903. 5. James Albert, December 4, 1846, married, 1884, Marion L. Gould, of Stillwater, Maine. 6. George Alpheus, died in childhood. 7. Carroll Cleveland, April 16, 1850, has been in the grocery business in the village of Bucksport for over forty years, serving at first as a clerk with his father, and being taken into partnership with him in 1874. Since 1897 he has been the sole owner of this large business. He was a most efficient postmaster of Bucksport from 1895 to 1899. He is a very prominent worker in the Democratic party and was delegate to the Chicago National Democratic Convention which nominated Grover Cleveland for president. He has been secretary of the Bucksport board of trade for fourteen years, and president of the Bucksport Loan and Building Association for over ten years. He is a most active member in many secret societies, and has held many important offices in these. In 1879 he married Etta Jane Crockett, of Prospect, Maine; children: Guida Cleveland, Morton Leslie and Frank Pilsbury, deceased. 8. Leslie Clinton, July 21, 1852. 9. George Peabody, February 5, 1856, resides at Bucksport, having been clerk in his father's grocery-store and engaged in that business until 1901, when he became the proprietor of Homer's Livery and Boarding Stables. He is a very efficient member of the Democratic party. He is a member of the board of trade at Bucksport, and is a member and treasurer of Bucksport Lodge, No. 14, Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. On December 6, 1881, he married Julia Etta Smith, of Bucksport, daughter of Joshua Smith; children: Ruth Peabody, deceased, Florence Hill and Horace Zenas.

(VI) Leslie Clinton, son of Zenas and Cynthia Hill (Lake) Homer, was born in Bucks-

port, July 21, 1852, and has long been one of the leading and most worthy citizens of his native town. For over twenty years he was at the head of Homer's Express Company, running to Bangor, Maine. He is also owner and sole proprietor of the Bucksport and Prospect Ferry, and a large owner in real estate in the village. He is a trustee of the New England Building Association. He is a very enthusiastic worker in the Lodge of Odd Fellows and that of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, as well as of the New England Order of Protection. He is a Democrat, and member of the Congregational church.

This is not an extensive family in NUTT Maine, but it has made a reputation for itself that is noble, lasting and worthy of imitation by those who would abundantly achieve success. The first Nutt of whom we have any record in American history was Miles, who came from England to Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1637. He brought a daughter named Sarah, and he probably had sons. The name is a derivative from the man who had a nut orchard. Nutting was the son of Nut, and from this we have Nutter and Nute. The blood is of Scotch strain.

(I) James (1) Nutt lived in Whitefield, Lincoln county, Maine, but removed to Harmony, then called Vaughnstown, Somerset county, and died there aged ninety-three. He was a farmer and shoemaker, and twice married. The children by first wife were: William, James, John, Hannah and Mahala. Those of second wife were: Samuel, Statira and Lucy.

(II) James (2), son of James (1) Nutt, was born in Whitefield and settled in Perry, Washington county, on the shore of Passamaquoddy bay about 1820, and died there aged eighty-seven. He was a Whig until the nomination of General Fremont, for whom he voted, and continued thereafter to act with that party. Mr. Nutt was deputy sheriff and tax collector, and a Congregationalist in his religious connections. He married Sarah Brown, of Mount Vernon, Kennebec county. Children: 1. Noel Byron. 2. Sarah, married Dudley Currier, of Perry. 3. Cynthia, married Samuel Osborne. 4. Belinda A., married Joseph Rich. 5. Jethro B. 6. Laura A. 7. Mary, married B. W. Coggins, of Lubec. 8. Edwin. 9. Frederick Merton.

(III) Noel Byron, eldest son of James (2) and Sarah (Brown) Nutt, was born in Perry, June 11, 1824, and died at Eastport, May 10, 1898, having measured the allotted span of

man's stay on earth with four years to spare. Noel B. was educated in the schools of Perry, St. Albans Academy, and Washington Academy at East Machias. At the age of sixteen he began to teach school, this being his vocation till 1861, his first engagement as a teacher in Eastport being in 1848. In 1858 he bought the Eastport *Sentinel*, which was established in 1818 by Benjamin Fulsom, and is still published by Mr. Nutt's son, and one of the oldest papers in the state. The *Sentinel*, under Mr. Nutt's able management, increased its circulation and widened its influence, becoming the leading exponent of Republicanism in far eastern Maine. It supported its men and measures with a convincing logic that was hard to withstand. It always forcibly upheld the claims of the old Pine Tree State for consideration, and when Hannibal Hamlin was on the hustings he had no more effective ally to boom his candidacy, and the same may be said later of James G. Blaine and Thomas B. Reed. The *Sentinel* was always loyal to the sons of Maine in their honorable aspirations, its columns always open to the discussion of local enterprises, and its tone pure, chaste and elevating. In 1887 Mr. Nutt was elected treasurer of the Eastport Savings Bank, which he held as long as he lived. He was treasurer of the Eastport Water Company, treasurer of the Washington county railroad, and in addition to these several interests he carried on an extensive insurance business. He was deputy United States collector of the Passamaquoddy district from 1861 to 1874, and collector from 1874 to 1886, having been first commissioned by President Lincoln, and reappointed by Grant, Hayes and Garfield. Before Eastport received her city charter he was chairman of the board of selectmen and also of the school committee. He was a charter member of the Union Division Sons of Temperance, secretary of the Eastern Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, member of the Eastern Royal Arch Chapter, of which he was high priest, and belonged to St. Bernard Commandery, Knights Templar. He attended worship in the Unitarian church, was on the standing committee managing the same, and teacher in its Sunday-school. Mr. Nutt was a friend of the friendless, a counselor to the distressed and a benefactor to all who needed the assistance and encouragement of their fellow men. In business affairs he was upright and honorable and a man of unbending integrity. Mr. Nutt was married in 1845 to Harriet, daughter of John M. Todd, of Calais, Maine. She was born April 10, 1824, and died in 1904. Their chil-



William Linnell

dren were: Frederick Edgar, Noe L., Hattie L., widow of Henry B. Hunt; Jessie Emma and Nellie S., wife of Wilbor A. Shea, of Eastport. Mrs. Hattie L. Hunt has two daughters: Helen, married Harrison Oakes, and Marion S.

(IV) Frederick Edgar, first son of Noel Byron and Harriet (Todd) Nutt, was born March 14, 1847, at Perry, Maine. He came to Eastport when seven years of age, was taught in the public schools, and learned the printer's trade on the Eastport *Sentinel*, of which he later became editor. He was for a time connected with the Eastern Express Company as messenger, between Boston and St. John, New Brunswick. He next established and conducted a canning factory in Nova Scotia. Relinquishing this business, he went to the states of Minnesota and Nebraska for a few years, coming to Eastport again in 1886, and took charge of the Eastport *Sentinel*. In 1891 he was appointed special United States deputy collector by President Harrison, and has held the office since by reappointment. He was a member of the Eastport school committee for some years, always a Republican, and religiously tends toward Unitarianism. Mr. Nutt is interested in fraternalism, and was raised to a master Mason in Eastern Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Eastport; received the capitular degree from Eastern Chapter, and was accorded the rites of the Commandery in St. Bernard, No. 11. He is an active and influential member of the board of trade. Mr. Nutt married Maria Emma, daughter of Rev. Ingam Sutcliffe, of Nova Scotia, and a native of England. The marriage took place February 22, 1874, on Washington's birthday. Their children are: 1. Earnest Frederick, born December 14, 1874, married Virginia Kemp. 2. Jessie Maria, born in August, 1877, married Randall B. Rumery, of Eastport, and has two children: Alice Winifred, born January 1, 1904, and Randall Benjamin Jr., born October, 1906. 3. Marjorie Winifred, born September, 1882.

The racial characteristics of FENNELLY Erin's sons are bravery in war, progress in peace and a quickness to grasp opportunities. To these should be added an inborn love of liberty and a ready assimilation with our republican institutions. The Irish emigrants to Maine have been foremost in the work of developing the vast resources of the state from its early history, and an account of the families of the state would be imperfect without embracing the Milesian strain. They are in every walk in

life in mechanics, in manufacturing, in commerce, in the professions and in that highest industrial condition of man, the open life of the farm, the basis of the old Pine Tree's wealth.

(I) Locklan Fennelly lived in the Emerald Isle and the baptismal name of his wife was Alice.

(II) Andrew, son of Locklan and Alice Fennelly, was born in Ireland and came to Salem, Massachusetts, in 1830. He married Melinda Smallidge, of Tremont, Maine; children: Alice, Thomas, Martha, Nathan and William.

(III) Hon. William, eldest child and son of Andrew and Melinda (Smallidge) Fennelly, was born in Boston, January 9, 1840, in the administration of President Van Buren. His parents removed to Lynn, where he lived till twenty years of age, and to the thriving shoe city he owes his early schooling. In 1860 he came to Mount Desert, Maine. William enlisted in the Sixteenth Maine Volunteers and served throughout the war, participating in twenty battles and engagements, and was prisoner of war confined in Salisbury. He was with the First Brigade under General Root at the battle of Fredericksburg. With his regiment he crossed the rapid Rappahannock, December 12, 1862, three miles below Fredericksburg, which drew up in line of battle near a stone mansion used as a hospital. The regiment maintained its position through the day and night. The following morning dawned bright and fair. The world seemed cheerful, full of promise and hope, and life never so sweet, but, alas! it proved the last call for many a poor fellow. Colonel Tilden had his regiment under arms by eight o'clock the next morning. At noon he deployed his men by a right flank to an open field, unmasking the One Hundred and Fifth New York, and began his fire. Here orders to charge on the enemy's breastworks were given, which were responded to with the promptness and firmness of old veterans, driving the enemy from his position and capturing sixty prisoners. It was here that Mr. Fennelly was borne from the field wounded. In the Wilderness campaign, at the engagement of Laurel Hill, Mr. Fennelly remained in the breastworks with his regiment till twelve o'clock at night, and participated in the general charge on the rebels. At Gettysburg the sixteenth was east of Seminary ridge and double-quickened to the right of it, and took position behind the rail fence, in a piece of woods parallel with the Chambersburg turnpike, and engaged the enemy and held

their position against fearful odds, and Private Fennelly here bore himself with conspicuous gallantry. Among other battles where Fennelly fought were Chancellorsville and Mine Run. Mustered out, at the close of the war with scars and an honorable discharge, he returned to Bar Harbor and followed fishing to the Banks. In 1870 he was appointed keeper of the Bear Island light by his old commander, President Grant. In 1879-80 he was representative to the Maine state legislature. In 1880 he began the manufacture of boots and shoes and soon added harnesses. This business, in which he is still interested, he learned in his old home city of Lynn, back in his boyhood. Mr. Fennelly is an active Republican worker in his county and has taken part in most every campaign since the war. He has been called to discharge many important offices by his constituents, and he has given a good account of his stewardships. He has been sheriff and high sheriff of Hancock county, was appointed postmaster of Bar Harbor by President McKinley and reappointed by President Roosevelt, and now holds it. This office handles a large lot of mail matter in summer and it is one of the most important in the state. Mr. Fennelly is treasurer of the Bar Harbor Fair Association, trustee of the Bar Harbor Medical and Surgical Hospital. He is a member of Mount Desert Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, a capitular Mason in Mount Kebo Chapter, has been accorded the council degree at Bangor, admitted to the commandery in St. John's, at Bangor, and belongs to James M. Parker Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Fennelly married Ann Rebecca Somes, from an old and respectable Mount Desert family. One daughter, Flora Somes, died September 6, 1908. She married Dr. Edwin J. Morrison; children: Paulina and William Fennelly Morrison.

Morris Somes was born in England in 1614. He was a first settler in Gloucester, Massachusetts, and is ancestor of all of the name in America. The Christian name of his wife was Margory.

Abraham Somes, fourth in line from the progenitor, was born in Gloucester in 1732. He removed to Mount Desert in 1762 and was one who hewed the way for the coming population and the present prosperity. He and those of his race have always held an important place in the civil policy of the island. He was the first selectman chosen in Mount Desert and belonged to the militia. Somesville perpetuates the name in local geography. He

married Hannah, daughter of Samuel Herrick, on Christmas day, 1753. She died March 16, 1790. He married (second) Joannah, widow of Edward Beal, of Union River, Maine, and she died December 17, 1831, but survived Abraham by twelve years, his death occurring September 7, 1819, having reached the extreme age of eighty. Children: Hannah, Patty, Lucy, Prudence, Abraham, Mercer, John, Daniel, Louis, Joab, Betty and Isaac.

John, second son of Abraham and Hannah (Herrick) Somes, was born in Mount Desert, and married Judith Richardson, January 6, 1793, the Hon. Paul D. Sargent performing the rites. Children: John, Judith, Jacob, Abraham, Benjamin, Emily and Julian.

Hon. Jacob, second son of John and Judith (Richardson) Somes, was born in Mount Desert in 1799. He represented his town in the Maine house of representatives and was elected to the state senate, and was altogether an all-around citizen, taking a leading part in public affairs and was certainly one of the greatest Somes in Maine's history. He left a name his descendants may point to with a pardonable pride. He married Rebecca Seavey: children: 1. Adelina. 2. Ann R., married the Hon. William Fennelly, mentioned above. 3. John. 4. Kate.

This is an English family first represented in New England about the time of the war for independence, and judging from the character of its descendants, the family came from a sturdy lineage, as the business sagacity and enterprise of those with whose history the present is familiar indicates that they were of the most frugal and industrious class.

(I) Joseph Clark (1) Atkins, who was the first to settle in this country, died when his children were young and no family history was handed down.

(II) Joseph Clark (2), son of the American progenitor of the family, was born and died in Gardiner, Maine, and was a farmer and lumberman all his life. He, in company with John Judkins, invented the first machine for cutting ice, it being used on the Kennebec river. He was a supporter of the Democratic party, and in church faith a Universalist. During the last few years of his life he retired on his farm near Gardiner. He married Lucinda Newell, of what is now West Gardiner. Their children were: Lucinda, married William Newall. Joseph C. George. Robert. Drusilla, married John B. Arnold. Hubbard. Katherine. Mamie. John. Frank.

(III) Joseph Clark (3), son of Joseph Clark (2) and Lucinda (Newell) Atkins, was born in South Gardiner, Maine, July 19, 1825. He obtained his education at the public schools of Gardiner and Litchfield, Maine, after which he settled down on the farm with his father, where he remained until eighteen years of age, when he went on the Kennebec river, being employed as a collector of logs. He continued at this work until he reached his majority, when he entered into the business for himself, following it for two years. Subsequently, in company with Enoch Miller, he purchased a livery business in Gardiner, which they conducted for twenty months, when Mr. Atkins sold his interest and went to San Francisco, California, going by the way of the Isthmus. He remained about two years, and returning to Gardiner again engaged in the collection of logs, which line of operation he followed for thirty-five years. He bought a half interest in a sawmill, having for his partner R. T. Hayes. Mr. Atkins was a director of the Kennebec Log Driving Company, and was also active in the harvesting and sale of ice from the Kennebec river, which business he carried on for more than a third of a century, in connection with his logging business. He had landed interests with the Bradstreets and Shaws of Gardiner. He is president and director of the Gardiner National Bank, has held the directorship for thirty-five years to this date (1908), and been president of the institution for five years. He is also a trustee of the Gardiner Savings Institution, with which he has been connected for twenty-five years. He supports the Democratic party, and has served as selectman of the town of Farmingdale two years. In his religious belief and profession he is a Universalist. He married Esther A. Atkinson, who died in Gardiner, April, 1898. Their children were: 1. Louis, died young. 2. Robert, died at thirteen years of age. 3. Carry, married Dr. F. M. Putnam, of Gardiner, and had one child, Ellinor, who married William Ginn, and they have one son, Joseph Clark Ginn; Mrs. Putnam died in Lakewood, New Jersey. 4. Fred, died in childhood.

We come now to a family
FREEMAN carrying a Cape Cod strain.

English in its inception, it early became thoroughly American, and has grown and expanded with the growth and expansion of the country until its ramifications extend into every state in the Union. They were, of course, a seafaring race, a calling that in times of peace brings a portion of our food

supply and moves our commerce; but in times of stress and storm the fishermen of Cape Ann, Cape Cod and the rockbound coasts of Maine man our navy just as from the hills and inland plains go forth the land forces.

(I) The original ancestor of the Freemans in this country was Edmund (1), who came over in 1635 in the ship "Abigail," Richard Hackwell, master. Edmund was first at Lynn, Massachusetts, but on Cape Cod, Barnstable county, in 1637, in what is now Sandwich. Edmund was a man of much note and consequence in the colony, and was assistant to the governor in the direction of public affairs, and one of the judges of the court. His wife was named Elizabeth, and these were her children: Alvin, Edmund, Elizabeth, John and Mary. He died in 1682, having reached the advanced age of ninety-two. His will was made November 2, 1682. Together with the wife of his youth, Edmund lies buried on his old homestead in Sandwich, under a rude monument called "The Saddle and Pilon." The grave is situated a quarter of a mile west of the town hall, at the intersection of the old county road and the more modern highway.

(II) Edmund (2), eldest son of Edmund (1) and Elizabeth Freeman, was born in England, and came to this country with his father. He was deputy to the general court from the town of Sandwich seven years. He married Rebecca, daughter of Governor Prence, April 22, 1646; married (second) Margaret Perry, July 16, 1651. Rebecca was the mother of one daughter, and by Margaret he had: Margaret, Edmund, Alvin, Rachel, Sarah and Deborah.

(III) Edmund (3), eldest son of Edmund (2) and Margaret (Perry) Freeman, was born October 5, 1655. He resided in Eastham, Cape Cod, in what is now called Tonset. Lieutenant Freeman was a man of importance politically and socially on the Cape, and was chosen selectman. He married Sarah, daughter of Samuel Mayo; children: Ruth, Sarah, Mary, Isaac, Ebenezer, Edmund, Experience, Mercy, Thankful, Elizabeth, Hannah and Rachel.

(IV) Ebenezer (1), second son of Lieutenant Edmund and Sarah (Mayo) Freeman, was born October 12, 1710, in that part of Eastham now known as Wellfleet. He married Abigail Young. Children: Jannette, Thankful, Anna, Ebenezer, Edmund and Isaac. Ebenezer died June 11, 1760, as appears by the stones in the graveyard at Wellfleet.

(V) Isaac (1), third son of Ebenezer and Abigail (Young) Freeman, was born in 1733, in Wellfleet, Cape Cod, Barnstable county,

Massachusetts. He married Thankful Higgins; children: Edmund, Isaac Jr., Ann, Benjamin, Thankful, Jonathan, Ebenezer, Jonathan and Thomas. Isaac died August 6, 1807, in his seventy-fifth year, his widow January 29, 1821, aged eighty-seven. Their gravestones are in Wellfleet cemetery.

(VI) Isaac (2), son of Isaac (1) and Thankful (Higgins) Freeman, was born October 28, 1758, in Wellfleet, and married Hannah Collins. Children: Jesse, David, Isaac, Andrew, Ebenezer, John, James Collins, deceased, and James Collins.

(VII) Ebenezer (2), fifth son of Isaac (2) and Hannah (Collins) Freeman, was born in Wellfleet, Massachusetts, March 18, 1790, and married Hannah (Atkins) Newcomb, March 6, 1813. Children: Oliver, Jeremiah Newcomb, Nancy Higgins, Almira, Hannah Atkins, William Penn, Ebenezer, Maria Penn, John Murray and Mary. This Ebenezer (2) was an intelligent and much-respected citizen of the Cape, and sat in general court from his town in 1833 and in following years; a selectman, and a justice of the peace for thirty-five years. Judging from his naming two of his children after the Penns of Pennsylvania, he leaned toward the Quaker faith a little, or at least admired the man if not his tenets. Another son, named after John Murray the publisher, points to the fact that he was a reading, well-informed man. He died September 25, 1872, aged eighty-two, and Hannah, July 7, 1870.

(VIII) William Penn, third son of Ebenezer (2) and Hannah (Atkins) (Newcomb) Freeman, was born in Wellfleet, December 2, 1824. He followed fishing on the Grand Banks in his youth, removing to Saco, York county, Maine, in 1844. Congenial to his old Cape Cod propensities, he opened an oyster house and established a restaurant in that tidewater city, retiring wholly from business in 1890 with a competence honestly earned, wisely invested, and which he enjoyed in his declining years. He married Jerusha C. Freeman. Children: Ella Frances, Herbert Penn, Ebenezer Howard, Wilbur L., Flora May, Frederick W. and George Washington. William Penn died in 1902.

(IX) Frederick William, third son of William Penn and Jerusha C. (Freeman) Freeman, was born in Saco, Maine, March 16, 1866. Fitting for college in the Saco high school, he graduated from Bowdoin College in 1889. Adopting teaching as a profession, he has taught in the high schools of Thomaston, Alfred, Brewer and Westbrook, all in the state

of Maine. He was principal of the high school at St. Albans, Vermont, and superintendent of schools there. He came to Bath, Maine, in 1904, having been elected superintendent of schools in that city, which position he now holds. He has been president of the Cumberland County Teachers' Association, and also that of Penobscot County. He is a member of Temple Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Westbrook, and a communicant of the Congregational church at Bath. Professor Freeman married Ida May, daughter of Miles W. Strout, of Falmouth, Maine, August 27, 1890. Mrs. Freeman is a member of the Fortnightly Club and the Mendelssohn Club of Bath. Children: Ethel Marion, born April 21, 1892, and Helen May, November 14, 1902.

Bar Harbor, noted as the headquarters for summer tourists, has a historical importance and interest beyond most any other place in "one hundred harbored Maine." The first landfall of white men was made by Samuel Champlain, a Frenchman in the service of Henry IV. This name is a telling one in American discovery, and is writ large in our annals. The first permanent white settlement on the island of Mount Desert was made by Cape Cod and Cape Ann families.

(I) Daniel Rodick was a native of Cape Cod and came to Bar Harbor in 1769, settled on the lot which is now owned by his grandson, and was the founder of the strong and influential Rodick family in Maine. He served the plantation of Mount Desert on many committees. He was chosen one of the committee of inspection, correspondence and safety, of which he was chairman. He also served on the committee to take the care of the marshes. He married Betty Hamor, of Harpswell, in 1764; children, born in Eden: Daniel, James, David, John B., Abigail, Betsey, Polly, Dorcas, Hannah, Sally and Patience.

(II) John B., fourth son of Daniel and Betty (Hamor) Rodick, was born in Eden, Mount Desert Island, March 23, 1786, and died in January, 1852. He was a joiner and farmer, living in Eden. He married Thankful, daughter of Eleazer and Hannah (Hadley) Higgins, September 19, 1812. She died April 21, 1864. Children: Jeremiah S., Sally T., Walter M., Richard, Clarissa, Polly A., John A., Betsey E.

(III) John Andrew, fourth son of John B. and Thankful (Higgins) Rodick, was born at Bar Harbor, February 18, 1830, and obtained a rudimentary education in the public schools.

In early life he went to sea, sailing to West Indian, South American and many foreign ports. He arose from a sailor before the mast to a captaincy. He had in youth followed fishing in local waters and at the Grand Banks. Young Rodick enlisted in the civil war in 1862, in the First Maine Heavy Artillery in Company C, serving three years. He was wounded by a spent bullet while in the line of duty, and was mustered out of service in 1865. He served in seven battles and engagements, including Gettysburg, Cold Harbor, Spottsylvania, Ream's Station, Boydton Road, Weldon Road and Hatcher's Run. He served under Generals Meade and McClellan. In all these engagements he performed well his part as a soldier. As it is the branch roads that feed and make possible the great trunk lines of commerce, so in a great army it is the private soldier in the ranks, the man behind the gun, who, though he is not gazetted in the reports, makes victory assured. After returning from the war, he commanded a private yacht for a number of years, until he became a hotel proprietor, conducting the Birch Tree Inn, a famous inn in its day and one of the first in Bar Harbor. Subsequently he went into the grocery business and is still engaged therein. In 1898 he was made president of the First National Bank of Bar Harbor, and after serving in that capacity for ten years resigned in favor of his adopted son, Mr. Andrew Stroud, said to be the youngest national bank president in the state of Maine. Mr. Rodick adopted Andrew, who was born October 21, 1854, when a small boy, and has brought him up to man's estate, thus qualifying him to be a helpful son and associate in business, which he is in every sense of the word. Mr. Rodick is an Ancient Free and Accepted Mason, being a member of Bar Harbor Blue Lodge, of the James Parker Post, No. 105, Grand Army of the Republic, in which he holds the office of sergeant-major. His political connections are with the Republicans, and he is independent in religion. Mr. Rodick married (first) Alice Rodick, October 21, 1851; after her death he married (second) Mary C., widow of Orin Higgins, and daughter of Captain John and Mary Nichols, of Cape Cod.

There are few families bearing
ELLIS names of the class to which that of
 Ellis belongs that can be traced up
 to the Conquest. A host of families bearing local names, and names derived from occupations, cannot be traced nearly so high, while not half

the titled families of the kingdom can carry their pedigree back to the Crusades. Most of the Ellises of England are descended from a Norman ancestor, who came over with William the Conqueror, and he, in common with most of the Ellises, or synonymous families of France, were descended from the early kings of that country, and as such bore the royal fleurs-de-lis, the name being originally Elias of Louis. The earliest document in which the name is found in the Domesday Book, which was finished in 1086. There it is spelled Alis and Helias.

William Alis was a person of no slight importance, and is mentioned in a list of renowned Norman Lords. He was not at the battle of Hastings, but came over soon after. He followed William, Duke of Normandy, into England, and was a member of a family of upper Normandy, which had its seat at the parish of Alis or Alisay, near Pont de L'Arche. His grandson, William Alis, with others, paid a fine for countenancing the marriage of Robert de Sackville, A. D. 1184, to which King Henry II was opposed. Alisay is a long, straggling and prettily situated village, containing several good houses, within a mile of Pont de L'Arche station, on the Rouen and Paris railroad, and being close to and parallel with it is visible by all travelers, and its substantially built tower is a conspicuous object. William, Seneschal of France, Lord of the Fiefs of Gommeth, of Ferle-Alias, and also of Alisay near Rouen, was living in 1643 and 1667. William was undoubtedly of the family of D'Alluys, also called D'Alaie, a small town of the Loire. This fief was held by Hugh D'Alluye in 978, and remained in his family till the thirteenth century.

William Alis's grandfather was Walter Alis. Investigation proves from the Conquest downward that the name of Ellis, like most names, was spelled in many ways, some of them as follows: Alis, Halis, Hallis, Elias, Helias, Eles, Elles, Ellis, Ellys, Elys, Elice, Ellice, Hellys, Helles, Hollis, Holys, Hollis, Illes, Eyles, Eales. William Alis died in A. D. 1130. Sir Archibald Ellis, a crusader under Richard I, is said to have been the first to bear the Crusading coat-of-arms used by the family which had for its crest: A woman naked, her hair disheveled proper, in celebration of his having captured a Saracen maiden, and like another Scipio left her honor inviolate. The extensive and cherished use of some form of the original crest of Sir Archibald Ellis is noticeable in nearly all the subsequent families

of Ellis. There is a meager outline of the genealogy of the Ellis family in "Davis' Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth."

(I) John Ellis, immigrant ancestor, was born in England and came to Sandwich, Plymouth county, at an early date. He was on the list of men reported able to bear arms in 1643, and was a lieutenant in the military company of his town. He died in the spring of 1677 and the inventory filed soon afterward was dated May 23, 1677, presented by his widow Elizabeth. Among his children were: 1. Bennett, born February 27, 1648. 2. Mordecai, March 24, 1650. 3. Joel, March 20, 1654. 4. Matthias, June 2, 1657. 5. John. 6. Samuel, mentioned below. 7. Freeman. The descendants of John Ellis lived in Sandwich and vicinity for many generations. Some of the family lived at Hanover. The family at Industry, Maine, is descended from a member of this family from Harwich, Massachusetts. Roger Ellis, of Yarmouth, may have been a brother of John Ellis; married, November 12, 1644, Jane Lisham; removed to Boston where he was admitted an inhabitant in 1653 and bought a house in Charlestown, December 25, 1657; nuncupative will bequeathed all to his wife Alice, March 24, 1668-69. John Ellis was called Jr., but there was no other Ellis of that name in the colony. His father may have been John.

(II) Samuel (1), son of John Ellis, settled in Plymouth. Among his children was Joel, mentioned below.

(III) Joel, son of Samuel Ellis, was born in Plymouth. He married, in 1710, Elizabeth Churchill. Children: 1. Joel, born 1712. 2. John, 1714, died young. 3. Matthias. 4. Samuel, mentioned below. 5. John, married Eliza Coomer. 6. Elizabeth, married Gideon Southworth. 7. Rebecca, married Samuel Lanman. 8. Charles, married Bathsheba Fuller. 9. Thomas, married Ruth Thomas.

(IV) Samuel (2), son of Joel Ellis, married (first), in 1741, Mary, daughter of Allerton Cushman, of Plympton. He married (second), in 1744, Mercy Minick, of Taunton. He married (third), in 1761, Lydia, daughter of Zebedee Chandler. He married (fourth) Catherine, daughter of Othniel Campbell. Child of first wife: Allerton. Of second wife: Stephen, born 1748, mentioned below. Of third wife: Lydia. Children of fourth wife: Millard, born 1767. Molly, 1769.

(V) Stephen (1), son of Samuel (2) Ellis, was born in 1748. He lived in Plympton and married Susannah, daughter of Ebenezer Thompson. He was a soldier in the revolution

in Captain John Bradford's company, Colonel Theophilus Cotton's regiment, and marched to Marshfield on the Lexington alarm, April 19, 1775. He was sergeant in Captain James Harlow's company, commanded by First Lieutenant Elijah Bisbee Jr., in Colonel Thomas Lothrop's regiment under Brigadier-General Joseph Cushing, and marched to Bristol, Rhode Island, in 1777. He was also in Captain Thomas Samson's company, Colonel Cotton's regiment, in General Palmer's brigade, September 25 to October 30, 1777, on a secret expedition to Newport. Children: 1. Mercy, born 1773. 2. Susanna, 1774. 3. Stephen, 1776, mentioned below. 4. Molly, 1778. 5. Ebenezer, 1785. 6. Maverick, 1787. 7. Josiah Thompson, 1789. 8. Lydia, 1793.

(VI) Stephen (2), son of Stephen (1) Ellis, was born October 12, 1776, at Plymouth or Plympton Farms, and died at Sumner, Maine, where all his children were born. He married Elizabeth, born November 3, 1780, daughter of Sylvanus and Elizabeth (Fuller) Stephens. Children: 1. Sabina, born March 5, 1799. 2. Susanna, September 8, 1801. 3. Stephen, July 12, 1803. 4. Ira, December 16, 1805, died at the age of four. 5. Infant, died young. 6. Ira, May 4, 1809. 7. Sylvanus, July 3, 1811, mentioned below. 8. Hiram, June 29, 1813. 9. Eleazer, July 19, 1815. 10. Samuel, May 3, 1818. 11. John Quincy, November 13, 1824. 12. Elizabeth, April 8, 1829.

(VII) Sylvanus, son of Stephen (2) Ellis, was born in Sumner, Maine, July 3, 1811, died at Guilford, Maine, April 2, 1870. He was educated in the public schools, and worked at the trade of ship-building at Portland, Maine. He settled in Guilford, Maine, and served as selectman, and in 1865 was representative to the Maine legislature. He was a Whig and later a Republican. He married Rebecca Sampson, born in Hartford, Maine, May 5, 1810, died June 15, 1868. Children: 1. Nathan S., born in Portland, Maine, November 19, 1832, died in California, February 19, 1861. 2. Mary E., born in Portland, February 17, 1834, died in Guilford, July 28, 1854. 3. Charles L., born in Sumner, Maine, October 3, 1836, is an official in the State's Prison in California; served in the army in the First California Cavalry for three years. 4. Sylvanus Scott, born in Sumner, Maine, April 2, 1839, served in the civil war for three years as orderly sergeant in the First Maine Cavalry, and was for a time in Libby Prison; died in Minneapolis, July, 1899. 5. Hiram S., born in Guilford, Maine, June 19, 1841, served in the civil war, in Company A, First Maine Cavalry;

was taken prisoner and confined first in Libby Prison, then for two hundred days in Andersonville; now living in California. 6. Mellen F., born May 16, 1843, mentioned below. 7. Columbus W., born at Guilford, January 31, 1847, mentioned below. 8. George H., born in Guilford, January 28, 1849, died June 13, 1853. 9. Emma R., born in Guilford, July 19, 1852, died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, June 3, 1877.

(VIII) Mellen Frederick, son of Sylvanus Ellis, was born in Guilford, May 16, 1843. He attended the public schools of his native town, Monson Academy and French's Commercial College, Boston. He began his business career as a bookkeeper for a Boston concern. He was for many years in the street paving and street railway construction business with headquarters in Boston. He was connected with the South Boston Ice Company for seven years. Since 1900, when the Guilford Manufacturing Company was organized, he has been treasurer of that concern, and has made his home in Guilford. The products of the company are long and short lumber, house finish of all kinds, sash, blinds, doors, box shooks, which latter is their specialty. A sawmill is operated, a logging outfit, and a large number of men given employment both at the mills and in the woods. For twenty-nine years previous to 1900 Mr. Ellis lived in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Mr. Ellis enlisted in the civil war, September, 1862, in Company I, Twenty-second Maine Regiment for nine months, but his service extended to a year, lacking but nine days. He was mustered out at Bangor, Maine, in September, 1863. He was with his regiment first at Arlington Heights, near Washington, and later at the siege of Port Hudson and Vicksburg and the famous campaign in Mississippi in 1863. He is a member of John A. Logan Post, No. 188, Grand Army of the Republic, of Cambridge, Massachusetts. He is a member of the Universalist church. In politics he is a Republican. He was made a Mason March 18, 1871, in Mount Kineo Lodge, Abbott, Maine. He is counted among the substantial men of affairs in this community. His excellent judgment in business, his executive ability, his knowledge of men and affairs, have made him of exceptional value to the various concerns with which he has been associated. Of attractive personality and sterling character, he enjoys the friendship of many prominent men and the respect and confidence of all his townsmen.

He married, February 28, 1871, Sarah B., born January 26, 1842, daughter of Ezekiel

and Eunice (Washburne) Glass, of Guilford, granddaughter of Consider Glass, of New Gloucester, Maine, a soldier in the revolution. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis have one child, Vinal Henry, born in Cambridge, November 29, 1871, mentioned below.

(IX) Vinal H., son of Mellen F. and Sarah B. (Glass) Ellis, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, November 29, 1871. He was educated in the public and high schools of Cambridge and in Burdette's Business College, Boston. He is now associated with his father in the management of the Guilford Manufacturing Company. He is a member of the Mt. Kineo Lodge of Free Masons of Guilford, and of Syracuse Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Guilford. In politics he is a Republican; in religion a Universalist. He married (first) Nellie Gibbs, born at Glenburn, Maine, who died 1898. He married (second), September 14, 1904, Stella, born at Blanchard, April 9, 1882, daughter of John and Emma Goodrich. Child of first wife: Olive J., born in Methuen, Massachusetts, December 9, 1896, lives with her grandfather, Mellen F. Ellis. Children of second wife: Sarah Goodrich, born July 27, 1905. Robert Mellen, June 26, 1907.

(VIII) Columbus W., son of Sylvanus Ellis, was born in Guilford, Maine, January 31, 1847. He received his education in the public schools there and in Monson Academy. He worked in the street paving and street railway and repairing business in Boston and vicinity for five years. He returned to his native town and conducted his farm and sawmill there. He extended his mill business to other branches and did a flourishing business. He and his brother Mellen F. Ellis organized the Guilford Manufacturing Company in 1900 and he has been president and manager from that time. This is one of the leading industries of the town. Mr. Ellis is a director of the Guilford Trust Company. In politics he is a Republican. He has been a member of the Guilford school committee, and for several years a member and for three years chairman of the board of selectmen. He is a member of Mount Kineo Lodge of Free Masons, Guilford; of Good Cheer Lodge, Odd Fellows; and of the Universalist church. He married, November, 1869, Clara Elizabeth, daughter of Otis and Isabel Cobb, of Guilford. Children: 1. Merton Eugene, born September 12, 1872, graduate of the University of Maine, class of 1895, now mechanical engineer with the United States Shoe Machinery Company, Beverly, Massachusetts; married Olive Swan, of Beverly; child, Clara. 2. Mildred, born August

18, 1879, attended the public schools, received a musical education in Bangor and Boston; married Taylor K. Eades, dry goods merchant, of Dexter, Maine; child, Rebecca H. Eades. 3. Emma R., born July 23, 1881, graduate of the Guilford high school, 1901, and of Wellesley College, class of 1904; instructor at Wellesley College for three years, resigning to take a position on the faculty of the Hampton Institute at Hampton, Virginia, in 1907.

Burke states in his "Landed KELLEY Gentry" that the Kelley family may look back beyond the Conqueror, and derive themselves from the ancient Britons. The Kelley family of Devonshire, England, were probably of Celtic origin, as Irish families were settled in South Wales, Devonshire and Cornwall—descendants, it is believed, of "Fighting King Kelley," or Killie, whose manor was in the hundred of Lifton, about six miles from Tavistvet, county Devon, and was in possession of the family from the time of Henry II. The earliest mention of the name in Irish history was A. D. 254, when Ceallach MacCormac is recorded as son of the monarch Cormac Nefadha. The King of Connaught had a son Ceallach, in 528. The Irish Archaeological Society in 1843 published "The Tribes and Customs of Hymany," in which is mention of a Chief of Hymany who lived A. D. 874, and bore the name Ceallaigh; his grandson Muechadlo O'Callaigh was the first to use this surname, the law being made by the celebrated Irish King Brian Boromibe that "every one must adopt the name of his father as a surname." Thus this grandson of Callaigh became O'Callaigh, and the name was simplified to Kelley about 1014. Queen Elizabeth requested Colla O'Kelley to discard the "O," as it tended, by keeping up the clanship in Ireland, to foster disaffection in England. In Scotland, in Fifeshire, is a district called Kellieshire, and various branches of Kelleys were dispersed through England. The most probable signification of the name is: war, debate, strife. The spelling has been much varied, but its origin is undoubtedly as given above. Many of the name who came to this country, and their descendants, are proud of the connection with the ancient Irish rather than English lines. The arms given in Ireland are: A tower triple-towered, supported by two lions rampant or. Crest: A greyhound statant ppr. Also: Gules on a mount sert, two lions rampant; and Azure in chief three estoiles argent. Crest: A hand holding by the horn a bull's head erased, or.

(I) William Kelley, descended from the above family, came from Cape Cod or Mohegan Island to Phippsburg, Maine, in the seventeenth century. He was probably a relative of the ancient jurist Judge Kelley, and also of David Kelley, of Newbury, Massachusetts, believed to be father of Joseph Kelley, of Norwich, Connecticut, who was a seafaring man. The family records make slight mention of the Phippsburg ancestor, which omission is explained if he followed the sea and was often absent. His wife's name is not recorded.

(II) John, son of the emigrant William Kelley, was born in Phippsburg, Maine, where he was a lifelong resident. He married (first) Mary Percy, and (second) Jannette Gilmore. He had ten children, among them sons John, William, James, Thomas and Francis.

(III) Francis, youngest son of Captain John Kelley, was born in Phippsburg, March 7, 1802. For forty-two years he was one of the ablest shipmasters sailing from the Kennebec. He first shipped on his father's vessel when but fourteen years of age, and later entered the merchant service, rapidly acquiring a good knowledge of navigation. He was for years engaged in the North Atlantic, Mediterranean and West Indian trades, and retired late in life to his residence in Bath, Maine, where he died, August 8, 1892, leaving a good estate. He married, September 20, 1827, at Bath, Mary Rooke, born in Phippsburg, April 5, 1806. Children: 1. John R., of whom further. 2. Mary, married Captain Hiram Percy, and died aged fifty years. 3. Frances, died at Bath, aged forty-nine years.

(IV) Captain John R., eldest child of Captain Francis and Mary (Rooke) Kelley, was born at Phippsburg, June 14, 1828, and died in Bath, Maine, May 12, 1901. He attended school first in the old stone schoolhouse in Phippsburg, and later in Woolwich. He began his seafaring career as a boy on his father's ship, at the age of sixteen. He rose rapidly through the various grades, and when only nineteen years old brought his father's ship home from New Orleans to Philadelphia. At the age of twenty-three he became master of the ship "Genoa." His career as master extended over a period of thirty-one years, and was highly successful, he having never suffered a more severe accident than the loss of the foremast of his last ship, the "Tacoma." During his career he commanded both steam and sailing vessels, his principal experience with the former class being the Patten steamship "Montana," which he took to the Pacific coast and navigated on a line between San

Francisco and Portland, Oregon, and in the "Nevada," which plied between San Francisco and Panama. In most of the ships he sailed he was part owner, Charles Davenport and the Pattens being usually the other principal partners. His last voyage was made in the ship "Tacoma," around the Horn to San Francisco, where he left the ship and the sea in 1882, and returned to Bath, Maine. After his return he had three ships—the "John R. Kelley," "E. F. Sawyer" and "Charles E. Moody"—built at the yards of Goss, Sawyer & Packard, and after the collapse of that firm he became in 1886 senior partner in the new firm of Kelley, Spear & Company, which launched its first vessel from the Goss & Sawyer yards in 1887, and its one hundred and sixth in 1901, a week prior to his death. In 1890 the firm was organized as the Kelley-Spear Company, incorporated, of which Captain Kelley became president. For nineteen years prior to his death Captain Kelley was a trustee of the People's Safe Deposit and Savings Bank, and for ten years its president. He became president of the First National Bank in 1899, having previously served that institution as vice-president and director. He had been president of the Sagadahoc Real Estate Association for about two years, vice-president of the Worumbo Mills for a like period, and trustee of the Old Ladies' Home for a number of years.

Captain Kelley's extensive knowledge of maritime affairs and his integrity and fairness led to his frequent appointment as referee in admiralty cases, and his opinion was considered as a synonym for justice. He had also served as trustee of some of the largest estates ever probated in this country, and was executor of the three hundred thousand dollar estate of the late Charles E. Moody. He was managing owner of a great fleet of vessels, and had large interests of his own, but it was the responsible positions which he held which wore upon him most, and the work and worry incident to his multiplicity of duties was undoubtedly largely responsible for the breakdown of his splendid constitution, which began, however, with a severe accident which occurred about ten years before his death. He was thrown from his sleigh and dragged by one foot behind a galloping horse over a rough, icy street for about one hundred yards. He was seriously ill for some time afterward, was left permanently lame, and suffered internal injuries the effects of which he felt to his last days. In politics he was independent. He served the city as councilman two years, and as alderman three years. He was a Master

Mason, and an honorary member of Dunlap Commandery, Knights Templar. He died May 12, 1901, and the *Bath Daily Times* paid him the following high tribute: "He was a thorough business man, a person of the most sterling integrity, and a genial gentleman who will be sadly missed, not only by the business interests to which his ability and integrity were of such untold value, or by the friends to whom his hearty handshake meant so much, but by many of the less fortunate among Bathites who have been the beneficiaries of his charitableness and generosity. He sympathized with the poor, and gave largely of his substance to all who were worthy. He contributed freely to the cause of religion, and has at various times remembered the Congregational Church of Woolwich, Winter Street Congregational Church, and the People's Church of Bath, with generous contributions. Most extensive means were brought to his aid during his long and painful illness, and after every resource had been exhausted which the kind and loving hands of his family could bestow upon him, he laid down life's work without a murmur, and Bath loses one of her grandest and noblest citizens."

Captain Kelley married, August 18, 1852, Abigail P., daughter of Colonel Joshua and Abigail (Gould) Baker, of Woolwich, Maine, pioneer settlers of that town. She was educated in the Woolwich public schools, and subsequently taught school in her native town until her marriage. She was a woman of more than ordinary intelligence, a devout and consistent Christian, and for many years a leading member of the Advent church, contributing by her substance and influence largely to the prosperity of the church of which she was a devoted and enthusiastic leader. Although of a quiet and unassuming disposition, she was to the last of her life a great reader, and always took a lively interest in current events. For years many a needy family enjoyed the comfort of her charity and assistance, and by them she will always be greatly missed and lovingly remembered. She died September 5, 1908, and a local paper said of her: "Although she had lived far beyond the average span of life, she retained with wonderful vigor all the faculties of a richly cultivated mind and special senses, being able to read the finest type without the aid of glasses, and altogether she was one of those older lovable types of womanhood the number of which are passing away too rapidly from our midst. The last days of her life were very pathetic, and those who witnessed them and felt the

influence of her strong Christian individuality will forever remember her beautiful interpretation of the Holy Scriptures and the doctrine of immortality." Florence, only child of Captain and Mrs. Kelley, now wife of G. Fred Mitchell, devotedly ministered to the widowed mother in her declining years with all the skill and comforts which affluence and loving hearts could command.

Many English surnames are derived from towns, villages and parishes, and it is also a well-known fact that communities were named in honor of influential families. The ancient parish of Kelly in Devonshire may have taken its name from a family, or vice versa. It has been the manorial seat of the family from the time of Henry II, and was originally spelled Kelleigh. In Scotland the name appears to have undergone a slight change in its orthography, the earldom of Kellie deriving its title from a district in Fife, anciently called Kellie-shire. In Ireland the name of Kelly or O'Kelly is said to have been derived from the Gaelic word *Ceallach*, meaning strife or war, and it is claimed by Irish antiquaries that its pedigree can be traced backward through sixty-five generations to one Milesius of Spain, whose line of descent is traceable quite directly to Adam. The name Kelly is decidedly a modern innovation. Those of the name about to be mentioned are undoubtedly the posterity of the Devonshire Kellys.

(I) In 1635 John Kelly, said to have come from Newbury, England, settled in Newbury, Massachusetts, and resided there until his death, which occurred December 28, 1644. His original land grant appears to have been unsatisfactory to him, as instead of using it for a house lot he erected his dwelling on the north side of Oldtown Hill, quite a distance from the settlement, where he was exposed to the attacks of wild beasts and the savages. This action displeased his fellow colonists, who passed an act of remonstrance in town meeting declaring that in case of disastrous consequences "his blood should be on his own head." He insisted in remaining where he was, however, depending upon his ability to defend himself, and it is related that on one occasion, when a wolf entered his sheepfold in the night, he attacked the animal with a club and killed it. The records of Newbury state that John Kelly was granted a house lot and a planting lot of four acres each, located on the neck, and their boundaries were defined. There is a story current in the family that their

immigrant ancestor possessed considerable property, and that he brought with him from England two chests containing valuable goods. Coffin's History of Newbury says, in reference to John Kelly, that he was the son of an Irishman who went to Newbury, England, became enamored of a lady of rank and, having proved his courage and worth by preventing her father's house from being robbed, was permitted to marry her. This story has never been corroborated by any record. The Newbury records do not give the maiden name of John Kelly's wife. He had a daughter Sarah and a son John, and the former, whose birth took place February 12, 1641, probably became the wife of John Belconger, April 12, 1666.

(II) John (2), only son of John (1) Kelly, the immigrant, born in Newbury, July 2, 1642, died in West Newbury, March 21, 1718. He acquired by inheritance the homestead on Oldtown Hill, also the house lot originally assigned to his father, and received grants of land from the town. He was admitted a freeman in 1669, and joining the first church he supported its pastor, Rev. Thomas Parker, in the latter's long contest with some of its members. About 1694 he removed from Oldtown to the "Upper Woods" (now West Newbury), and was one of the original members of the church organized there in 1698. He was the authorized ferryman at Holt's Rocks. He married, May 25, 1663, Sarah Knight, born March 23, 1648, daughter of Richard Knight. She died prior to March 15, 1716, when he married for his second wife Lydia Ames, of Bradford. His children were: Richard, John, Sarah, Abiel, Rebecca, Mary Jonathan, Joseph, Hannah and Abigail.

(III) Abiel, third son and fourth child of John (2) and Sarah (Knight) Kelly, was born in Newbury, December 12, 1672. In 1696 he, with others, made known their desire to have the church in West Newbury located on "Pipe Stave" Hill instead of on the plains, and in 1718 he, his brother Jonathan and eight others were granted eighty rods of the flats above Holt's Rocks for a fishing ground, on condition that they each give one salmon annually to Rev. Mr. Tappan and the Rev. Mr. Tufts. In 1728 he removed from West Newbury to the North Parish of Methuen, which is now Salem, New Hampshire, acquiring by purchase eighty acres of land on Spicket Hill and two hundred acres lying partly in Haverhill and partly in Methuen. In 1729 he united with the church in West Newbury. In 1738 he was chosen parish clerk, and in the following year furnished some of the materials for

erecting the meeting house. He also served upon the committee which laid out the North Parish cemetery. The entry of his death in the Salem records reads as follows: "Abiel Kelly desest on June ye 18, 1750." He was married January 15, 1697, to Rebecca, daughter of Samuel Davis, of Haverhill. Their children were: Richard, Abiel, Mary, Abigail, Hannah, Mehitable and Ruth, the two last named twins.

(IV) Captain Richard, eldest child of Abiel and Rebecca (Davis) Kelly, was born in West Newbury, October 24, 1697. He purchased jointly with his father a tract of land in Amesbury (West), where he resided until removing with his parents to Methuen, and in 1738 he was a member of a committee formulated for the purpose of providing building material for the meeting house. He was baptized January 21, 1728, and admitted to the church in Haverhill, from which he was dismissed the following year in order to unite with the North Parish Church of Methuen. His military title of captain was acquired by services as such in the provincial militia. September 28, 1721, he married Susannah, born in Amesbury, February 20, 1697, daughter of William Hoyt, and great-granddaughter of John Hoyt, one of the first settlers of that town. Of this union there were seven children: Rebecca, William, Richard, Sarah, Samuel, John and Susannah.

(V) John (3), fourth son and sixth child of Captain Richard and Susannah (Hoyt) Kelly, was born in the North Parish of Methuen, April 8 or 28, 1735. He established his home in the North Parish (Salem) upon sixteen acres of land which he purchased of Joseph Haynes, and his death occurred at about the beginning of the nineteenth century. He was a stonemason by trade and followed that occupation in connection with farming. He served in the revolutionary war as drummer in Captain James Jones' company, according to its pay roll dated after the Concord fight. May 8, 1759, he married Catharine Langley, of Andover, daughter of an Englishman who, after his marriage with a Miss Sinkley against the wishes of her parents, fled with his bride to New England. Mrs. Catharine Kelly died in Kennebunk, Maine, about the year 1825, aged ninety-five years. She was the mother of ten children: Langley (participated in the battle of Bunker Hill), Lucy Porter, Phineas Tyler, Isaac, John, Catharine, Abiel, Mary (Polly), Joseph and Susanna.

(VI) Phineas Tyler, second son and third child of John (3) and Catharine (Langley)

Kelly, born in the North Parish of Methuen, July 27, 1764, died suddenly in 1804. He settled in Saco, Maine, being the first to engage in the manufacture of hats in that town, and a considerable portion of the wealth he acquired in this business he invested in shipping. For his first wife he married Charlotte Warren, of Saco, who bore him two sons; she died August 18, 1796, aged twenty-six years, of spotted fever, which was brought to the town by one of her husband's ships. Mr. Kelly afterward married her sister Elizabeth. He was the father of two sons: Foxwell, who died in infancy, and John.

(VII) John (4), youngest son of Phineas T. and Charlotte (Warren) Kelly, born in Saco, April 24, 1789, died April 10, 1865. He was a lifelong resident of that town. He was married, February 12, 1812, to Azubah Hutchins, born in Conway, New Hampshire, November 7, 1793, died July 10, 1867. She bore him nine children: 1. Phineas, born in Conway, April 5, 1814, died in Augusta, Maine, September 27, 1847. 2. James F., born January 3, 1816, died March 29, 1866. 3. Charlotte E., born June 20, 1818, died September 23, 1848. 4. Mary Francis, born November 19, 1820. 5. John A., born July 16, 1825. 6. Abel H., see succeeding paragraph. 7. Harriet V. A., born August 8, 1831. 8. Henrietta, born September 2, 1833. 9. Martha, born September 20, 1834, died October 7 of the same year.

(VIII) Abel H., fourth son and sixth child of John and Azubah (Hutchins) Kelly, was born in Saco, July 27, 1828. He completed his education at the Thornton Academy, and having learned the carpenter's and pattern-maker's trades, he entered the service of the Saco Water Power Company. A close application to his calling brought on a pulmonary affection, necessitating a change of employment, and he secured the position of keeper of the town jail. He continued in that capacity until his death, which occurred February 7, 1864. He married Emma C. Dyer, of Sebago, Maine, February 19, 1854, and had a family of four children: 1. Melville Hutchins, who will be again referred to. 2. Emma D., born August 28, 1856, died August 28, 1879. 3. Cora A., born December 3, 1860, died in infancy. 4. Abel H. Jr., born May 12, 1863, died in infancy.

(IX) Melville Hutchins, eldest child of Abel H. and Emma C. (Dyer) Kelly, was born in Standish, Maine, at the home of his grandfather, Mr. Dyer, February 17, 1855. After concluding his attendance at the Saco high

school, he secured a position with G. A. Carter, local agent for the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Eastern Express Company, acquiring a good knowledge of telegraphy and the express business. He acted as telegrapher and clerk of both corporations until the Eastern Express Company was merged into the American Express Company, when he and Mr. Carter established an insurance business, which they carried on in conjunction with the local express agency. In August, 1884, Mr. Kelly severed his connection with Mr. Carter in order to accept a clerkship in the Saco and Biddeford Savings Institution, and in the following May was advanced to the position of treasurer, in which capacity he is still serving. The Saco and Biddeford Savings Institution was chartered in 1827 and is therefore one of the oldest corporations of its kind in the United States. At the present time its deposits amount to over three million six hundred thousand dollars, considerably more than half of which has been acquired since Mr. Kelly assumed the trusteeship. In addition to his duties at the Savings Institution Mr. Kelly has acted as treasurer of the Provident Association for nearly twenty-five years, and is also secretary and treasurer of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company. For two years he served as city auditor, and was for a similar length of time a member of the board of aldermen. In politics he is a Republican and a Prohibitionist. He is one of the prominent members of the Free Will Baptist church, having been identified with its Sunday school from his youth to the present time and in the latter has served in various capacities, including that of superintendent. He has also served as church treasurer.

On September 6, 1880, Mr. Kelly was united in marriage with Georgianna, daughter of Major James H. Cutts, of Farmington, Maine; she died August 22, 1886. Of this union there were two children: Cora Hill, born August 11, 1882, clerk in the Saco and Biddeford Savings Institution. Albert Hersey, born May 3, 1885, died in infancy. Mr. Kelly's second wife, whom he married December 14, 1887, was Ella M., daughter of Samuel W. Lunt, of Biddeford. In common with the majority of this name in New England she is a descendant of Henry Lunt, who was a passenger from England in the ship "Mary and John" in 1630, and settled in Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1635. The name of Lunt is in all probability of Scandinavian origin, and was established in England prior to the Norman conquest. The

children of his second marriage are: Josephine Lunt, born December 5, 1888, graduate of Thornton Academy. Ernestine Chase, born February 25, 1890, graduate of Thornton Academy. Kathryn Brewster, born July 26, 1891, a student at Thornton Academy. Dorothy Madison, born June 26, 1894, a student at Thornton Academy.

The Cutts family is of English descent, and the final s, which the early ancestors in America did not use, was subsequently added, as will be seen. The name is a prominent one in Saco, and an avenue in that city was named in honor of the family. A William Cutt was taxed there as early as 1640, and also at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1680, as was Lawrence Cutt. Richard, Robert and John Cutt, perhaps brothers of William and Lawrence, were early settlers in Portsmouth. In 1646 Richard Cutt succeeded Sampson Lane, one of Captain John Mason's stewards, as occupant of what was known as the "Great House" at Strawberry Bank (now Portsmouth). John Cutt was one of the five selectmen of Portsmouth in 1657, and Anna Cutt, a sister, married John Shipway. Richard Cutt is said to have resided for a time on the Isle of Shoals before settling in Portsmouth. With the exception of William, all are supposed to have arrived in New England after 1640 and prior to 1646.

(I) Robert Cutt emigrated from England to the Barbadoes, where he married a young English lady named Mary Hoel, and subsequently coming to New England located first on Great Island (now New Castle), near Portsmouth, afterward settling in Kittery, Maine. He died in Kittery and was probably buried in the old cemetery near Spruce Creek. His children were: Richard, Elizabeth, Bridget, Sarah, Mary and Robert.

(II) Richard, eldest child of Robert and Mary (Hoel) Cutt, was probably born in New England and died about the year 1743. He was married in 1686 to Joanna, daughter of Thomas and Lucia (Treworgye) Wills, and had a family of thirteen children: Robert, Elizabeth, Mary, Richard, Sarah, Bridget (died young), Thomas, Bridget, Lucia, Edward, Samuel, Joseph and Joanna.

(III) Thomas (1), third son and seventh child of Richard and Joanna (Wills) Cutt, born April 15, 1700, died January 10, 1795. He was married April 23, 1723-24, to Dorcas, daughter of Judge Joseph and Hannah (Storer) Hammond. His children were: Mary, Lucy, John, Thomas, Robert, Joseph, Hannah

and Samuel. (N. B. Commencing with the fourth generation the letter s was added to the name.)

(IV) Samuel Cutts, youngest child of Thomas and Dorcas (Hammond) Cutt, born September 20, 1744, died November 16, 1820. His wife, whom he married October 15, 1767, was Sarah, daughter of Judge John and Mary (Plaisted) Hill. She bore him ten children: Mary, Sarah, Hannah, Thomas, Samuel, Elisha, Robert, Betsey, Dorcas and Abigail.

(V) Thomas (2), fourth child and eldest son of Samuel and Sarah (Hill) Cutts, born March 30, 1775, died March 2, 1857. His marriage took place November 30, 1797, to Sarah, daughter of Oliver and Mary (Burns) Colburn. Of this union there were nine children: Samuel, Thomas, Dorcas, William, Abigail, George, James H., Sarah Ann and Oliver.

(VI) Major James H., fifth son and seventh child of Thomas and Sarah (Colburn) Cutts, was born August 11, 1810. He resided in Farmington, Maine. January 28, 1834, he married Olive, daughter of John and Olive (Colburn) Colburn. Her death occurred in Farmington, May 12, 1887. She was the mother of ten children: Edwin R., Helen (died in infancy), Helen M., Maria Colburn, Charles Colburn, Jonathan Colburn, Olive Colburn, Ocena, Sarah and Georgianna.

(VII) Georgianna, youngest child of Major James H. and Olive (Colburn) Cutts, born in Farmington, May 2, 1856, died in Saco, August 22, 1886. She was married, September 6, 1880, to Melville Hutchins Kelly, of Saco (see Kelly).

WOODSIDE Rev. James Woodside, immigrant ancestor, was born and educated in England and took orders in the Church of England. He appears to have come to America from Ireland about 1718 to Falmouth, Maine, now Portland. He removed thence to Brunswick, Maine, then called Maquott, and Pejepscott, four miles from St. George. He came with forty families of above one hundred and sixty persons in the ship from Derry Lough, Ireland, in 1718, according to the history of Brunswick. The settlement was surprised by Indians in July, 1722, but the inhabitants took refuge in Woodside's house and the Indians were repulsed, but Woodside's cattle were killed and his provisions and movables destroyed by the savages. The facts of the case are related in a petition asking for relief or for the appointment to the post of the late Mr. Cummins, searcher of ships in the Boston

harbor in New England. Governor Shute endorsed the petition, stating that Rev. Mr. Woodside went over from Ireland to New England with a considerable number of people, that he and they sat down to plant in a place called Brunswick; that he was the means of saving the lives of many people in the late insurrection of the Indians, that his generosity was taken notice of by Dr. Mathers, and that the Indians cut off all his cattle.

In 1719 the proprietors, who were largely Puritans, and the inhabitants, many of whom were Scotch Presbyterians from Ireland, joined in a letter inviting him to preach for six months on probation. Mr. Baxter's house was used as a meeting house, lot No. 6, on the southeast corner of Main and Green streets. The congregation was composed of two different elements, and probably no preacher would have given satisfaction to a majority, but at the end of six months he was invited to continue another six months on the same conditions, a majority not being willing to call him as minister. He returned to England after three months, however, and his son James soon followed. His son William remained. A portrait of Rev. James Woodside sent over to his son James under date of 1726, painted by Gibson, has been preserved. He probably had other children, but we know only of William, mentioned below, and James, who returned to England.

(II) William, son of Rev. James Woodside, is also progenitor of all of the name in this country, as far as is known. He may have come before his father. One account places him as commander of the blockhouse at Maquitt or Maquott as early as 1714, but another gives the more probable date of 1726. He was first a lieutenant, afterward captain in rank. He bought a lot on what is now Wharton's Point from Thomas Wharton, the original owner. He bought afterward one of the regular lots laid out to proprietors toward the falls. He was a large, well-built man, though somewhat corpulent, stout, active and energetic. The Indians were in constant fear of him through his business trading for furs, etc., with the natives. Tradition tells us that he often got the best of his bargains with the Indians. He was called "Squire," and was a sort of magistrate and local preacher; he was commissioned as chaplain in the expedition against Louisburg in the French and Indian war. He had many encounters with the Indians during this war and some narrow escapes, though it is said he often turned the tables on his enemy and inflicted severe pun-

ishment on them. One Sunday morning, against the remonstrances of the people of the garrison, he ventured to make a trip to his turnip patch. The dogs had barked during the previous night and the presence of Indians was indicated. He reached the yard unmolested and vaulted the fence only to find himself in the midst of a band of savages, who were hiding under the wall and watching for a chance to take him prisoner. He got back over the fence and took to his heels with the Indians after him. When his pursuers found that he could outrun them, they fired, and several bullets passed through his hat, but he reached shelter unharmed. On another occasion, when he had been in the forest cutting timber, he was overtaken by darkness. He met some Indians who were apparently peaceably disposed, but so anxious to detain him that he suspected something wrong, and upon investigation at home found an Indian in the act of setting fire to his haymow. He struck the incendiary with his fist so hard that he thought he had killed him. During the night, however, the redskin got away or was taken away by the others. Woodside died in 1764. Deacon Samuel Stanwood, his son-in-law, was executor of his estate.

He married Ann Vincent, of Brunswick. Children: 1. James, born July 18, 1727. 2. Vincent, September 25, 1729. 3. Anna, August 19, 1731. 4. William, October 11, 1733, mentioned below. 5. Mary, January 20, 1735. 6. Mary, March 5, 1738. 7. Anthony, May 23, 1740. 8. Jean, May 14, 1742. 9. Sarah, January 13, 1744.

(III) William, son of William Woodside, born October 11, 1733, married Katherine Hayden; children: 1. Elizabeth, married a Mr. Keith. 2. Susannah, married Nathaniel Merriman. 3. William. 4. Isabella. 5. Ann. 6. Mary, married John Dunning, March 20, 1820 (see Dunning family). 7. George. 8. Rebecca, married Charles Toothacker. 9. John. 10. Huldah, married Eliphalet Parshley.

Andrew Dunning, immigrant ancestor of the family, came from Ashburton, Devonshire, England, in 1717. He landed in Boston, and from thence went to Brunswick, Maine, in the same year. He was a soldier in the Indian wars in 1723-24 for thirty-seven weeks, in the company of Captain John Giles. He was a Presbyterian, like many of his Scotch-Irish neighbors, and a man of high character. He was a blacksmith by trade, and, after the custom of the times, owned slaves who

continued in the family after his death. His house lot was owned recently by Patrick McManus, formerly by a descendant, Samuel Dunning. He brought his wife, Susan (Bond) Dunning, and five sons with him from England, where all were born. His gravestone in the old burial-ground, wrought by his son James, is the oldest in existence there. One account states that his house was burned a few years before his death, while another account fixes the date of the fire as 1737. His wife, in trying to save some money she had laid away, fell through the floor into the cellar and was burned to death. A negro slave, asleep in the archway of the cellar, was dragged out with difficulty through the cellar window. Children, all born in the old country: 1. William, settled in York, cordwainer; children: i. Andrew, soldier in French war, deacon, town clerk; ii. Benjamin, born 1737, of Harpswell, lieutenant, member of committee of safety and correspondence, town clerk, representative, overseer of Bowdoin College; iii. Mary, born April 15, 1739, married Hon. Dummer Sewell. 2. Andrew, born 1702, soldier in Captain John Giles' company in 1723-24; was from Ireland; in 1742 he and his brother Robert were crossing the river between Brunswick and Topsham, when they were shot by Indians, one falling into the river to his death and the other living until the next morning; both were buried in the old Fort George graveyard in Brunswick. 3. James, mentioned below. 4. David, born 1705, lived in Brunswick; in 1722, when the fourth Indian war began, he was on the plains with another soldier who was shot and killed; he was first representative to the general court from Brunswick; often selectman; deacon of the church; he left an affidavit which shows that he came probably with the Scotch-Irish emigrants of 1718, first to Boston and later in the same ship to Maine; married (first) Mary, daughter of John Farren; she died August, 1784; married (second) the widow of Adam Hunter; has many descendants. 5. Robert, of Brunswick, was killed by Indians.

(II) James, son of Andrew Dunning, settled in Brunswick on the same lot with his father. He was soldier in Captain Woodside's company in 1727, and was one of the remonstrants against dismantling Fort George at Brunswick, April 25, 1737. He was a landowner at Brunswick in 1739, and was selectman in 1739-43-44. He died June 8, 1752. He married Martha ——. Children, born at Brunswick: 1. Robert, born June 8, 1731, married Sarah Spear. 2. Mary, April, 1733, married

(first) William Reed Jr.; (second) William Owen. 3. Susan, March 17, 1736, married Matthew Patten, 1754. 4. James, July 31, 1738, married, 1764, Jane Woodside; died 1792. 5. Margaret, November 15, 1740, married, 1759, Thomas Campbell; died September, 1814. 6. William, mentioned below. 7. Andrew, April 18, 1745. 8. David, December 16, 1749, died April 10, 1823; married Elizabeth —, who died June 23, 1846. 9. John, March 18, 1753.

(III) William, son of James Dunning, was born March 14, 1743, died June 15, 1827; he must have followed the sea, afterwards owning a shipyard and sawmill at Maquod shore; later was a farmer; owned in 1773 the sloop "Abigail," and later was part owner of the schooner "Columbia." Married, 1774, Jennette Stanwood; children: Thomas, David, John, Jane, Mary.

(IV) John, son of William Dunning, was born in Brunswick, September 5, 1795. He married, March 2, 1820, Mary, born June 8, 1792, daughter of William and Katherine (Hayden) Woodside. (See Woodside family.) Children: 1. Lithgow, born September 15, 1821. 2. William, June 29, 1823. 3. Annis, September 30, 1824. 4. Hannah S., October 4, 1826, married Dr. Simeon Mudgett (see Mudgett family). 5. John, May 8, 1828. 6. Emma, January 1, 1832.

Thomas Mudgett, immigrant ancestor, was probably born in England. The surname is not found in the works on English surnames, however, but, like many others of which the spelling varies greatly, the name may be an ancient English name. It is spelled Mugat, Muggitt, Mughitt and a multitude of other ways in the early records. A Mudgett, whose first name is unknown, died May, 1663, at Salisbury, and there is reason to believe he was father of Thomas (1), though nothing more appears concerning him on the records of Salisbury, where Thomas first settled.

Thomas Mudgett is given the title of "Mr.," indicating that he was a man of education or noble birth. He was a shipwright. He was a soldier in King Philip's war in 1675. The constables of Lynn and other towns were charged with billeting the three Norfolk (county) soldiers, John Dickinson, Richard Currier and Thomas Mudgett, for Abraham Merrill till they come to Salisbury on their way home. (Massachusetts Archives.) Mudgett was a householder in Salisbury in 1677, was admitted a freeman in 1690 and died about

1700, or later. Papers are on record showing arbitration between Thomas Mudgett and Thomas Barnard respecting certain mills on the Powow river, 1688 to 1697, when Thomas Mudgett sold two-thirds of a corn-mill, or grist-mill, two-thirds of a fulling-mill and one-half of a sawmill. He married, October 8, 1665, at Salisbury, widow of Abraham Merrill. She was admitted to the Salisbury church in 1687, and died in August, 1694, though her estate was administered January 31, 1704. She was the daughter of Robert Clement, of Haverhill, born in England, 1590. Mudgett married (second), in 1695-96, Ann (French) Long, born March 10, 1659, widow of Richard Long, daughter of Joseph French, of Salisbury, and wife Susanna, granddaughter of Edward French, of Salisbury, the immigrant. Children of first wife: 1. Mary, born April 30, 1667, at Salisbury. 2. Temperance, October 10, 1670. Children, born in Salisbury, by second wife: 3. William, October 16, 1696, baptized December 18, 1698; married Dinah, daughter of Stephen Davis; he died 1730 and his administrator was appointed June 15, 1730; children: Ebenezer and John, baptized January 11, 1729-30; John Clement, of Haverhill, appointed their guardian, 1733; Widow Dinah married (second) James Heath. 4. Thomas, January 2, 1698-99, baptized February 26, 1698-99. 5. John, mentioned below.

(II) John, son of Thomas Mudgett, was born in Salisbury, Massachusetts, December 17, 1700. The town records give his name Thomas, evidently repeating the father's name, but the church records have the name John, baptized March 16, 1700-01. He was an early settler at Brentwood, a parish of Exeter, New Hampshire, before the parish was set off from Exeter. He signed several petitions in relation to the parish about 1740. Brentwood was set off as Brintwood June 26, 1742. (See State Papers of New Hampshire.) He was one of eight men who had liberty to attend the church at Exeter free of taxes and rates if not otherwise provided for. He was one of the proprietors of Gilmanton, where several of his sons settled among the first. He married Susan Scribner. Children, born at Brentwood, formerly Exeter: 1. John, started with his brother Benjamin to settle in Gilmanton, where they had made a clearing in 1761, and arrived a day later, December 27, 1761, being the second permanent settler of the town. 2. Joseph, probably settled in Maine. 3. Benjamin, the first settler in Gilmanton, New Hampshire; with brother John had lot 3, third range,

first division of the hundred-acre lots northwest of the site of district No. 1 schoolhouse; after a journey of twelve miles on snow-shoes, from Epsom, New Hampshire, he and his wife arrived in Gilmanton, December 26, 1761, utterly exhausted; in fact, the wife is said to have sunk to the ground, saying: "I may as well die here as anywhere; if I attempt to go farther it will kill me, and if I stop here I shall but die." Yet she continued, and lived to a ripe old age, being the first white woman to set foot in the town, and mother of Samuel, born February 15, 1764, the first boy born in the town; she was a daughter of Joshua Bean; married December 1, 1761, the same month in which she made the perilous trip into the wilderness. 4. Simeon, mentioned below. 5. William. 6. Samuel. 7. Edward Scribner, born 1746, died February 5, 1826; married, November 10, 1770, Sarah Smith, born June 21, 1749; children: Susan, Polly, Edward, Samuel, Richard, Sally, John, Joseph, Betsey, William. 8. Susanna, married Gilman Lougee.

(III) Simeon (1), son of John Mudgett, was born in Brentwood, New Hampshire, about 1735-40. He followed his two elder brothers and settled in Gilmanton, New Hampshire. He was the only one of the name the head of a family in Gilmanton when the federal census was taken in 1790. He had then two sons under sixteen and five females in his family. His son Simeon and perhaps others had already gone to Maine. The Maine census shows that John was in Parsonsfield and had two males over sixteen and two females in his family; one of the males being probably a brother. Jeremiah and Joseph were also in Parsonsfield and had young families. John, John Jr., Joseph, Thomas and Ensign David Mudgett were revolutionary soldiers from New Hampshire. Children: 1. Simeon, born at Gilmanton, January 7, 1768, mentioned below. Perhaps also the following: 2. John, was in Parsonsfield in 1790 and had a wife and daughter. 3. Joseph, March 27, 1786, married Sarah Rumery, of Biddeford, and had three daughters in 1790; children: Mary, Susanna, Joseph, Jemima and John, born between 1790 and 1806; the father Joseph died May 8, 1811, at Parsonsfield. 4. Jeremiah, married Molly Hilton, March 27, 1786; had two sons and a daughter in 1790. Abraham, Nathaniel and David, who appear on the Parsonsfield records about this time, were nearly related, but perhaps not sons of Simeon.

(IV) Simeon (2), son of Simeon (1) Mudgett, was born in Gilmanton, New Hampshire, January 7, 1768. He settled before 1790 in

Parsonsfield, Maine, and lived at first apparently with one of his brothers or uncles. He was the only one of his generation who remained and left posterity behind him in Parsonsfield; the others moved elsewhere or died before 1811. He was a farmer and an active and useful citizen. He married, November 26, 1789, Dorothy Edgerly, born February 28, 1769, died March 14, 1852, at an advanced age. He died at Parsonsfield, November 26, 1815. Children, born at Parsonsfield: 1. Sally, July 3, 1791, married Elliot Fernald and died in 1882. 2. David, May 18, 1794, mentioned below. 3. John, April 21, 1796, married Zipporah, daughter of Captain Jacon Dearborn; he died in 1866, an upright and honored citizen, representative to the legislature in 1843-44; children: i. Simeon D., married Rebecca Trueworthy; ii. Mary E., married Eben Day, of Limerick, Maine; iii. Jacob D., married Dorcas Young; resides at Lynn; iv. John, married Lydia Elliot and lived at Parsonsfield; v. Dorothy, married Tracy Hewes, of Saco; vi. Ada A., married ——— Fogg. 4. Judith, 1800, died young. 5. Dorothy, February 7, 1804, married, July 9, 1840, Joseph Sanborn, of Waterborough, Maine; children: Mary E. and John F. Sanborn. 6. Mary, married Daniel Gilman; resided at Newport, Maine; children: Simeon, Sarah, John, David T. and Viola Gilman.

(V) David, son of Simeon (2) Mudgett, was born in Parsonsfield, Maine, May 18, 1794, died February 14, 1879. He was a well-to-do farmer, of great industry and much public spirit. The Parsonsfield history says of him and his brother John: "Both settled in Parsonsfield and followed farming, both were men who were esteemed and respected for their uprightness and true manliness." He married, March 12, 1818, Salome, born 1800, in Parsonsfield, daughter of Hardy Merrill, a farmer of that town. Children, born in Parsonsfield: 1. Dr. Simeon, born February 22, 1819, mentioned below. 2. Abigail, January 28, 1823, married, April 5, 1843, Hardy Merrill; children: David and Hardy Lorin Merrill. 3. Hardy Merrill, September 28, 1826, married, March 4, 1855, Sarah F. Chapman; children: Lewis and Lucille. 4. Harriet E., October 4, 1832, married (first) Henry Kenniston; (second) Ira A. Philbrick; (third) B. F. Pease; child, Arthur H. Kenniston. 5. Sarah K., January 28, 1836, married June 12, 1856, Frank S. Carr; children: Fred, Nellie, Alton Carr.

(VI) Dr. Simeon (3), son of David Mudgett, was born in Parsonsfield, February 22,

1819, died in Dexter, Maine, February 17, 1888. He attended the public schools and worked on his father's farm in his youth, and studied his profession under Dr. G. L. Bennett, and at the medical college at Castleton, Vermont, where he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in the class of 1846. He commenced to practice the following year in Bartlett, New Hampshire. After two years in that town he located at Sangerville, Maine, and afterward at Guilford, Maine. From 1870 until the time of his death he was engaged in general practice in Dexter, Maine, with abundant success. The history of Parsonsfield says of him: "Modest and retiring, he brings to his professional work a clear intellect, a calm reason and an honesty of purpose which have commanded the respect and confidence of the communities in which his life has thus far been passed. He is closely devoted to his profession, and has a large and quite lucrative practice." He was interested in public questions and a prominent Democrat. He was appointed postmaster of Dexter by President Grover Cleveland, and held the office at the time of his death. He was a man of deep religious convictions and an earnest supporter of the Universalist church. He was a member and the first master of his lodge of Free Masons, Guilford.

Dr. Mudgett married, October 14, 1851, Hannah Serena Dunning, born at Brunswick, Maine, October 4, 1826, died at Dexter, September 26, 1906, a woman of great force of character, of wonderful memory and intelligence. She was the daughter of John and Mary (Woodside) Dunning. (See Dunning and Woodside families.) Children: 1. Millard E., part owner of the *Bangor Commercial*, a daily newspaper of high standing; married Mary Remick; children: John E. and Beatrice L. 2. William Dunning, born January, 1859, killed in a railway accident at Kingman, Maine, February 25, 1889; clerk in the railway mail service, of much ability. 3. Harriet Annis, born at Sangerville, April 13, 1865, resides at Guilford; married, May 4, 1879, John Scales, born at Corinna, Maine, a very successful hardware dealer; children: Charles Raymond, Blanche Marion and Eugene Scales. 4. David H., mentioned below.

(VII) David H., son of Dr. Simeon (3) Mudgett, was born in Guilford, May 1, 1864. He was educated in the public schools of Dexter, and learned the drug business in the store of A. M. Robinson Jr., of Bangor, Maine. He was appointed assistant post-

master when his father was postmaster of Dexter and succeeded his father in the office of postmaster, continuing for four years. He was employed on his brother's newspaper, the *Bangor Commercial*, for a year. From 1895 to 1901 he was the proprietor of the Bridg-ham drug-store in Dexter. He sold out this business to E. A. Brewster & Son, and has since then devoted all his attention to the Wassooskeag Woolen Company, of Dexter, in which he had become interested in 1899. He is now treasurer and manager of the business. The company manufactures broadcloth and carriage-trimmings, and has had a flourishing business in recent years. He also has a farm and one of the finest herds of cattle in that section. He was a charter member of the Kenduskeag Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Bangor, and is now a member of Belvidere Lodge, of Dexter. In politics he was a Democrat. He married, April 13, 1888, Mary Louise, born in Dexter, a graduate of the Dexter high school, daughter of Henry Ward and Mary (Bradley) Wood.

The origin of the surname Atwood wood is the same as that of Wood, Woods, Bywood, etc., all being originally designations of persons from the location of their homes in or near woods, similar in derivation to the names Hill, Pond, Rivers, Lake, Bridges, etc. The medieval spelling of this surname was *Atte Wode*, afterwards modified to Atwood and in a majority of cases to Wood, as the prefixes *Ap, Mc, De, Le*, etc., were dropped in other surnames. Almost every conceivable wood in England surnamed some family in the tenth, eleventh and twelfth centuries. In Domesday Book the name is found in its Latin form *de Silva* in county Suffolk.

Some branches of the family have retained the ancient form of spelling to the present time, and the name Atwood is common in the United Kingdom as well as America. The American families are descended from Philip Atwood, who settled at Malden, Massachusetts, married Rachel Bacheller and Elizabeth Grover and a third wife named Elizabeth, who died April 3, 1688; from Herman Atwood, cordwainer, who came from Sanderstead, county Surrey, fifteen miles from London, to Boston before 1643, deacon of the Second Church, died 1651; and from the several immigrants at Plymouth, many of whose descendants settled upon the spelling Wood. In fact, the Plymouth Atwoods, even the immigrants.

themselves, used the two spellings interchangeably, to judge from the records. Mr. John Atwood, gentleman, who settled at Plymouth, was admitted a freeman January 3, 1636; was assistant March 6, 1637-38; one of the referees in the settlement of the Plymouth partnership in 1641; his will, dated October 20, 1643, proved February 27, 1644, mentioned "his brethren"; his widow Ann removed to Boston, where she was admitted to the church February 8, 1651-52; her will was dated April 27, 1650, and proved June 1, 1654; both wills bequeathing to brother Robert Lee and sister Mary Lee, and their children Ann and Mary Lee, and to nephew William Crow.

Another John Atwood, of Plymouth, was called "Wood, alias Atwood," and may have dropped the prefix to distinguish himself from the Mr. John mentioned above, though they were probably related. This John was a proprietor of Plymouth in 1636, jurymen 1638, and on the list able to bear arms 1643; married Sarah, daughter of Richard Masterson; his will, proved March 7, 1675, bequeathed all his estate to his widow Sarah, to be divided after her death among their children. John, born March 4, 1649; Nathaniel, February 25, 1651; Isaac, February 27, 1653; Mary Holmes; Sarah Fallowell; Abigail Leonard; Mercy; Elizabeth; Hannah.

(I) Henry Wood, immigrant ancestor of this family, related closely to the Plymouth Atwoods mentioned above, and described in the records as "Wood, alias Atwood," was proprietor of Plymouth, September 16, 1641. He was on the list of those able to bear arms in 1643. He was soon afterward settled at Middleborough, Plymouth colony. He died before September, 1670, the date of inventory of his estate, administration being granted to his widow Abigail. The court records show an order to his son Samuel to deliver to his younger brothers Abiall and James certain lands of the deceased. Mr. Atwood married, April 25, 1644, Abigail, daughter of John Jenney. Children: 1. Sarah. 2. Samuel, born May 25, 1647, married Rebecca —; children: Henry, Ephraim, Samuel, Jabez, Joanna, Rebecca, Ann and Susanna. 3. John. 4. Jonathan. 5. David, born October 17, 1651. 6. Isaac. 7. Abial (Abiall), mentioned below.

(II) Abial Atwood, alias Wood, son of Henry Atwood, alias Wood, was born in Middleborough, Massachusetts, about 1660. He married Abiah Bowen. He was a farmer at Middleborough. Children, born at Middleborough: 1. Elnathan, 1686. 2. Abiah, 1689,

died young. 3. Abial, 1691, mentioned below. 4. Timothy, 1693. 5. Jerusha, 1695. 6. Ebenezer, 1697, married Lydia Lovell. 7. Judah, 1700. 8. Thomas, 1703.

(III) Abial (2), son of Abial (1) Atwood, was born in Middleborough, 1691, died at Berkley, January 2, 1785, called eighty-eight, according to the inscription as copied from the gravestone. He settled at Berkley, Massachusetts. Children: 1. Abial, born 1727, mentioned below. 2. Joseph, 1741, died June 14, 1821; his widow Persis, born 1741, died August 28, 1835, at Berkley. Probably others.

(IV) Lieutenant Abial (3), son of Abial (2) Atwood, was born in Berkley, Massachusetts, 1727, and died there January 29, 1816. His wife Hannah died January 2, 1811, at an advanced age and both are buried in the old graveyard at Berkley. He removed from Berkley, Massachusetts, to Oxford, Worcester county, Massachusetts, in 1777, and settled on Lot H. 133, in North Oxford. He held a commission as lieutenant from the king and remained a loyalist through the revolution, though some of his sons were in the American army. In 1800 he sold his Oxford property and returned to his native town, where he lived the remainder of his life. He married Hannah Babbitt. Children, born at Berkley: 1. Abial, February 9, 1756. 2. Mary, August 5, 1757. 3. John, August 5, 1759. 4. Abigail, May 10, 1761, married (intentions dated April 11, 1778) Captain Ebenezer Reading. 5. Captain Joseph, September 23, 1762, soldier in the revolution; married (intentions dated May 12, 1787) Mary, daughter of Jeremiah Learned, of Oxford; settled on a farm in Oxford on the Charlton line; operated a furnace, conducted a tavern, was captain of a vessel, a citizen of importance. 6. James, February 11, 1764, soldier in the revolution. 7. Hannah, April 30, 1765. 8. Nathan, February 20, 1767, soldier in the revolution. 9. Samuel, mentioned below. 10. Tisdale, if the gravestone record at Berkley is correct, must have been a twin of Joseph, but he was probably sixty-two, instead of seventy-two, years old when he died, October 21, 1744, "aged seventy-two," according to the epitaph; went with brother David and Stephen Barton, of Oxford, in the Indian war of 1794 and also served in the war of 1812; married Olive Atwood, daughter of his uncle, Joseph Atwood; she died at Berkley, August 24, 1853, aged seventy-three, according to her gravestone. 11. David, died at Oxford, October 12, 1831; served three years under General Wayne;

married — Elder, of Ward (Auburn), Massachusetts. 12. Sally, married Rev. Nathan Mayhew, a Baptist minister.

(V) Captain Samuel, son of Lieutenant Abial (3) Atwood, was born at Berkley, Massachusetts, July 6, 1768. Like his brother Nathan, who was a year older, he appears on the revolutionary records at a very youthful age. He enlisted in 1779 and was delivered to Ensign T. Clarke, giving his age as seventeen, though he was but twelve. His height is given as five feet six inches. He appears to have been a boy on some vessel in 1780 and 1781, and was reported captured May 5, 1781. He was on the ship "Protector," Captain John F. Williams, October 23, 1780. He settled in Livermore, Maine, in 1795, and became a prominent citizen of that town. He was selectman in 1814 and held other offices from time to time. His farm at Livermore was cleared originally by Major Joseph Mills. He married Hannah Boyden. Children: 1. Nathan, born 1800, mentioned below. 2. Hezekiah, prominent citizen of Livermore.

(VI) Nathan, son of Captain Samuel Atwood, was born in Livermore, Androscoggin county, Maine, May, 1800. He settled in Buckfield, in the southeastern corner of the adjoining county of Oxford, Maine. He began life as a clerk in the general store of Deacon Barrell, in Livermore, attending the public schools of his native town. He removed to Buckfield when he was of age and worked for a time as clerk in the general store of Mr. Phelps. He entered partnership with Zadock Long, and they conducted a general store in Buckfield. He bought out the interests of his partner and continued the store alone. He sold out to devote his energies to the cutting and sale of wood, but returned to mercantile business and continued his store until his death. He died in Buckfield at the age of forty. Though his career was cut short in early manhood, he had attained a high position in the esteem of his townsmen, an enviable reputation as a business man of excellent judgment, great industry and enterprise. He was upright and earnest in character. He was a Democrat in politics, a Universalist in religion. He married Ruth H. Rogers, born in Berwick, Maine, May 17, 1797, died at the age of eighty-seven years. Children: 1. Charles B., mentioned below. 2. Ellen (Helen) M., was the mother of George M. Atwood, one of the proprietors of the *Oxford Democrat*. Three children died young.

(VII) Charles B., son of Nathan Atwood, was born in Buckfield, Maine, April 9, 1825,

died October 6, 1907. He resided at home and attended school until he was in his twelfth year, when he shipped as cabin-boy on board the whaling-vessel "Columbia," commanded by Captain Thomas R. Hussey. This vessel, fitted for a cruise of two years, sailed from New York, September 26, 1836; was wrecked December 25, 1838, on the coast of Chile, South America, both ship and cargo being a total loss. Fortunately, Atwood escaped with his life, and January 3, 1839, was taken on board the ship "Edward Quesnell," of Fall River, homeward bound, but on May 9, 1839, that ship met the same fate as the "Columbia" on the shore of Long Island, New York, six miles west of Montauk, eleven of the twenty-three souls on board being lost. Atwood reached home and remained there until 1841, when he shipped as a harpooner on the barque "Minerva," of New Bedford, Captain Horton, for a whaling voyage in the Atlantic and Indian oceans. Returning after a successful cruise of twenty months, he made a voyage to the west coast of South America on board the brig "Samos," of Salem, Massachusetts, Captain Horton, and, after returning with a cargo of guano, he made a voyage to Africa and up the Congo river with Captain Wood, on another Salem barque, "Seamen," on a voyage lasting eight months and a half. His last voyage was made as second mate of the barque "T. O. Brown," Captain Horton, from Portland, Maine, to Cienfuegos, Cuba, arriving in Philadelphia, on the return voyage, he relinquishing his seafaring life. He engaged in business at Buckfield, in partnership with his Uncle Ephraim, as proprietors of a general store. After his uncle retired he continued the store alone until 1851, when he joined the adventurers seeking gold in California. He did not remain in California long, returning to Maine and engaging in mercantile life. During the civil war he was in retail trade in Chicago for about two years, returning to Buckfield and opening a general store again. In 1867 he embarked in the wholesale flour trade in Portland, Maine, in partnership with his uncle, but in 1870, a year later, sold out, and the next three years was engaged in the drygoods business in Portland. He then removed to Auburn, Maine, where he was in the drygoods business, returning then to Buckfield and resuming in 1884 the general store business, in which he continued the remainder of his active life. He retired from business six weeks before his death. During his latter years he was associated with his son, under the firm name of C. B. Atwood &

Company. The store was prosperous, and Mr. Atwood left a handsome competence as the fruit of his business career. He was a man of unusual energy and business ability. He won a position in the regard of his townsmen, and especially those who knew him best in social and business life. A man of sterling integrity and high character, he was a conspicuously useful citizen in the community in which he lived. In politics he was a Republican. He and his wife were members of the Universalist church. He was a charter member of Evening Star Lodge of Free Masons. He married, August 20, 1847, Emily D. Irish, born in Buckfield, June 27, 1827, daughter of Joshua Irish. Mr. and Mrs. Atwood lived to celebrate their golden wedding. Children: 1. Charles, died young. 2. Horace, died young. 3. Sarah E., born 1851, deceased; married John E. Moore, station-agent of the Maine Central railroad at Buckfield; children: Charles, deceased; Emily M., Sarah, Bessie and Ethel H. Moore. 4. Harold, died aged about eight. 5. Fred H., mentioned below. 6. Edwin F., born in 1866, was in partnership with his father in the firm of C. B. Atwood & Company, now in the employ of the Carlton Furniture Company, of Portland.

(VIII) Fred Harold, son of Charles B. Atwood, was born in Buckfield, Maine, July 25, 1861. He was educated in the public schools of Buckfield, Portland and Auburn, Maine, and in G. Boardman Smith's Business College, of Lewiston, from which he was graduated in 1880. He began his career as messenger of the American Express Company on the Portland & Ogdensburg railroad, from Portland to Fabyans. He was transferred to the western division of the Boston & Maine. After five years with the express company, he returned to Bucksfield and was associated with his father in the general store at Bucksfield until 1895. He established himself in the retail grocery business in Rumford Falls in October, 1895, continuing there until January 1, 1899. He was appointed postmaster at Rumford Falls by President McKinley, April 16, 1900, reappointed by President Roosevelt, March 24, 1904, and again by President Roosevelt, February 27, 1908, and upon changing the name of the post-office from Rumford Falls to Rumford, he was again reappointed, April 11, 1908. He is an active and influential Republican. He was the first clerk of the Buckfield Village corporation. He is a member of Blazing Star Lodge of Free Masons, Rumford Falls; of Rumford Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Strathglass Commandery, Knights

Templar, of Rumford; Nezinscot Lodge, Odd Fellows, of Buckfield, and of the Rumford Lodge, B. P. O. Elks. In religion he is a Universalist. He married, August 12, 1882, Margaret, born in Sumner, Maine, daughter of Elijah and Lucy A. Turner, of that town. Children, born at Buckfield: 1. Helen F., December 11, 1883, in Portland, educated in Buckfield and Rumford Falls schools and attended Miss Moody's Business College in Portland; married Newman C. Lyon, foreman of the Continental Paper Bag Company, of Rumford Falls, Maine; he died April, 1905; child, Fred Atwood Lyon, born August 2, 1904. 2. Lucy E., December, 1885, educated in the public schools of Rumford Falls, and now stenographer for the Rumford Falls Insurance Agency. 3. Charles R., October, 1891, student in the Rumford Falls high school.

Peter Cooper, immigrant ancestor, came to New England in 1635 on the ship "Susan and Ellen." He was then twenty-eight years old. He settled in Rowley, Massachusetts, and was the owner of a house lot of an acre and a half as early as 1643. He married Emme, Ame, or Amelia ———, who died in Rowley in 1689. He died January 15, 1667. Children: 1. Mary, born April 2, 1642, married John How, of Topsfield. 2. Samuel, December 8, 1646, mentioned below. 3. Deborah, June 30, 1650, married, December 28, 1670, Samuel Hazeltine, of Haverhill. 4. Sarah, June 14, 1652, married, January 3, 1676, Edward Moors, of Newbury.

(II) Samuel, son of Peter Cooper, was born in Rowley, December 8, 1646, died May 25, 1727. He lived in Rowley all his life. He married, June 25, 1691, Mary Harriman, who died October 7, 1732. Children: 1. Mary, born November 10, 1693, married, November 5, 1734, Moses Hopkinson. 2. Peter, March 7, 1696, drowned August 12, 1715. 3. Hannah, April 10, 1701, died September 25, 1705. 4. Moses, April 19, 1703. 5. Leonard, June 26, 1707, mentioned below.

(III) Leonard (1), son of Samuel Cooper, was born in Rowley, June 26, 1707. He settled in Newcastle, Maine. He married, March 13, 1729, Sarah Platts, born June 22, 1710. Children: 1. Hannah, born April 7, 1730, married, November 7, 1749, Thomas Lull as his second wife; died September 29, 1793. 2. Peter, March 3, 1732, married (first), December 25, 1755, Mary Skillian; (second) Widow Woodman; died returning from the French war, October 22, 1759. 3. Mary (baptized

Sarah), born November 18, 1734, married, May 31, 1753, Jacob Pearson. 4. James, March 4, 1737, married Hannah ——. 5. Jedediah, July 3, 1739. 6. Susannah, baptized May 6, 1742, died June 27, 1742. 7. Moses, born May 26, 1743, married ——— Tarr, widow, and settled in Whitefield, Maine. 8. Ezekiel, born October 7, 1745, removed to Ohio. 9. Sarah, born February 26, 1748. 10. Jesse, born May 17, 1751, mentioned below. 11. Susannah, born October 11, 1753, married Samuel Gray; died September 6, 1842.

(IV) Sergeant Jesse, son of Leonard Cooper, was born in Rowley, Massachusetts, May 17, 1751, died in 1828. He married, November 8, 1777, Hannah Nichols, of Bristol, Maine, born August 22, 1755, died April 30, 1818. He was a farmer and lumberman. He got out the masts for the ship "Constitution," which were thirty-six inches in diameter and ninety-four and ninety-six feet high. He was sergeant in Captain Robert Hodge's company, Colonel William Jones' regiment in the revolution. He assisted in the recapture of the ship "Grout," or "Gruel," from the British ship "Rainbow," September 10, 1777. Children: 1. Sally, born May 27, 1778, married Samuel Gray, died 1809. 2. Fanny, March 2, 1780, died young. 3. James Nichols, March 29, 1782, married, November 14, 1809, Sally Little; died July 17, 1848. 4. Fanny, February 19, 1784, died young. 5. Jesse, February 8, 1785, died young. 6. Alexander, February 18, 1787, died March 11, 1838; married Betsey Nichols. 7. Leonard, September 16, 1789, died young. 8. Ruth, September 7, 1791, died young. 9. Hannah Lull, September 1, 1794, married, July 4, 1828, William Nichols Ames; died March 7, 1872. 10. Leonard, July 4, 1796, mentioned below. 11. William, July 7, 1798, married Frances Wilder. 12. Gilmore, June 17, 1800, married, January 1, 1824, Lucia Lewis; died July 21, 1861.

(V) Leonard (2), son of Jesse Cooper, was born in Newcastle, Maine, July 4, 1796, died at Montville, October 6, 1863. He received his education in the district schools, and was a farmer and lumberman. He had a sawmill at what was known as Cooper's Mills. He was a prominent citizen, serving as selectman and in other town offices. In politics he was a Whig. He was captain of militia, and was in the war of 1812 in Bristol, Maine. He married, November 23, 1823, Abigail Weeks, of Jefferson, Maine, born April 26, 1801, died November 6, 1881, daughter of Thomas and Ruth (Taylor) Weeks. Children: 1. Thomas W., born November 16, 1824, died May, 1896;

married, November 22, 1854, Ursula J. Stevens, and resided at East Machias, Maine. 2. Hannah N., February 28, 1827, married, May 25, 1854, Daniel Stevens, of Montville, Maine, and had Abbie Wilder Stevens, born December 31, 1859. 3. Leonard, March 12, 1829, mentioned below. 4. William Edwin, May 9, 1832, married, December 13, 1865, Julia A. Weeks and resides at East Machias. 5. Marcellus R., born May 11, 1835, died at Belfast, 1893; married, July 16, 1864, Olive Hayford. 6. Freeman B., August 29, 1838, married, February 11, 1865, Sarah Gunn, at Newport, Maine, and had Walter, born October 2, 1869, and Isabel, October, 1878. 7. Laura A., September 19, 1841, married, February 10, 1864, William Ames Cooper, born August 5, 1826, and had Clara Maria, born December 13, 1867, and Abbie Lucia, June 21, 1876. 8. Alexander, April 13, 1844, married, December 17, 1871, Eugenia A. Russell, and had Helen S., born May 19, 1881; lived at Newport.

(VI) Leonard (3), son of Leonard (2) Cooper, was born March 12, 1829, at Cooper's Mills, Whitefield, Maine. He received his education in the public schools of his native town. He worked on his father's farm as a youth and young man. In 1853 he established a livery-stable business at Rockland, Maine, and continued it until 1860, when he returned to Montville and took charge of the homestead farm. He also engaged in the lumber business there, and in partnership with his nephew in Belfast, where the firm had a lumber-yard. At the present time his son Ralph is his partner, and the firm conducts both a retail and wholesale business, shipping much lumber to distant markets, carrying a stock worth twenty thousand dollars, and having an annual business of fifty thousand or more. Mr. Cooper has made his home at Belfast since 1898, and is one of the substantial and influential citizens. In business he has been very successful, evincing special ability and great enterprise and industry. He has accumulated a handsome competence through his own energy and efforts and is a model of the American self-made man of affairs. As a citizen he takes a keen interest in municipal affairs and lends his help to every movement for the improvement and welfare of the towns in which he has lived. In politics he is an old-line Democrat, having voted first for General Scott for president, and being influential in his party, though not a seeker of office. He is a member of Montville Grange, Patrons of Husbandry.

He married (first), February 12, 1863,

Mary Agnes Keating, of Searsmont, Maine, who died May 30, 1870. He married (second), June 2, 1880, Annie S., born September 12, 1840, daughter of William and Charlotte (Nesmith) Cunningham, of Montville. Her father was born in Peterborough, New Hampshire, son of Samuel Cunningham. (See sketches of Cunningham and Nesmith families herewith.) Child of first wife: Mary Hanly, born September 28, 1867, died February 26, 1877. Child of second wife: Ralph L., born in Montville, August 3, 1881, graduated at the Belfast high school and was a student at the University of Maine nearly four years, but was obliged to leave before receiving his degree to assist his father in his business. He is at present in partnership with his father and has virtually the management of the business.

There are three known NESMITH branches of this family in America. Thomas Nesmith, a rigid Presbyterian, lived near Philadelphia in 1730. A grandson of his, James H. Nesmith, was living in 1867 in Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, West Virginia, and was of the opinion that this Thomas Nesmith was a brother of James, the ancestor of the Londonderry, New Hampshire, family. Another branch is descended from John Nesmith, who was contemporary with Thomas in Pennsylvania and James of Londonderry. There was much communication between the New Hampshire and Pennsylvania settlements of the Scotch-Irish in the early days, and it is not unlikely that the three immigrants mentioned were brothers.

(I) Deacon James Nesmith, the immigrant ancestor of the New England family of this name, was one of the first sixteen settlers and founders of Nutfield, New Hampshire, later called Londonderry, April 22, 1719. He was one of the signers of the memorial to Governor Shute sent from Londonderry, Ireland, under date of March 26, 1718, for a suitable grant of land in Massachusetts. The Nesmiths were of ancient Scotch ancestry. The name was also spelled Nasmyth, and the family is found in Berwickshire and Peebleshire, Scotland, before the year 1300. The ancestors of Deacon James are said to have removed from Scotland to the valley of the River Bann, province of Ulster, Ireland, in 1690. The Nesmiths were staunch Presbyterians. Deacon Nesmith married, in Ireland, 1714, Elizabeth, daughter of Justice James and Janet (Cochran) McKeen, and sister of Janet Cochran, wife of the immigrant, John Cochran, of Windham,

New Hampshire. She was born in 1698 and died in Londonderry, New Hampshire, April 29, 1763. Two of their children were born in Ireland, the rest in Londonderry, New Hampshire; the eldest was buried in the old country. Deacon James was a proprietor of the new Londonderry and was prominent in town affairs. At the formation of the West Parish Church in 1739 he was chosen elder. He was born in 1692 and died May 9, 1767. Children: 1. Arthur, born in Ireland, died young. 2. James, born in Ireland, August 4, 1718, married Mary Dunsmoor, of Windham, and settled in North Londonderry; was in the battle of Bunker Hill; died July 19, 1793. 3. Arthur, April 3, 1721, married Margaret, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Dinsmoor) Hopkins, of Windham, and settled in North Londonderry. 4. Jean, April 12, 172—, probably died young. 5. Mary, January 29, 1726, probably died young. 6. John, February 6, 1728, married Elizabeth Reid, sister of General George Reid, of Londonderry, and settled in the south part of Londonderry. 7. Elizabeth, January 8, 1730. 8. Thomas, March 26, 1732, married Annis Wilson. 9. Benjamin, mentioned below.

(II) Benjamin, son of Deacon James Nesmith, was born September 14, 1734. He married, in 1763, Agnes, daughter of James Gilmore, of Londonderry, and sister of Colonel James Gilmore, of Windham. He removed to Belfast, Maine, and was among the early settlers of that town. In 1776, soon after the breaking out of the war, on account of the close proximity of the British army, they fled from that town, and slept in the woods every night for a fortnight. They returned to Londonderry and remained until 1783, when they went back to Belfast. He died September 18, 1800, aged sixty-six years. Children, all born in Londonderry, except Mary: 1. James, born May, 1764, mentioned below. 2. Benjamin, married (first) Martha Houston; (second) Hannah Morrill; removed to Pennsylvania. 3. Elizabeth, married Captain James Miller. 4. Jenny, married Dr. William Crooks, of Meriden, New Hampshire. 5. Jonathan, married Sally Crosby. 6. Mary, married Thomas Algo. 7. Thomas, married Susan Davidson; married (second) Sally Cargill; (third) ———.

(III) James (2), son of Benjamin Nesmith, was born in May, 1764, died March 4, 1811. He married, September 1, 1795, Nancy Gilmore, of Londonderry, daughter of Colonel Edward Gilmore, who was in the revolution. Children: 1. Charlotte, married William Cun-

ningham, of Montville, Maine. (See sketch of Cunningham family herewith.) 2. Nancy (Mrs. Moses Brown), removed to California. 3. James, resided in New York. 4. Benjamin, resided near Madison, Wisconsin. 5. Maria, married Israel G. Shepherd. 6. Clarissa, married Otis Spring. 7. Jane, died aged twenty-three, unmarried.

This family is of Scotch CUNNINGHAM origin. The home of the clan bearing the name of Cunningham is in Ayrshire, where they were established and prominent as early as 1200. The family possesses the Earldom of Carrick and Glencairn and the Lordship of Cuninghame. From Ayrshire are descended all known branches of the family in England, Scotland and Ireland. According to family tradition, the first settlers in Ireland were two of six brothers who won distinction under King James of Scotland, who became James I of England. The records show that among the first grantees of King James in Ireland were several of this name. In the precinct of Portlough, county Donegal, John Cunningham, of Crawfield, Ayrshire, Scotland, received a grant of a thousand acres in 1610. At the same time James Cunningham, Laird of Glangarnocke, Ayrshire, received two grants, one of a thousand, the other of two thousand acres in the same precinct, and Cuthbert Cunningham, of Glangarnocke received a thousand acres. Alexander Coningham, of Powton, Gentleman, of Sorbie, Wigtonshire, Scotland, also had a thousand acres in the precinct of Boylagh, county Donegal. There is reason to believe that Glangarnocke, Ayrshire, was the original home of the family, and one of these settlers was the progenitor of the branch given herewith. History tells us that Sir James Cunningham took possession of his grant of two thousand acres, but returned to Scotland. His agent, Robert Young, built one Irish barn of coples; he "hath forty-four head of cattle, one plow of garrons, and some tillage at last harvest. Three families of British resident on his proportion, preparing to build; as yet no estate passed to them." "John Cunningham of Crawfield," the Carew manuscript just quoted says, "one thousand acres, resident with one family of British, is building a bawn, and preparing materials; hath a plow of garrons, and thirty head of cattle. Cuthbert Cunningham, one thousand acres; resident with two families of British; built an Irish house of coples, and prepared materials to re-edify the

castle of Coole McEctrean; hath a plow of garrons, and 80 head of cattle in stock." This document is dated July 29, 1611, and refers to the land granted as above. As Sir James returned to Scotland, we may assume that these two other Cunninghams, whose grants were evidently together, as all three are mentioned together in the records, were the two brothers traced in the tradition as the settlers from Scotland. Another Cunningham, Alexander mentioned above, of Powton Elder, had not appeared and perhaps never did, and another, James Cunningham, of Horomilne, returned to Scotland in the fall of 1611, leaving his herd of cows and six servants, but had made no preparations for a permanent stay. The next official report of the settlement, under date of 1619, shows progress in the settlements of Sir James, John and Cuthbert Cunningham.

(I) Thomas Cunningham, immigrant ancestor, was of Scotch-Irish descent, and undoubtedly descended from one of the three brothers mentioned above. He settled first in Townsend, Massachusetts, and removed to Peterborough, New Hampshire. He was born in 1706. He resided just north of the Deacon Field place, on the same side of the road, in Peterborough. He died September 23, 1790, aged eighty-four. He married (first) Elizabeth ———, born 1706, died in Townsend, May 17, 1748. He married (second) Elizabeth Creighton, who died April 22, 1805, aged ninety-nine years. Children: 1. John, removed to Maine. 2. William, removed to Maine. 3. James, married Mary Nay. 4. Samuel, born July, 1739, mentioned below. 5. Elizabeth, married Alexander Robie. 6. Mary, married (first) James McKean; (second) Samuel Treadwell. 7. Moses, born 1751, married Elizabeth Miller; died October 25, 1822. 8. Thomas, removed to Maine.

(II) Captain Samuel, son of Thomas Cunningham, was born in July, 1739, died in February, 1828. It is said that Thomas Cunningham (son of "Old Mose," so called) and Samuel Cunningham were in the French war in 1756, when he was only seventeen years old, and that in the Rogers fight, March 13, 1758, he and Alexander Robie only escaped, while seven men from Peterborough were slain. He was in the Revolution and answered the Lexington alarm, April 19, 1775. He was a captain and was with the army in Rhode Island in 1778. He was a lieutenant in a company raised in Peterborough and New Ipswich to resist the progress of Burgoyne, and joined the army at Bennington, Vermont.

When the company had fallen into an ambush of the British, Cunningham's coolness saved it. Dunbar, in his *Historical Collections*, says: "With the voice of a lion he called out to one of the officers to bring up a body of five hundred men to flank the enemy; at which the tories fled, leaving behind them all their baggage and plunder, and an open and unmolested road to the main army." He held many town offices; was selectman, town clerk and representative several years. He resided on the place afterwards occupied by Captain Robert Swan, in the east part of the town. Late in life he removed to Belfast, Maine, where he died. He married, in 1774, Susan Carter, of Hollis, born June 27, 1756, died October, 1842. Children: 1. Susanna, born April 1, 1778, married Thomas Cunningham; died in Belfast. 2. Thomas, February 10, 1780, married Charlotte Elwell; died in Belfast. 3. Mary, February 6, 1782, married Samuel Jackson; died in Belfast. 4. Elizabeth, March 15, 1784, married Thomas Caldwell. 5. Sarah M., May 4, 1786, married James Cunningham Jr. 6. Rachel, May 10, 1788, married Zaccheus Porter; resided at Belfast. 7. Jane, June 10, 1790, married Hudson Bishop; died in Belfast, January 21, 1874. 8. Samuel, November 5, 1792, married Eliza Dummer; resided in Bucksport, Maine; died November, 1870. 9. William, June 17, 1795, mentioned below. 10. James, January 5, 1800, died in Belfast, unmarried.

(III) William, son of Captain Samuel Cunningham, was born in Peterborough, June 17, 1795, died September 9, 1871. He resided at Belfast and Montville, Maine. He married Charlotte Nesmith, daughter of James Nesmith. (See sketch of the Nesmith family.) Children: 1. Helen, unmarried, died June 16, 1878. 2. William A., died April 13, 1860. 3. Jane, married Charles H. Lunt, of South Paris; she died February 1, 1904. 4. Sarah, married James Nesmith, of New York; died December 22, 1900. 5. Edward J., died May 3, 1901, in New York. 6. Annie S., married Leonard Cooper, of Belfast, Maine. (See Cooper sketch.)

PARKER This name has borne no inconspicuous part in the settlement and development of New England, and is now found in all parts of the country and this state. Not all of its bearers have been traced to a common origin, but most are known to have descended from the Puritan Fathers of the New England colonies. The name has been honored in all generations, has

been especially well known in military annals, and those who bear it in this region have held up its prestige. It has been associated with civil reforms, as well as active in military operations.

(I) Captain James Parker was born in England about 1617, and came to America about 1638-39. He was a subscriber to town orders in Woburn in 1640, and was made a freeman in that town in 1644. He was one of the grantees in Billerica, Massachusetts, and lived a short time in that town. He was one of the original proprietors of Groton, in which town the major part of his active life was spent. He was one of its first selectmen, chosen in 1662, was made deacon of the church in 1663, and was sergeant and later captain of the militia. He was an extraordinary man, and active in all pertaining to the welfare of the community, being especially prominent in military affairs. He was moderator at most of the town meetings, and a member and chairman of the important committees, laying out lands, highways and boundaries. In 1693 he was representative in the general court, under the charter from William and Mary. He lived to be eighty-four years old, and his will was made May 25, 1700. He was married in Woburn, in 1643, to Elizabeth Long, and resided in Woburn, Billerica, Chelmsford and Groton. Five of his children were born in Woburn, five in Chelmsford, and one in Groton, the last being the offspring of his second wife, whom he married late in life, being eighty-one years old when the child was born. Their names were as follows: Elizabeth, born 1645; Anna (or Hannah), 1647; John, 1649; Joseph, 1651; James, 1652, killed by Indians in 1694; Josiah, 1655; Samuel, 1656; Joshua, 1658; Zachariah, 1659; Eleazer, 1660; Sarah, 1667.

(II) Joseph, fourth child and second son of James and Elizabeth (Long) Parker, was born in 1651 in Groton, Massachusetts. His first wife's name was Elizabeth, and his second wife Hannah. Children: Sarah, Elizabeth, Simon, Joseph, Benjamin and John.

(III) Joseph (2), fourth child and second son of Joseph (1) and Elizabeth Parker, was born March 1, 1689, in Groton, Massachusetts. The name of his wife was Elizabeth. He had a son Isaac.

(IV) Lieutenant Isaac, son of Joseph (2) and Elizabeth Parker, was born in Groton, Massachusetts. He married Ruth Blood of that town, in Concord, December 16, 1728, Justice Minot officiating. Children: Isaac, William, Thomas, Esther, Ruth, Nathaniel,

David, Anna and Abraham. Lieutenant Parker owned a sawmill on Mulpus brook, and was a man of consequence in his native town. About 1740 he removed to Township No. 4, now Charlestown, New Hampshire. His children were all born in Groton, and with him to No. 4 went his son Isaac. In this new town he was a man of much importance in local affairs, as is attested by his repeated election to office—six times moderator and eight times selectman. Lieutenant Parker, Captain John Spafford and Stephen Farnsworth were the first captives taken by the Indians from No. 4 in April, 1746. Being carried to Canada by their captors, they remained in captivity till the succeeding spring, when the trio were returned to Boston from Quebec under a flag of truce. Lieutenant Parker was a member of Captain Hobb's company in 1748, of Captain Phineas Stevens' company in 1750, and in Colonel Merrow's regiment in 1756, and was commander of the post at Charlestown. The following is an extract from a letter Lieutenant Parker wrote to Governor Wentworth, October 3, 1756, which is worth copying here, and shows him to have been of fair education:

"This day arrived here one Enoch Byshop, an English captive from Canada, who was taken from Contoocook about two years since. He left Canada, 26 days ago, in company with two other English captives, viz. William Hair late of Brookfield, entered into Shirley's regiment and taken to Oswego. The other man unknown, taken from Pennsylvania. They came away from Canada without guns, hatchet, or firearms, and with no more than three loaves of bread, and four pounds of pork. As they suffered much from want of provisions, his companions were not able to travel any farther than a little on this side of Cowoss (Coos) where he was obliged to leave them last Lord's day, without any sustenance but a few berries. Six men were sent out this evening to look for them, but it is to be feared they perished in the wilderness." He also addressed a letter to Lord Londoun concerning the defences at No. 4, and his lordship replied to the communication under date of September 12, 1757. This brave soldier bore his part, and it was certainly an important part, in the mammoth undertaking of the sturdy pioneers who blazed the way for us who came after. He died April, 1762, his wife preceding him to the grave three years previously.

(V) Isaac (2), first son of Lieutenant Isaac (1) and Ruth (Blood) Parker, was born in Groton, Massachusetts, September 13, 1730. The name of his wife was Mary, who

died March 8, 1755. He removed with his father to Township No. 4 about 1740. Children: Mary, Isaac, Ruth, Thomas, Rebecca, Jacob and Elizabeth. The above were born in Groton. Born in No. 4 were Sarah, Elijah and Anna. Isaac (2) married (second) Mehitable ———. Children by second wife: Sarah, Thomas and Mary. He held office in No. 4, and was an exceedingly useful and respected citizen, but was overshadowed by the superior ability of his noble father, who outlived him. He was a church member and a promoter of every worthy cause. Thus cut off at the early age of thirty, his death was a direct personal loss to the striving little community on the banks of the flowing Connecticut.

(VI) Thomas, fourth child and second son of Isaac (2) and Mary Parker, was born in Groton, Massachusetts, August 1, 1736, and removed with his father to Township No. 4, now Charlestown, New Hampshire, when about four years of age. The name of his wife was Olive. He lived in No. 4. Children: Betty, John, Hannah, Olive, Thomas, Phineas and Samuel.

(VII) Deacon Thomas (2), fifth child and second son of Thomas (1) and Olive Parker, was born in old No. 4 on the Connecticut river, Sullivan county, New Hampshire, November 8, 1766. The name of his wife was Sally, born August 29, 1770. Children: David, Thomas, Sally C., Otis, Betsey, John, Olive, Sophronia, Mary and Nehemiah. He was one of the first settlers of Winslow, Kennebec county, Maine, on the west side of the river on which is now Waterville, and his was the first white child born therein. Of the Baptist church he was a founder, a pillar, a deacon, and gave liberally of his means toward its support, and was a prosperous farmer.

(VIII) Thomas (3), son of Thomas (2) and Sally Parker, was born in Waterville, Maine, October 6, 1793. He had a son Nehemiah. Like his father this Thomas tilled the soil for a livelihood, and possessed abundantly the military spirit, serving in Captain Hitchings' company in the war for Sailors' Rights, in Lieutenant-Colonel Sherwin's regiment, the Second Brigade and Eighth Division.

(IX) Nehemiah, son of Thomas (3) Parker, was born in Fairfield or Waterville, Maine, September 20, 1822, died September 6, 1889, in Benton, Kennebec county, Maine. He married Elvira Brown, born December 10, 1827, in Benton, died there August 5, 1865. Children: 1. Thomas W., went to California

and there died. 2. George D., married Lilly Sylvester. 3. Joseph C. 4. Charles F. 5. Orrin F., married Evelyn Vickery; children: Frank H., Manley N. and Luke. 6. Willis N. 7. Edward F. 8. Fred S., married Luella Maud Thompson; children: Fred S. Jr. and Edward F. Mr. Parker was a prosperous farmer, and resided on his one-hundred-and-ten-acre farm in the town of Benton all his life, was a staunch Democrat, and an attendant at the Methodist church.

(X) Edward F., son of Nehemiah and Elvira (Brown) Parker, was born December 20, 1863, in Benton, Maine, was educated in the public schools of his native town, and took an engineering course in the American School of Correspondence, where he graduated with honors. At the age of twenty he entered the employ of the Somerset Fiber Company, which was afterward consolidated with the Kennebec Mills, and is now known as the United Box Board and Paper Company, of which he is now general superintendent. The company employ two hundred hands, and manufacture soda pulp. Mr. Parker is a member of the Siloam Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Fairfield; Fairfield Lodge, No. 60, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Hiram Encampment, No. 22, Waterville; Canton Halifax of Waterville; M. W. of A., Fairfield. Like his father, he is a Democrat. He married, October 24, 1907, Minnie, daughter of Elezer Watson, of Fairfield.

The surname Ferguson, or FERGUSON Fergusson, means simply son of Fergus, an ancient Scotch personal name, and is one of the most ancient of Scotland. As early as 1466 the name is found in Dumfriesshire, Ayrshire, Wigtonshire, Perthshire, Forfairshire, Fifeshire, etc. Fergus was the first king of Scotland, hence its popularity among the Scotch. The plaid of this clan is green and black, with red and white lines through it; the badge a sunflower or foxglove. There are various coats-of-arms. John Ferguson, of Killerran, was made a baronet in 1703. Another John Ferguson was a member of the Scottish parliament from Cragdarroch in 1649, and Robert Ferguson from the same district, also in 1649 and often afterward. Another Robert Ferguson was in parliament from Inverkeithing in 1579 and 1587. The name is sometimes spelled Farson.

(I) Daniel Ferguson, immigrant, came to America during the protectorate in England, at a time that many thousand Scotch soldiers

taken by Cromwell were sent to New England. He was living in what is now Upper Eliot, Maine, in 1659, and died in 1676. His widow Mary was living in 1708. He was doubtless a relative by blood or marriage of William Furbish, with whom he bought one hundred and fifty acres of land in Kittery, Maine, now Upper Eliot, February 28, 1667, of James and Elizabeth Emery for fifty pounds. The inventory of the estate of Daniel Ferguson was dated June 17, 1676, amounting to one hundred and three pounds six shillings. The widow conveyed to her son Alexander and her grandson James, son of her son James, by deed dated March 9, 1708, under certain conditions, all the land lying at Little Hill. She gave the homestead to her grandson James, mentioned below. (See York Deeds, folio 102, vol —.) It was situated south of land of Daniel Furbish, east of the river, north of Andrew Neal's land and west of the Berwick road. Children: 1. Mehitable, born 1670. 2. Alexander, born 1672, married, February 11, 1694, Elizabeth Gowan. 3. Sarah, born 1676, married, December 19, 1695, James Ross, of Casco Bay. 4. James, born 1676, mentioned below. 5. Abigail, captured by the Indians; ransomed with sister Sarah from Quebec by Matthew Cary in October, 1695.

(II) James, second son of Daniel Ferguson, was born in Kittery, Maine, 1676, died in 1707. He married Elizabeth Hodsdon, daughter of Benoni Hodsdon. Both he and his wife were slain by the Indians September 28, 1707. They left one child, James. The inventory of the estate was filed October 14, 1707, amounting to two hundred and forty-three pounds and thirteen shillings. In 1714 the estate was charged thirty pounds for bringing up the orphan until he was seven years old. James (2) had a grant of fifty acres of land May 10, 1703, laid out November 21, 1706, at Great Lot; also seventy acres laid out May 4, 1728, to his estate at Blackberry Hill, now South Berwick, Maine. Only child, James, mentioned below.

(III) James (2), son of James (1) Ferguson, was born in Kittery in 1707, married, 1729, Patience Downing, daughter of Joshua Downing Jr. James had his father's homestead in North Eliot, west of the Berwick road to the river adjoining the farm of Timothy Furbish. He served in the militia in 1754-59-62, and was in the service in the French and Indian wars in those years. He died in 1766, his widow and son Daniel being appointed to administer the estate July 7,



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1766. The inventory, dated June 24, 1766, amounted to one hundred and seventeen pounds, eight shillings, four pence. His widow died in 1789 and her estate was administered by her son William, appointed March 30, 1789. The estate of James was divided in 1780. Children: 1. James 3d, married, April 24, 1749, Elizabeth Standley. 2. Daniel, married, in Kittery, 1776, Abigail Frost. 3. Robert. 4. Elizabeth, died February 2, 1759; married, October 7, 1756, John Hall. 5. Dennis, married, at Kittery, February 3, 1773, Elizabeth Weymouth. 6. Stephen, married, in Kittery, March 28, 1782, Shuah Bartlett. 7. William, married, in Kittery, November 27, 1781, Miriam Raitt; she married (second) December 23, 1788, Benjamin Gerrish. 8. Sarah, born March 16, 1739, married, September 28, 1775, Joseph Forbush. 9. Reuben, mentioned below. (See p. 120, vol. iii, Old Eliot.)

(IV) Reuben, son of James (2) Ferguson, was born in Eliot, Maine, about 1755; he married, February 18, 1779, Mary Raitt. His homestead in 1798 in North Eliot was adjoining the farms of his brothers Dennis, Timothy and Stephen, and the widow, Sally Ferguson. Timothy owned a barn and cider-mill on land of the widow Sarah (doubtless widow of one of his brothers). Reuben's farm of thirty acres was bounded west by the highway and land of Stephen Ferguson, north by land of Daniel Gould, east by land of Nathaniel Frost, and south by that of Stephen Ferguson. (See p. 184, vol. vi, Old Eliot.) His will, dated October 22, 1804, proved January following, made widow Molly and son Alexander executors. Inventory, \$1,351.51. Children of Reuben and Mary (Molly) Ferguson: Reuben Jr., mentioned below. Alexander, Oliver, Ivory, Nahum, Isaiah, Polly, Marian, Sally, Abigail.

(V) Reuben (2), son of Reuben (1) Ferguson, was born in Eliot, Maine, in 1789, died in 1873. He married Betsey Stiles, who was born in Massachusetts, 1784, died also in 1873. They removed to Dixmont, Maine. He was a tailor and farmer. Children: Mark, Willard B., mentioned below; Eliza A.

(VI) Willard B., son of Reuben (2) Ferguson, was born in Dixmont, Maine, December, 1822. He married Rebecca Goodwin, born at Monroe, Maine, in 1831, died June 18, 1880. He was educated in the public schools of Dixmont and fitted himself for the position of teacher. He followed this profession for a period of twenty years, also conducting a farm, after the custom of the times, the brief school term being in the winter that it might not in-

terrupt the labor of the youth on the farm and also that the teacher might pursue his college course or other business between terms. He raised stock extensively. He became prominent in public affairs. He was the local magistrate by virtue of his commission as justice of the peace. In politics he was a Republican, and for many years was on the Dixmont board of selectmen. He represented his district in the legislature in the years 1867-68, and served on important committees. He was also county commissioner for many years in Penobscot county, Maine, and few men were better known or more highly respected than he. He was possessed of unusual ability; his education and force of character combined to make him an exceptionally valuable citizen and successful man of affairs. He was a member of the Free Masons and of Patrons of Husbandry. He attended the Universalist church. Children: 1. Cassius M., born 1850, a lawyer in Minneapolis, Minnesota. 2. Ada H., born 1852, married Rufus G. Brown, of Boston. 3. M. Hubbard, born May 31, 1855, mentioned below. 4. Lucia A., born 1864, a teacher in the Boston public schools, residing at Boston.

(VII) Dr. M. Hubbard, son of Willard B. Ferguson, was born in Dixmont, Maine, May 31, 1855. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and at the Maine Central Institute at Pittsfield. Early in life he chose medicine for his profession and began to study in the office of Dr. A. C. Hamilton, of Bangor, Maine. He studied at Bowdoin Medical College, and Dartmouth Medical School, from which he was graduated in 1879. In 1886 he took lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, also took a six months' course in the New York Polyclinic Medical School the same year, and in 1900-02-06 was a student at the Post-Graduate College of New York. Dr. Ferguson began his practice in Phippsburg, Maine, in 1880, and continued seventeen years. He opened an office in Biddeford, Maine, in November, 1897, has been in active practice in that city and vicinity to the present time, and has taken high rank in his profession. He is senior surgeon at the Webber Hospital at Biddeford, and member of the following medical societies: American Medical Association, Maine Medical Association, York County Medical Association.

Dr. Ferguson has been prominent not only as a physician and surgeon but in public life. While in Phippsburg he held the office of supervisor of schools for eleven years, was selectman for several years, representative to the

legislature in 1887-88-92-93, state senator in 1895-96-97-98, and alternate to the Republican National convention at Minneapolis, Minnesota, in 1892, when President Harrison was nominated. He is prominent in the Masonic fraternity; member of Polar Star Lodge, Montgomery; St. Bernard Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Bath; Bradford Commandery, Knights Templar, Biddeford. He is also a member of Laconia Lodge of Odd Fellows and of the Encampment.

Dennis Donovan was born at DONOVAN Clanakilty, county Cork, Ireland, of an ancient and respected Irish family. He came to America when a young man and settled in Maine, establishing his home in Leeds, January 14, 1855. He was a farmer and owned one of the largest farms in Lisbon, Maine. In religion he was a faithful Catholic, and in politics a Democrat. By his first marriage he had one daughter, Sarah, who married Michael J. Dunn, a carriage manufacturer of Springfield, Massachusetts. He married, second, January 6, 1855, at Whitefield, Catherine McGraw, born 1832, a native of county Waterford, town of Karlmathomas, Ireland. She left the home of her nativity May 28, 1852, and came to Maine with her family, arriving at Gardiner, July 18, 1852. Children: 1. John B., born March 31, 1856, mentioned below. 2. James, born September 4, 1857, at Leeds, baptized at Lewiston, Maine; is now attorney-general of the state of Montana with offices at the capitol, Helena. 3. Mary F., born July 22, 1860, at Lewiston, Maine. 4. Joseph C., born March 22, 1863, at Lisbon Falls, died November 14, 1888.

(II) John B., son of Dennis Donovan, was born in Leeds, Maine, March 31, 1856. He was educated in the public schools and the Boston University Law School, graduating from the latter in 1879. He was admitted to the bar in 1879 and immediately afterward began practice in the city of Biddeford. He formed a partnership with James E. Hewey, now clerk of the United States district court of Portland. He removed to Alfred, where he had an office and enjoyed a large practice. He figured in many prominent law cases and trials and was especially successful in criminal law. He made a national reputation in the famous murder trial of Mrs. Mary Barrows.

Mr. Donovan achieved distinction in public life. In 1883 he was elected a representative to the state legislature from Biddeford as a candidate of the Democratic party, served on

important committees and took an active part in legislation. He was a member of the important committee on the revision of the statutes that year. He became a prominent Democratic leader in county and state politics, figuring in the various nominating conventions and party gatherings, and by his personal work and influence accomplishing much for his party. During the presidential campaign of 1892 he was chairman of the Democratic state committee and in charge of the state campaign. He was rewarded by President Cleveland with the appointment as United States marshal for the district of Maine. He served with credit during his term of office and was succeeded by Hutson B. Saunders. Judge Webb, upon the occasion of his retirement from this office, commended Mr. Donovan for his faithful administration of the duties of his office and mentioned the cordial relations that have always existed between the court and the retiring marshal. He introduced new forms of his own invention in the marshal's office, which were so highly appreciated by his successors that they have been adopted. At this same session of the court, on motion of United States Attorney Dyer, Mr. Donovan was admitted to practice in the United States circuit court. Upon the passage of the national bankruptcy law Mr. Donovan was appointed referee in bankruptcy for the district of York, a position he held until his death. In performing the duties of this office he had occasion to meet many business men of the county whom otherwise he might not have known, and added largely to his circle of friends. He was uniformly fair to creditor and debtor alike in the administration of his office, and had a thorough knowledge of the law of bankruptcy and kindred matters. It is said he was the best read man on the bankruptcy law in the state of Maine. He died suddenly at his home in Alfred, May 4, 1905, after a brief and apparently trivial illness. He was genial and attractive in personality, a clever lawyer, an able public speaker and a masterly political leader. He was, moreover, simple and sincere in his relation with other men, having few enemies and many friends, commanding the respect and esteem of everybody.

He married, October, 1882, Ella H. Emery, daughter of Hon. William and Harriet W. (Fall) Emery, born July 8, 1863. Mrs. Donovan has always lived in her present home, the Emery homestead. The house is of fine old colonial style, over a hundred years old, surrounded with three acres of grounds, spacious lawns, gardens and orchards, and magnificent

shade trees. She was educated in the public schools of Alfred, graduating from the high school, and in Abbott and Lasell seminaries and Wellesley College. Mrs. Donovan is a member of the Alfred Literary Club, and is active in various benevolent works. She has always been interested in the public careers of her father and husband and is herself a woman of public spirit. Children: 1. William Emery, born August 14, 1883. 2. Mary Frances, February 12, 1886. 3. Payson Tucker, July 20, 1888, died June 3, 1893. 4. John Bernard, July 14, 1890. 5. Alfred Dunn, October 8, 1892. 6. Harriet Catherine, September 16, 1895. 7. Josephine Elizabeth, July 16, 1899. 8. Bertram Earl, December 3, 1902, died January 3, 1904. 9. Douglas King, July 14, 1904, died September 18, 1904. (See Emery following.)

(For early generations see Anthony Emery I.)

(VII) William Emery (2), son EMERY of William (1) Emery, born April 10, 1791, died November 23, 1877. He was educated in the public schools, and when a young man went to sea and made several voyages as a common sailor. He was promoted to be first mate and finally captain. The embargo of 1812 detained him on land, and changed his whole plan of life. At this time, as an inducement to stay at home, he received from his grandfather, Colonel Caleb Emery, a valuable farm in South Sanford, Maine, and he lived there several years. For twelve years he was deputy sheriff for York county, and then became a merchant at Sanford Corner and Springvale, where he continued for many years. He was a Whig and Republican in politics, and served as town treasurer in 1863. He was a member of the Congregational church, and with a few others built the meeting house at Sanford Corner. He was an active, energetic, shrewd business man, and an honorable, sagacious, intelligent and far-sighted citizen.

He married (first), in 1812, Elizabeth, daughter of Moses and Elizabeth (Parsons) Emery. She died August 29, 1827, and he married (second), November 17, 1829, Abigail Moulton, born May 16, 1809, died May 8, 1834. He married (third), in Limerick, Maine, September 22, 1836, Mary J. Hill, born 1807, died February 11, 1861. He married (fourth), October 20, 1861, Mrs. Sarah A. Gowen, who died December 28, 1877, aged seventy-four years. Children of first wife, born in Sanford, Maine: 1. Caleb, born March 18, 1813, died about 1890. 2. William,

March 3, 1815, died February 28, 1821. 3. Mary Ann, January 7, 1817, died April 28, 1821. 4. Elizabeth, February 3, 1819, died July, 1900. 5. Mary Ann, April 5, 1821, died December 1, 1873, in Brookline, Massachusetts. 6. William, March 15, 1823, mentioned below. 7. Titus S., March 3, 1825, died about 1891; married, January 23, 1851, Annie Witmer, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. 8. Martha G., May 27, 1827, died at Great Falls, New Hampshire, August 29, 1855. Children of second wife: 9. George, April 24, 1831, died April 1, 1853; graduate of Philadelphia College of Medicine. 10. Helen B., August 1, 1833, died March 3, 1834. Children of third wife: 11. Edward H., July 9, 1837, removed to Kansas. 12. Charles Oscar, November 15, 1838. 13. Howard, July 9, 1845, died in Sanford, July 15, 1869.

(VIII) Hon. William (3), son of William (2) Emery, was born March 15, 1823. He was educated in the public schools of North Yarmouth, Maine, and in Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts. He began the study of law in the office of Bradley & Haines, afterward the firm of Bradley & Eastman, of Saco. He completed his legal studies at Harvard Law School. He aided in raising Company H when the war with Mexico broke out, and was elected captain when the company was organized December 12, 1846. He served in the Mexican campaign with credit, and on his return was admitted to the bar of York county in 1847 and forthwith began the practice of law. He rose rapidly to the top of his profession and enjoyed a large and interesting practice. He became a leader in his profession, well known in all walks of life, and especially honored among the lawyers themselves, who best knew his ability and character. His health failing in 1869 he went south. On his return he entered into political life with renewed vigor and success. Mr. Emery was a conspicuous figure in the public life of Maine for many years, and when a resident of Lebanon held various municipal offices. In 1854 he represented his district, comprising the towns of Sanford and Lebanon, in the state legislature. He removed to Alfred, Maine, in May, 1871, and held various municipal offices in that town and was county attorney. He was a Democrat in politics and of large influence in his party, a natural political leader. He was an earnest supporter of the reform measures of 1878, and among the foremost advocates of a reduction of salaries in York county offices as well as in the state offices. He led this movement at the earnest request of his townsmen, solely for

the public good and relief of the taxpayers. He was a candidate for congress against Thomas B. Reed at one time. Mr. Emery was an able lawyer, far-sighted and shrewd, upright and honorable in his practice as in his private life. He had a pleasing and magnetic personality, attracting many friends and retaining friendship once secured. He was a member of Fraternal Lodge of Free Masons, of Alfred. In religion he was a Congregationalist. He died at his home in Alfred, August 31, 1889.

He married, May 26, 1852, Harriet W. Fall, born at Lebanon, Maine, February 18, 1832, died March 18, 1903. Children: 1. Martha G., born October 24, 1853, died December 20, 1854. 2. Ella H., born July 8, 1863, married, October, 1882, John B. Donovan, an attorney-at-law of Biddeford, Maine. (See sketch of John B. Donovan herewith.)

There are several early emigrant HOWE ancestors of this name, but John Howe, of Watertown, Sudbury, and Marlborough, Massachusetts, was one of the earliest, if not the first, of this name in New England, and his progeny now constitutes a large part of the family of this cognomen in the eastern states. The Howes of America are descended from Abraham Howe, of Roxbury, and John "How" of Sudbury and Marlborough, Massachusetts. Some of them, notably Elias Howe, the inventor of the sewing machine, have developed remarkable mechanical ingenuity, and several are distinguished for their intellectual attainments and philanthropy.

(I) John Howe, a son of John Howe, of Warwickshire, England, was for a long time a resident of Watertown, Massachusetts. In 1638 or 1639 he was one of the first settlers of Sudbury, where he was admitted freeman May 13, 1640, and was selectman in 1642. His name appears on the contract of February 7, 1642, as a member of the committee representing the town with whom John Rutter agrees to build the first meeting house erected in the town. He petitioned in 1656 for the grant of Marlborough, and is said to have been the first white settler on the grant, to which he moved in 1657. He was appointed by the pastor of the church and selectmen to see to restraining the youth on the Lord's day. His kindness and honesty gained for him the confidence of the Indians to such an extent that he was often called upon to settle disputes among them. He opened the first public house in Marlborough, and he kept it for several

years. His grandson, David Howe, son of Samuel Howe, received of his father in 1702 a grant of one hundred and thirty acres of land, in the "New Grant" territory, on which he built the Red Horse Inn or old "Howe Tavern," the famous "Wayside Inn" of Longfellow. The date of his death is given as 1678, and also as 1687, July 10. By his wife Mary, who survived him twenty years, he had twelve children: John, Samuel, Sarah, Mary (died young), Isaac, Josiah, Mary, Thomas, Daniel (died young), Alexander, Daniel and Eleazer.

(II) John (2), eldest child of John (1) and Mary Howe, was born 1640, in Sudbury, and resided in Marlborough, Massachusetts, where the births of his children are recorded. It is presumed that he had other children born before his settlement in Marlborough. He was killed by the Indians in Sudbury, April 20, 1676, and his house and buildings were destroyed by the same enemy. He was married January 22, 1662, but the Christian name of his wife, Elizabeth, is all that is preserved. Children, born in Marlborough: John, David and Elizabeth. Others were born in Sudbury (mention of Josiah and descendants appears in this article). His brother, Samuel Howe, was proprietor of the farm in Sudbury, Massachusetts, on which sat the noted Howe Tavern, made famous by Longfellow in his "Tales of a Wayside Inn."

(III) Josiah (1), fourth son and sixth child of John (2) and Elizabeth Howe, was born in 1650, in Sudbury, Massachusetts. He settled in Marlborough, and married, March 18, 1672, Mary, daughter of Deacon John Haynes, of Sudbury. Josiah Howe died 1711, and his estate was administered by his widow. Subsequently she married John Prescott. Josiah Howe was a soldier in King Phillip's war, and was one of those who rallied to the defense of the town when attacked by the Indians. His children were: Mary (died young), Mary (died young), Josiah, Daniel and Ruth.

(IV) Josiah (2), son of Josiah (1) and Mary (Haynes) Howe, was born in Marlborough, 1678, settled there and married, June 14, 1700, Sarah Bigelow. He married (second), November 22, 1713, Mary Marble. The children of Josiah and Sarah (Bigelow) Howe were: Phineas, Abraham and Rachel. The children of Josiah and Mary (Marble) Howe were: Sarah, Mary, Josiah and Jacob.

(V) Phineas (1), son of Josiah (2) and Sarah (Bigelow) Howe, was born in Marlborough, December, 1707, settled in Shrewsbury, North Precinct, and was admitted to the Shrewsbury church. His farm was in what is

now the town of Boylston. He was married, March 22, 1732, at Shrewsbury, where he was living, to Abigail Bennett, who died there January 4, 1801, aged ninety-three years and twenty days. Their children, all born in North Precinct and baptized in the Shrewsbury church, were: Phineas, Bezaleel, Silas, Abigail and Elizabeth.

(VI) Silas, third son and child of Phineas and Abigail (Bennett) Howe, was baptized February 13, 1737, and settled in what is now Boylston, then the north precinct of Shrewsbury, where he was a farmer, and where he died, October 10, 1817. His wife's baptismal name was Abigail, but her family name is unknown. She died January 18, 1813, aged sixty-nine years. Their children were: Levi, Ephraim, John, Silas, Abraham, Abigail, Persis, Tamar, and one who died in childhood unnamed.

(VII) John (3), son of Silas and Abigail Howe, was born in Marlborough, Massachusetts, about 1775. He had a homestead in Boylston, where he married and died, leaving among other children a son Phineas, named for his grandfather.

(VIII) Phineas (2), son of John (3) Howe, of Boylston, was born in that town December 1, 1802. He was a brickmaker and farmer, and after he removed from Massachusetts to Canton, Oxford county, Maine, carried on a large stock farm and drove beef cattle gathered in the new region lately settled by a sturdy community of well-equipped farmers and stock raisers to the great Brighton cattle market near Boston. He married Phila P. Holland, and their children were: John Ward and Sybil.

(IX) John Ward, son of Phineas (2) and Phila P. (Holland) Howe, was born at Canton, Oxford county, Maine, May 19, 1831. He attended the district school in winter, and as a boy worked on his father's farm during the summer months. He also assisted in driving the cattle to the Brighton market, and knew the highway route he so frequently traveled on foot through Maine, New Hampshire and northeast Massachusetts and the fairest resting places in the route before he was fifteen years of age. He invested in real estate all the money he made by farming and cattle dealing, and was sharp to make profitable sales of farms and town lots, especially in Rumford Falls, then an embryo town, and his real estate holdings at the time of his death were particularly valuable in that place. He voted with the Republican party, was a member of the Farmers' Alliance and of the local grange. He

was a member of Anasagunticook Lodge, No. 32, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Canton. Mr. Howe was married, July 10, 1859, to Clara C. Marsh, of Dixfield, Maine, and their children, all born in Canton, Maine, were: 1. A son who died in infancy. 2. Ellsworth Ward, died in his fourth year. 3. Elliot Ward, mentioned below. 4. Sybil Alice, married John Clair Minot, of Augusta, Maine, assistant editor of the *Kennebec Journal*. 5. Cora Belle, who resides with her widowed mother in Dixfield, Maine, her mother's native town. 6. Carroll Phineas, married Grace Colcord, of Dixfield; children: Harlan Colcord and Ada Carver Howe; Carroll Phineas is a grain merchant in Dixfield. 7. Abbie Marsh, married George Cary Gray, of Portland, Maine, member of the firm of Twitchell Champlin Company of Portland.

(X) Elliot Ward, son of John Ward and Clara C. (Marsh) Howe, was born in Canton, Oxford county, Maine, October 3, 1866. He had excellent school advantages, going from a district school in his native town to Wilton Academy, where he was graduated, and thence to the Dirigo Business College, Augusta, Maine, until 1888. He found an excellent situation in a wholesale grocery house in Boston and remained there one year. He returned to his native state in 1889 and accepted a position in the Atkinson Furniture Company of Portland, and was soon sent by the company to Gardiner, Maine, to open a branch store, which he conducted successfully up to 1895, when the business was transferred to Augusta as a more central position, and he remained in Augusta one year, when he resigned in order to open a business as dealer in grain, wood and lumber in his native town of Canton, and he sold out the business in April, 1905, and opened a furniture and undertaking business at Rumford Falls, where he also became interested financially and as a director of the Rumford Fuel Company. He is the president and one of the promoters of the Rumford Falls and Bethel street railroad. He is one of four promoters of the Hanover Springs Company, organized for the purpose of bottling and distributing both plain and carbonated water from the celebrated spring of Hanover. He also owns and operates three different farms. He was a selectman of the town of Canton for two years, and served as a member of the school board almost continuously. He was a representative from Canton in the state legislature in 1902-03, and was a member of the house committee on taxation. His progress in the Masonic fraternity began with membership in Hermon

Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Gardiner, and thence to the Royal Arch Chapter of Rumford, the Strathglass Commandery, Knights Templar, the Kora Temple and the Eastern Star. He was initiated into the Anasagunticook Lodge, No. 32, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Canton, Maine, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of Rumford Falls, the Rebekah, and Grange. He married, May 5, 1889, Mary Ella, daughter of Thomas and Emily Wright, of Jay, later of Canton, Maine. Mr. and Mrs. Howe have their home in a delightful street in Rumford Falls, Maine.

CALDERWOOD Calderwood is an ancient Scotch surname, doubtless a place name before it was used as a surname. The seat of the family is in Lanarkshire, where it was established the year 1300. One branch went to Ireland when King James settled Ulster with Scotch Presbyterians.

The Hamilton and Montgomery families settled in county Down, Ireland, about 1620, and proved the most successful promoters of the Scottish plantation and were intimately connected with the subsequent vicissitudes of the Presbyterian church in Ulster. Rev. Andrew Stewart, son of one of the first Protestant ministers in Ireland, wrote of the Scotch settlement in Ireland. Of this settlement in Dows, he said: "Therefore the lords having a good bargain themselves, make some of their friends sharers as freeholders under them. Thus came several farmers under Mr. Montgomery, gentleman from Scotland, and of the names of Shaw, *Calderwoods*, Boyds, of the Keiths from the North. And some foundations are laid for towns, and incorporations, as Newton, Donaghadee, Comber, Old and New, Grey-Abbey. Many Hamiltons also followed Sir James, especially his own brethren, all of them worthy men; and other farmers as the Maxwells, Rosses, Barclays, Moors, Nayleys and others whose posterity hold good to this day." (See p. 550, vol. I, Hanna's Scotch-Irish.) But Antrim seems to have been the home of the Calderwoods in Ireland. In 1890 of the twelve births of this name in Ireland, ten were in Antrim.

(I) James Calderwood, immigrant ancestor of the American family, was born in Londonderry, Ireland, or vicinity, and came from Londonderry in November, 1725, to Londonderry, New Hampshire, where he bought a farm of thirty acres of land of James Rogers. He married, in Ireland, Margaret ———. Chil-

dren: 1. Jane, born in Ireland, died 1802 at Vinal Haven, Maine. 2. John, born February 15, 1725, mentioned below. 3. Robert, born at Londonderry, New Hampshire, February 22, 1727, removed to Warren, Maine, about 1750, and with his brother John started for New York, and was never heard from again.

(II) John, son of James Calderwood, was born in Londonderry, Ireland, February 15, 1725. He came to America in November following with his parents and lived during his youth in Londonderry, New Hampshire. He and his brother removed to Warren, Maine, after the death of their father, about 1750. Subsequently John sold his farm there in 1769 and removed to North Fox Island, now North Haven, Maine, and afterward to South Fox Island, now Vinal Haven, Maine. His home at North Haven was near the Baptist church. In 1770 he exchanged it for Major White's farm on South Island or Vinal Haven. He built the first frame house in the town, and the farm has remained in possession of his family to the present time. He died in 1808. He married Elizabeth McCurdy, born July 20, 1731, probably at Bristol, Maine, and died about 1798. They had thirteen children, among whom were: Thomas, born January 21, 1752, married Eleanor Fassett, probably then of Bristol; (second) Abigail Gray; (third) Mrs. Stoddard; (fourth) Patience Clark; he was a soldier in the revolution and was a pensioner. James, fourth name on the list of Vinal Haven settlers. Samuel. Mark, father of David Calderwood, who was the father of Mrs. Ezra Calderwood, Hannah D. Calderwood. Jesse, thirteenth and youngest child, mentioned below.

(III) Jesse, son of John Calderwood, was born November 6, 1773, at Vinal Haven, Maine. He resided at Vinal Haven and married Susannah Green of that town. He died January 11, 1858. They had twelve children, among whom were: Samuel, second child, born September 15, 1798, married Sally Brown; (second) Abigail Tilton; resided in Knox, Maine, where he died, February 5, 1860; his son Samuel, born December 29, 1832, resides (1907) at 75 Concord street, Woodford Station, Maine. Ezra, born February 17, 1823, mentioned below. Jesse. Willard. Eliza.

(IV) Ezra, son of Jesse Calderwood, born in Vinal Haven, February 17, 1823, was killed on the Boulder Valley railroad, Colorado, September 20, 1876. He married, January, 1847, Hannah D., born at Vinal Haven, February 8, 1825, died December 14, 1866, daugh-

ter of David Calderwood (4), granddaughter of Mark Calderwood (3) and great-granddaughter of John Calderwood (2). Children of David Calderwood: Henry, Mary, Hannah D., mentioned above; Ann, Jennie, Charles V. and Bloomfield. Ezra Calderwood was educated in the public schools of Vinal Haven and learned the trade of shipbuilding. He worked for some years building fishing schooners. He had a grocery store on the island for a time. In the fall of 1860 he came to Portland and established a grocery store in partnership with Mr. Beckett under the firm name of Calderwood & Beckett. He disposed of his interests in 1865 on account of ill health and retired. He went west for the sake of his health and met his death while working on the Boulder Valley railroad. In politics he was a Republican. He was a member of the Masonic Lodge in Portland. He was a selectman of Vinal Haven in 1848. Children of Ezra and Hannah D. Calderwood: 1. Lincoln A., born December 29, 1847, resides in Boston. 2. Franklin N., born September 18, 1851, resides in Portland, Maine. 3. George G., born November 9, 1852, mentioned below. 4. Everard M., born July 3, 1854, died September 3, 1870. 5. Vesta N., born January 28, 1858, died March 18, 1863. 6. Elmer E., born May 14, 1861, is in St. Paul, Minnesota. 7. William, born October 21, 1862, died August 16, 1864. 8. Edward K., born February 15, 1864, died August 4, 1864.

(V) George Greenville, son of Ezra Calderwood, was born in North Haven, Maine, November 9, 1852. He was educated in the public schools of North Haven and Portland, Maine. He began to work for a living in a bakery in Portland owned by Reuben Kent, and in 1872 entered the employ of his brother in the same line of business, also in Portland. In 1880 he left his brother to engage in business in Biddeford in partnership with Mr. West, the firm buying the business of Alfred Pierce, a baker with an established trade. The firm name was West & Calderwood, and in the course of time Mr. Calderwood became the sole owner. In addition to his bakery he built up a trade in confectionery, etc. He recently sold the bakery to Grant & Matzen, and his confectionery business to his son, and at the present time is not in active business. He makes his home at Biddeford. In politics Mr. Calderwood is independent. He is a member of Dunlap Lodge of Free Masons of Biddeford; of York Royal Arch Chapter; of Maine Council, Royal and Select Masters; and of Bradford Commandery, Knights Templar, of

Biddeford. He is also a member of Kora Temple, Order of Mystic Shrine, Lewiston; of Laconia Lodge of Odd Fellows, Biddeford; York Encampment and Canton J. H. Dearborn. In religion he is a Universalist. He is a well-known and highly respected citizen, upright and honorable in all the relations of life, a man of many steadfast friends. He married, January 2, 1876, Ella A., born September 21, 1854, daughter of George H. and Martha A. Barr, of Portland. Children: 1. Harry Clifton, born July 1, 1877, mentioned below. 2. Eva M., born June 25, 1881, educated in the public schools of Biddeford, graduating from the high school; married, March 4, 1903, Frank Wallace, of Portland, Maine; in the summer of 1907, while abroad, she visited the ancient seat of the Calderwood family, Castle Blamtyre, Calderwood, Scotland.

(VI) Harry Clifton, son of George Greenville Calderwood, was born in Portland, July 1, 1877, and attended the public and high schools of Biddeford and Shaw's Business College, Portland. He was associated in business with his father for two years. Then he bought his father's interests in the confectionery business and has continued it alone. He is a member of Dunlap Lodge of Free Masons, Biddeford. In religion he is a Universalist; in politics a Republican. He married, November 24, 1904, Thanksgiving Day, Gertrude, of Saco, born in Saco, July 9, 1882, daughter of Edward W. and Annie (Hersey) Deland. They have one child, Arnold D., born July 27, 1906.

This is the usual spelling of the name in present use, though a part of the family employ the form Tebbets, Tibbets or Tibbits. It is among the earliest in New Hampshire, and has been continuously associated with the development of New England in worthy ways. From southeastern New Hampshire it has spread to all parts of the United States, and is found in connection with pioneer settlements in many localities.

(I) Henry Tibbetts, ancestor of nearly all of the name in America, was born in England about the year 1596, and embarked from London, July 13, 1635, in the ship "James" bound for New England. He was accompanied by his wife, Elizabeth, born in the same year as himself, and sons, Jeremiah, born 1631, and Samuel, 1633. He was a shoemaker by trade, and soon settled in Dover, New Hampshire, where he had a grant of three and one-half acres of land for a house lot at Dover Neck. At different times he had other grants, in-

cluding one of the twenty acres situated on the west side of Back river (now called the Bellamy river) and another of one hundred acres adjoining the Newichawanock river in what is now Rollinsford, then Dover. He held several minor offices in the town, was a hard-working, industrious farmer, and for some years was the only shoemaker in the place. He died in 1676, at the age of eighty years, having survived his wife, Elizabeth, several years. They had several children born after their arrival in America.

(II) Jeremiah, eldest child of Henry and Elizabeth Tibbetts, born 1631, in England, died in the summer of 1677. His will was dated May 5, and proved October 31, of that year. His widow Mary survived him and married a Mr. Loomis. He lived at Dover, where he was a farmer and for several years kept the jail or prison of the colony. He had several grants from the town, one embracing one hundred acres of land in what is now Rollinsford and another of three and one-half acres at Dover Neck for a house lot, on which he built his residence. He inherited the greater part of his father's lands, including the one-hundred-acre tract in Rollinsford. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas Canney, a neighbor who lived but a short distance from the Tibbetts home. She died at Dover, July 2, 1706. Children: Jeremiah, Mary, Thomas, Hannah, Joseph, Samuel, Benjamin, Ephraim, Martha, Elizabeth, Nathaniel and Henry (mention of Samuel and descendants forms part of this article).

(III) Thomas, second son of Jeremiah and Mary (Canney) Tebbets, was born February 24, 1659, and resided at Dover Neck, a few rods below the site of the old church on the hill, on the westerly side of the highway. For many years he was town clerk of Dover, and to him we are indebted for the collecting and preservation of nearly all of the vital records of early Dover. At the breaking out of King William's war he entered the Colonial army and was promoted from time to time until he became captain. He was also in the service during Queen Anne's war. He was an extensive landowner in Dover and vicinity. He married Judith, daughter of Deacon John Dane, who had formerly resided on the same farm. Captain Tebbets had eight children. As will be seen, his branch uses a different spelling from the others.

(III) Captain Samuel, fourth son of Jeremiah and Mary (Canney) Tebbets, was born in the latter part of 1666, and died December

9, 1738. He was a deacon in the church, a deputy in the New Hampshire Colonial legislature several years, and was also a captain in the French and Indian war. He was a tanner by trade, and had a large tannery at Dover Neck, where the old vats employed by him are still to be seen. He was married, September 2, 1686, to Dorothy Tuthill. The date of her death is unknown, but it is certain that he married (second) Rebecca Willy and (third) a woman whose Christian name was Rachel, but her surname has not been preserved.

(IV) Captain Ichabod (1), son of Samuel Tebbets, and probably of his first wife, Dorothy (Tuthill) Tebbets, was born about 1698, and died between December 30, 1746, and February 25 following, the dates respectively of making and proving his will. He was a farmer and tanner, and a captain in the French and Indian wars, as was also his father. In 1777 he was a member of the committee of correspondence, inspection and safety in Boothbay. He enlisted, April 2, 1776, as a private in Captain Davis' company of Colonel Frye's regiment, and served at Boothbay. He was subsequently commissioned the first lieutenant in Captain Elijah Green's company (fifth) of Colonel McCobb's regiment, and he was also a lieutenant in command of a company detached as guard of the seacoast in Lincoln, company under Major Lithgow. The name appears on a petition for release from the minister's rate, with that of many others who were maintaining a free will Baptist organization in Boothbay. Ichabod also signed this petition, but this may have been his son. He married (first) Abigail Tibbetts, and (second) May 29, 1729, Patience, daughter of Elder Nock. Children of the first marriage were: Judith, Abigail, Ichabod and Nathaniel. By the second wife he had: James, Rebecca, Anna and Martha.

(V) Nathaniel, second son of Ichabod Tibbetts, and youngest child of his first wife, Abigail, was born August 30, 1727, probably in Dover, and settled in Boothbay (then called Townsend), Maine, about 1759. He was one of the petitioners for the organization of the town of Townsend, January 31, 1764, which was presented to the Massachusetts general court in the same year the town was incorporated under the name of Boothbay. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Mark and Lydia (Tibbetts) Giles, of Dover. She was born in 1729 and died April 1, 1822, in Boothbay. No record of Nathaniel's death appears.

Their children were: Ichabod, Nathaniel, John, Giles, Abigail, Mark, Judith, Rebecca, James, Sarah and (Polly) Mary.

(VI) Ichabod (2), eldest child of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Giles) Tibbetts, was born December 17, 1749, probably in Dover, New Hampshire, and settled with his father in Boothbay. He enlisted July 13, 1775, for the seacoast defence at Boothbay, and again, April 2, 1776, in Captain Davis' company, the same as his father's, in which he was sergeant, but also served in company of McAllister, in Colonel McCobb's regiment. He was married in 1774 to Elizabeth, daughter of Jonathan Hutchings, of York. She died July 25, 1828. Their children were: John, Abigail, Ichabod, Betsy, Mark, Benjamin, Samuel, Rhoda and Timothy.

(VII) Benjamin, fourth son of Ichabod (2) and Elizabeth (Hutchings) Tibbetts, was born November 20, 1785, at Boothbay Harbor, and was one of the first settlers of the town of Palermo in Waldo county, where he died in 1885 at the age of one hundred years. Tradition says he was six months over one hundred years of age. He married Sally Crommett, of Boothbay.

(VIII) Benjamin R., son of Benjamin and Sally (Crommett) Tibbetts, was born in 1818, in Liberty, Maine, and is now living at East Palermo in that state. He followed the sea, as a young man, and later settled on the paternal homestead in Palermo. He married Effie Turner, born 1821 in Palermo, and died there in 1901. Their children were: Randall, Joseph, Hollis, Woodbury, Wyman T., Andrew J., Benjamin F., Joseph W., Dana, Addie E. The eldest son died while a soldier in the civil war; the second died young.

(IX) Woodbury, fourth son of Benjamin R. and Effie (Turner) Tibbetts, is a native of Palermo, born 1851. He was educated in the public schools of that town and became a granite cutter, and is now employed in that business, in monumental work. He had taken an active interest in the progress of his home town, has served as chairman of the board of selectmen, filled other town offices, and for twenty-five years or more had held the office of postmaster. In political principle he is a Democrat. He is a member of Rockport Lodge, the Masonic Order, and the Patrons of Husbandry. He was married in June, 1873, to Cynthia Sterns, born in 1857, in Maine, and their children are: Charles R., Raymond Richard, Manly, Merrick S., Fred Allen, Elmer S., Everett S. (twins), and Gladys.

(X) Raymond Richard, second son of

Woodbury and Cynthia (Sterns) Tibbetts, was born September 11, 1875, in East Palermo, and received his primary education in the public schools of his native town, and was subsequently a student at Bridgton Academy and at the Maine Central Institute. He taught school for a time in Washington, D. C., and took up the study of medicine. He entered the Maine Medical School at Brunswick, from which he was graduated in 1901, and spent a part of the following year in the Maine General Hospital, as house physician. He began the practice of medicine in Belfast, Maine, in November, 1902, and remained there two years. He subsequently spent six months as register physician in Montana, and opened an office at Bethel, Maine, December 23, 1905. Since that time he has been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession at that town. He is a member of the American Medical Association, Maine Medical Association, Oxford County Medical Association, Phoenix Lodge, No. 24, A. F. and A. M., of Belfast, Maine; Oxford Chapter, No. 29, R. A. M.; and Bramhall Lodge, Knights of Pythias, Portland, Maine. He was married, January 29, 1901, to Alice, daughter of David and Melissa (Chadwick) Spratt, of East Palermo. Their children are: Richard Spratt, born May 4, 1903; Eleanor, August 1, 1905; Raymond Woodbury, October 30, 1907.

The name Belcher indicates BELCHER Norman origin for the family, and the Belcher surname is common in English history at least as far back as the reign of Henry VIII. During that reign Edmund Belcher resided in Guildsbrough, Northamptonshire, and it is recorded among the list of grants at the time that Edmund's son, Alexander Belcher, was placed in lawful possession of the hamlet of Northoft, which included besides the lands a village of nineteen houses. An exodus of adventurous spirits of that name appear to have been directed to the New World in the seventeenth century, as we find four immigrants, named respectively Jeremy or Jeremiah, Edward, Andrew and Gregory Belcher, in the British province of Massachusetts Bay. Jeremiah Belcher, born 1612, settled in Ipswich, was made a freeman in 1638; Edward, in Boston, where he was made a freeman in 1631; Andrew was the ancestor of Governor Belcher, and settled in Sudbury, 1639, Cambridge, 1646, and Gregory, in whom we are interested as the ancestor of the successive generations included in this sketch, who was a settler of Braintree,

removed to Boston in 1634. It does not appear that these several immigrants were directly related, and each was the progenitor of a distinctive family in America.

(I) Gregory Belcher was an original member of the first church founded in Braintree, Massachusetts. He took the oath administered to those desiring to become freemen in 1640, and in 1645 it is recorded that he was a committeeman "to Lay out the High waye through Dorchester Woods from Branntre Bounds to Roxbury bounds." He resided in Boston Town after 1634 and evidently was a man of importance and influence in the early day of the Metropolis of New England. He died in Boston, November 25, 1674, Farmer says June 21, 1659, and his widow, Katherine Belcher, died either in 1679 or 1680. They had eight children, among whom were: Josiah, born 1631; Samuel, August 24, 1637; Joseph, December 25, 1641.

(II) Josiah, son of Gregory and Elizabeth Belcher, was born in Boston in 1631. He was one of the twenty-eight "Brethren who came off for the First Church in Boston, New England, and laid the Foundation of the Third church, partly on May 12, 1669, partly on May 16, 1669," according to the register of the Third Church familiarly known as the Old South Church, Boston. He was married, March 3, 1655, to Ranis, daughter of Elder Edward Raynsford, who came in the fleet with Winthrop; was a brother of Lord Chief Justice Raynsford, the immediate successor of Sir Mathew Hale; one of the substituted men of the town of Boston and often mentioned in its history, being deacon in the First Church, and with his wife Elizabeth and daughter Ranis, wife of Josiah Belcher, became members of the Third Church in 1674. Raynsford Island, Boston Harbor, which he owned, still preserves the name. Josiah and Ranis (Raynsford) Belcher had twelve children; Josiah died in Boston, April 3, 1683, and his widow, October 2, 1691.

(III) Edward, eighth child of Josiah and Ranis (Raynsford) Belcher, was born in Boston, January 19, 1669, and late in life removed to the town of Stoughton, where he purchased an estate and spent the last years of his life. He died March 16, 1745, and his widow died March 5, 1752. He married Mary Clifford, and they had six children. The youngest of these was named Clifford, his mother's maiden surname.

(IV) Clifford, youngest son of Edward and Mary (Clifford) Belcher, was married, June 24, 1740, to Mehitable, daughter of Sam-

uel and Sarah (Clap) Bird, and granddaughter of John and Elizabeth (Williams) Bird, of Dorchester. He inherited his father's estate in Stoughton, and greatly added to it, residing there up to the time of his death, which occurred April 26, 1773. His widow, who was born in Dorchester, December 8, 1706, died in Stoughton, February 20, 1779.

(V) Supply, sixth child of Clifford and Mehitable (Bird) Belcher, was born in that part of Stoughton now known as Sharon, Massachusetts, March 29, 1751-52. He received a good English education but did not take up the classics, as he intended to engage in merchandising. He became a merchant in Boston, and on the outbreak of the American revolution returned to Stoughton, where he purchased a large farm and also was the proprietor of Belcher's Tavern on the Taunton Road, now the village of South Canton, Massachusetts. Suffering considerable losses, by reason of the long period of war, in which he served under a commission of captain received from General Washington, he migrated in 1785 to the District of Maine and located with his family on the Kennebec river at Hallowell, now Augusta. He lived in Hallowell, 1785-91, and while there was captain of the North Company of Militia. In 1791 he removed his family to Sandy River township and became a leader among the new settlers, and as agent of the proposed township he went before the general court in Boston and secured an act of incorporation and was elected the first town clerk and justice of the peace. He was the first representative for the town in the general court of Massachusetts, serving in 1798 and again in 1801 and in 1809, being the latter year a colleague of Nathan Cutter, the town having increased so in population as to be entitled to two representatives. He was a selectman of the town 1796 and 1797, and was for many years a prominent teacher of the public school. He was skilled in the art of surgery and in administering simple medical remedies, although not a professional or licensed physician, he was called in cases where no regular physician could be obtained in the new settlement, and continued such service until a surgeon and physician settled in the place. He was also an accomplished musician, member of the Stoughton Musical Society, and was a performer on the violin and composer of a collection of sacred music published as "Harmony of Maine" (1794), and he became known in musical circles as the "Handel of Maine." He was the first choir leader in the church in Hallowell. He married, May 2, 1775, Mar-

garet, daughter of William and Margaret (Johnson) More. Mrs. Belcher was also a musician. Mr. Belcher died in Farmington, Maine, June 9, 1836, and his widow, May 14, 1839, in the eighty-third year of her age. The children of Supply and Margaret (More) Belcher were: 1. and 2. Abigail Doty and Margaret Doty (twins), born in Stoughton, Massachusetts, May 27, 1776, and both married and had children. 3. Clifford (q. v.), born in Stoughton, January 17, 1778. 4. Samuel, July 18, 1780. 5. Benjamin More, August 4, 1782. 6. Mehitable, October 17, 1784, died September 20, 1785. 7. Mehitable, born in Augusta, Maine, June 1, 1787, married Joseph Titcomb. 8. Hiram, February 23, 1790. 9. Martha Stoyell, born in Farmington, Maine, February 20, 1795, married Thomas Hunter. 10. Betsey, April 6, 1797, died September 27, 1804.

(VI) Clifford (2), eldest son of Supply and Margaret (More) Belcher, was born in Stoughton, Massachusetts, January 17, 1778. He came with his father to the Sandy River Valley, when only thirteen years of age; the journey was made through the wilderness in midwinter, and occupied five days owing to deep snows and bad roads. He assisted his father in cultivating a farm, now the center of the town of Farmington, up to his twenty-first birthday, when he found employment in trade and occasional work on a farm. He acquired a large property and possessed superior business tact. He married, January 27, 1811, Deborah Allen, daughter of Rev. Timothy and Sarah Williams Fuller, and granddaughter of Rev. Abraham Williams, of Sandwich, Massachusetts. They had six children, and her husband died March 15, 1832, when her youngest child was nine years old. She died in Belfast, Maine, March 1, 1865. The children of Clifford and Deborah Allen (Fuller) Belcher were: 1. Caroline Williams, born October 18, 1812, married Nehemiah Abbott, a representative in the thirty-fifth United States congress. 2. Samuel (q. v.), born December 8, 1814. 3. Deborah Ann, December 10, 1816, married Captain Charles Gill. 4. Clifford, March 23, 1819, Harvard, A. B., 1837. 5. Abraham Williams Fuller, August 26, 1821. 6. Timothy Fuller, August 3, 1823.

(VII) Samuel, eldest son of Clifford (2) and Deborah Allen (Fuller) Belcher, was born in Farmington, Maine, December 8, 1814. He was educated at Farmington Academy and in law in the offices of his uncle, Hiram Belcher, and was admitted to the Kennebec bar on December 8, 1835, the date on which he reached

his majority. He practiced law in Orono, Maine, for two years, but returned to his native town in 1837, and there opened a law office. He served as town clerk, 1838-40; was postmaster of Farmington, 1840-49; representative from Farmington in the legislature of Maine, 1840-49-50; clerk of the house of representatives of the state, 1845-48, and speaker of the house, 1849-50; judge of probate of the county of Franklin, 1852-62 and 1879-84; county attorney, 1862-79. He was president of the board of directors of the Sandy River Bank from the time of its organization in 1853 and a trustee of Farmington Academy 1845 up to the time of its becoming the Farmington Normal school. He had a large law practice and had a commanding influence in the affairs of the town, always directed for its good. He married, May 9, 1837, Martha Caroline Hepzibah, eldest daughter of Asa and Caroline (Williams) Abbott, who was born September 18, 1819. Children: 1. Samuel Clifford (q. v.), born March 20, 1839. 2. Anna Gill, June 21, 1841, died August 23, 1842. 3. Abbott, March 17, 1843. 4. William Fuller, March 13, 1845. 5. Fuller, September 13, 1852, died June 24, 1861. 6. Hamilton Abbott, August 18, 1854. 7. Mary Caroline, July 25, 1856, married James Hayes Waugh. 8. and 9. Twins, May, 1862, both dying in infancy.

(VIII) Samuel Clifford, eldest son and first child of Samuel and Martha C. H. (Abbott) Belcher, was born in Farmington, Maine, March 20, 1839, the seventh in line of descent from Gregory Belcher, the immigrant. He was prepared for college in his native town, matriculated at Bowdoin College in 1853 at the age of fourteen, and was graduated A. B., 1857. He was preceptor of Foxcroft Academy, 1857-60; law student in the office of Hon. Nehemiah Abbott, Belfast, Maine, 1860-61, and on reaching his majority was admitted to the Franklin county bar. He helped raise the Sixteenth Maine Volunteers, and on June 4, 1862, was made captain of Company G of that regiment, which was shortly after his promotion sent to the front. He was a participant in the battle of Fredericksburg, where he was slightly wounded, and this service was followed by his leading his company in the battles of the Chancellorsville campaign, and at the terrible battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 2 and 3, 1863. His regiment covered the retreat of the First Corps in the first day of the battle, and it is well established that the Sixteenth Maine held a position which two regiments had previously been obliged to fall back from on account

of the terrible onslaught of the Confederates; and this was done at the cost to the regiment of every man of the gallant Sixteenth Maine save forty, who heroically held their ground until surrounded and thus captured. It was during the performance of this duty that the colors of the regiment were saved from capture by being cut in pieces and distributed to the remnant not killed or captured, and the famous order that accomplished this historical act was given by Captain Belcher while in command of the left wing of the regiment, and he was himself with the remnant taken prisoner of war. While being marched to Libby Prison, Richmond, Virginia, Captain Belcher succeeded in making his escape and gained the Federal lines.

On reaching Washington, with no regiment to report to, he was assigned to the staff of General Heintzelman as aide-de-camp, that officer being in command of the Department of Washington, D. C. He joined his regiment November, 1863, and was in the campaign of the Wilderness, and was present at the battles of Mine Run, the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, and in the latter engagement he was severely wounded by a bullet which pierced his skull and endangered his brain. He was not relieved of the pressure of the bullet for seventeen days, and not able to rejoin the army in the field until after the surrender. While in the field Governor Coney, on June 1, 1864, in recognition of his services, promoted him to the rank of major, and on being honorably discharged in 1865 he returned to Farmington and resumed the practice of law. He was made an overseer of Bowdoin College, a member of the Maine Historical Society, and of the American Bar Association.

General Belcher is past master of the Maine Lodge, A. F. and A. M.; past high priest, Franklin Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; past master of Jephthah Council, and member Pilgrim Commandery, Knights Templar. His service in the army secured for him companionship in the Maine Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. He was appointed by Governor Garcon inspector-general on his staff with the rank of brigadier-general. He was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for representative in congress for the second district in 1876 and again in 1878. General Belcher was married, January 19, 1869, to Ella Olive, daughter of Spalding and Sarah (Rich) Smith, of Wilton, and their daughter, Frances Spalding, was born in Farmington, November 27, 1869.

Nathaniel Billings, immigrant ancestor, came to this country before 1640 and settled in Concord, Massachusetts, where he was admitted a freeman, June 2, 1641. He owned in 1655 seven lots containing fifty-four acres, which was later (1880) owned by Amos Baker. He died August 24, 1673. Children: 1. Nathaniel, had son Daniel, who drew land in right of his father on account of service at Narragansett, in Templeton (Narragansett No. 6), in 1735. 2. John, mentioned below.

(II) John (1), son of Nathaniel Billings, was born about 1640, died March 31, 1704. He owned six lots in Concord. He married, November 11, 1661, Elizabeth, born June 2, 1643, daughter of John Hastings, who settled in Braintree and removed to Cambridge. Children, born at Concord: 1. John, October 28, 1662, died October 17, 1688; married probably December 31, 1685, Elizabeth Lamson. 2. Nathaniel, February 14, 1665, died August 27, 1714. 3. Samuel, April 25, 1667, mentioned below. 4. Elizabeth, November 26, 1669. 5. Joseph, September 3, 1672, died December 31, 1690. 6. Mary, January 20, 1674. 7. Sarah, January 15, 1677, married Ebenezer Hunt.

(III) Samuel, son of John (1) Billings, was born April 25, 1667, died March 10, 1748-49. He married, January 13, 1698-99, Mary Barron, who died April 6, 1747, daughter of Ellis and Mary (Sherman) Barron, of Watertown. Her grandfather, Ellis Barron, married (first) Hannah Hawkins, (second) Lydia Fairbanks. Her great-grandfather, Ellis Barron, married (first) Grace ———, and (second) Hannah (Pope), widow of Timothy Hawkins; he was the immigrant ancestor. Children of Samuel and Mary Billings: 1. John, born March 30, 1700, mentioned below. 2. Joseph, June 5, 1702. 3. Mary, August 6, 1704. 4. Samuel, November 18, 1706. 5. Jonathan, August 3, 1709, married, February 12, 1735, Dorothy Brooks. 6. Timothy, May 13, 1712. 7. Elizabeth, September 9, 1714. 8. James, November 6, 1717. 9. Sarah, March 24, 1719-20, married, June 6, 1744, Ephraim Hubbard. 10. Abigail, June 19, 1724, married, August 6, 1747, Samuel Allen.

(IV) John (2), son of Samuel Billings, was born March 30, 1700, at Concord. He married Elizabeth ———. Children, born at Concord: 1. Mary, September 24, 1727, died November 24, 1740. 2. Lydia, September 17, 1729. 3. John, November 23, 1731, mentioned below. 4. Isaac, January 26, 1733-34. 5. Elizabeth, December 4, 1738.

(V) John (3), son of John (2) Billings, was born, November 23, 1731, in that part of Concord which was set off as Lincoln, April 19, 1754. He removed to the head of Little Deer Isle, Maine, in 1762. In 1767 he removed to Brooksville, Maine, where he lived many years. He was one of the first, if not the first, settlers on Deer Isle, and probably the first settler in that part of Brooksville opposite Deer Isle. He died just over the line of Brooksville, in Sedgwick, in 1802, and his estate was administered in that year in Hancock county. He married, in 1752, Hannah Farrar, born in Sudbury, Massachusetts, died in Brooksville, Maine. Children: 1. Benjamin, born in Lincoln, Massachusetts, December 12, 1753, resided in Sargentville, Maine; married Abigail, daughter of Nathan Closson; died March 23, 1826. 2. John Jr., born in Lincoln, April 14, 1755, mentioned below. 3. Abel, married Betsey Farrar; resided in Sedgwick, Maine; was a revolutionary pensioner; died either October 27, 1833, or December 5, 1832, in Brooksville. 4. Deacon Solomon, married Abigail Eaton; resided in Brooksville, where he died. 5. Azubah, married John Hooper; died October, 1825. 6. Timothy, born at Deer Isle, May, 1764, said to have been the first white child born on that island; married Hannah Wells; died December 6, 1854. 7. Hannah, married Samuel Howard; died June 10, 1832. 8. Daniel, born in Brooksville, married Catherine Carter; died August 29, 1857. 9. Lucy, married Bartholomew Flowers; died January, 1798. 10. Deacon Isaac, born in Brooksville, married Sally Harding; died in Sedgwick, August 29, 1836.

(VI) John (4), son of John (3) Billings, was born in Lincoln, Massachusetts, April 14, 1755, and was killed in the revolution in an engagement with the British at Castine, August 29, 1779. He married Mary, daughter of Nathan Closson, who owned the farm adjoining his father's at Deer Isle, Maine. He had a posthumous son, John Jr, mentioned below.

(VII) John (5), son of John (4) Billings, was born at Deer Isle, Maine. He received a limited education, going to school but six weeks. He was in the war of 1812. He was a blacksmith by trade, and owned a farm at Brooksville, where he lived a number of years. For a time he resided at that part of Newport, Maine, known as Billings Hill, but sold his farm there and removed to Unity, Waldo county, Maine. His later years were spent at Albion, Maine, where he died at the age of eighty-five. He married Jane Gray. Among

their children was Adoniram J., mentioned below.

(VIII) Hon. Adoniram J., M. D., son of John (5) Billings, was born in Newport, Maine, December 3, 1826, died in Freedom, Maine, February 6, 1900. He attended Colby University at Waterville, Maine, and studied medicine at Albany Medical College, Albany, New York, graduating in 1854. He established himself in Freedom, Maine, where he lived the remainder of his life. He was president of the Waldo County Medical Society. In the civil war he was surgeon of the Nineteenth Maine Volunteer Militia; in 1864 surgeon of the board of enrollment of the fifth congressional district, and during President Harrison's administration was on the board of examining surgeons for pensions. He was a Republican in politics, and in 1862 and 1868 was representative to the general court, and in 1866 and 1867 state senator. In 1873 he was appointed state inspector of prisons and jails, and he was surgeon-general on Governor Perham's staff. He was again state senator in 1897. He was a member of the Dana B. Carter Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Masonic fraternity. He belonged to the Congregational church in Freedom. He married (first) Ann E. Clement; (second) Mrs. Lucinda M. Bellows, of Freedom. Children, all by first wife: 1. Ella B., born August, 1854, married (first) Charles A. Dorman; (second) George H. Sprowle, of Boston. 2. Annie J., married James W. Libby, of Freedom.

Wilmer Judson Dorman, son of Charles A. and Ella B. (Billings) Dorman (see sketch of Billings family), was born in Bloomington, Illinois, November 15, 1873. He came to Freedom, Maine, with his mother when a young child and attended the public schools of that town and the East Maine Conference Seminary at Bucksport, Maine. He has been in the banking business since completing his schooling. For nine years he was clerk in the National Bank at Belfast, Maine. In 1900 he was appointed assistant treasurer of the Belfast Savings Bank and in 1905 was made the treasurer, a position he still holds. In politics Mr. Dorman is a Republican. He is a prominent Mason, a member of Phoenix Lodge, No. 22, Free Masons, Belfast; of Corinthian Chapter, Royal Arch Chapter of Belfast; of King Solomon Council, Royal and Select Masters; of Palestine Commandery, Knights Templar, of Belfast; of Kora Temple, Mystic Shrine, Lew-

iston, Maine; of the Scottish Rite, Rockland; Consistory, Portland, Maine. He has taken the thirty-second degree in Masonry and is well known throughout the state in Masonic circles. In religion he is Unitarian. He married, June 5, 1895, Bertha E., born November 13, 1871, daughter of John H. and Nancy M. Emery, of Belfast. Their daughter, Hope Dorman, was born at Belfast, January 1, 1904.

Joseph Palmer was doubtless PALMER of the Hampton, New Hampshire, and Haverhill, Massachusetts, family of Palmers. He was born, it is said, in Methuen, Massachusetts, August 3, 1782, though not recorded there. With his brothers Nathaniel and Jeduthan he settled in Islesborough, Maine. The Islesborough history states that Nathaniel Palmer married Sally Pendleton and that Joseph married Sukey Pendleton, doubtless her sister, October 29, 1806 (intention dated April 16, 1805). The family records state that Joseph married Sally (Sarah) Pendleton, April 16, 1806. His wife Sarah was born in Islesborough, December 26, 1781, and died November 7, 1863. When a young man Joseph settled in Lincolnville and lived there until after the birth of his children. He came to Belfast in 1832 and resided until 1845-46, when he removed to Searsmont, where he died, March 9, 1852. He was a shipwright by trade. Children, born in Lincolnville: 1. Oliver, February 2, 1807. 2. Lemuel Rich, February 22, 1809, mentioned below. 3. Almira O., March 27, 1811. 4. Barker B., January 10, 1813. 5. Priscilla P., August 7, 1815. 6. Sarah P., May 10, 1818. 7. George D., August 18, 1820. 8. Eliza P., August 19, 1822. Eliza P. (Mrs. Edwin Moore), of East Douglass, Massachusetts, is the only surviving child (1908).

Oliver Pendleton, son of William Pendleton, lived on the lot where Hotel Islesborough now stands below Dark Harbor. He sold his land to Elisha Eames and removed to Camden, Maine, thence to Hope, Maine, where he died at an advanced age. Children: 1. William, married, January 9, 1795, Nancy Pendleton, of Islesborough. 2. Alexander, resided at Northport, returned home after an absence of sixty years and died November 19, 1886, aged one hundred years. 4. Ambrose. 5. James. 6. Sally, married Nathaniel Palmer, of Belfast (intention dated April 16, 1805). 7. Sukey, married, October 29, 1806, Joseph Palmer.

(II) Lemuel Rich, son of Joseph Palmer, was born in Lincolnville, Maine, February 22, 1809, died in Belfast, May 3, 1879. He was educated in the common schools, and followed the trade of shipwright. He was naturally a good mechanic and had an inventive turn of mind. He became a ship builder at Belfast and was in active business there to the time of his death. In politics he was a Republican, and was at one time street commissioner of Belfast. He was an active member and liberal supporter of the North Congregational Church. He married (first), December 17, 1832, Susanna R. Hanford, born in Camden, Maine, June 17, 1812, died August 14, 1849. Children: 1. Rev. Edwin B., graduate of Bowdoin College; Congregational clergyman; treasurer of the Massachusetts Home Mission Society for twenty years; married Thirza M. Field, of Brunswick, Maine; children: Edwin, Eva, Francis, Susan, William. 2. Susan M., born September 7, 1835, married James M. Craig; children: Charles M. and Edwin P. Craig. 3. Mary E., born September 11, 1837, married George F. Smith, druggist, Searsport, Maine; children: Francis, Fannie and Fred B. Smith. 4. Dwight, died aged two. 5. Dwight Parker, born March 31, 1843, mentioned below. 6. Lucy A. E., born May 9, 1845, lives with her sister, Mrs. Craig, Belfast. Lemuel Rich Palmer married (second) Mary P. D. Hanford, who died March 7, 1856, sister of his first wife. Child, Joseph H., born November 22, 1850. Lemuel Rich Palmer married (third), September, 1857, Frances A. Little, of Castine, Maine. She died April 12, 1887.

(III) Dwight Parker, son of Lemuel Rich Palmer, was born in Belfast, Maine, March 31, 1843. He was educated in the public schools of his native town. He enlisted in Company I, Twenty-sixth Maine Regiment of Volunteers in the civil war, September 10, 1862. He saw much active service in Louisiana and took part in the engagements at Irish Bend, Brazier City, and Port Hudson at the time of its surrender. He marched an aggregate of more than eleven hundred miles. He was appointed a corporal January 8, 1863, and was honorably discharged August 17, 1863. After leaving the service he returned to Belfast and became clerk in a grocery store for three years, and was then associated with Mr. Cooper in the lumber business two years. He worked at Chicopee, Massachusetts, for three years and finally returned to Belfast. Since 1882 he has been a merchant in Belfast, dealing in gentlemen's furnishings and fancy goods, and has been very successful. In politics he is a Re-

publican. He married, November 10, 1880, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary Elizabeth (Whittier) Patterson, of Belfast. (See Patterson.)

The surname Paterson, or PATTERSON Patterson, means simply the son of Patrick, and belongs to a large class of English surnames similarly formed. The family is particularly numerous in Scotland, in Stirlingshire, Aberdeenshire Dumfriesshire, and the spelling Paterson is most generally used. The Scotch-Irish of this surname are very numerous in the counties of Down, Antrim, Armagh, Londonderry and Tyrone, spelling the name usually Patterson. The coat-of-arms of the Bishop of Ross, who belongs to the family of Paterson: Argent three pelicans feeding their young or in nests vert on a chief azure as many mullets of the field. The other Patterson arms are but slightly varied or just like this.

(I) Robert Patterson, the immigrant ancestor, was born about 1713. He resided in Saco, Maine, where he was a prominent man, and where he died in 1797, aged eighty-four. He was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He drew lots No. 4, 32 and 37 in Belfast, Maine, for his sons, but never lived there himself. His four sons, Robert, James, Nathaniel and William, were among the first settlers of Belfast in 1770, and the others came soon after. Children: 1. Robert Jr., born about 1742, died October 9, 1829. 2. James, born 1744, died February 18, 1824, married Jane or Jenny Jameson, of Pepperelborough. 3. Nathaniel, born 1745, mentioned below. 4. William, born in Pepperelborough, April 5, 1746, married Mary, daughter of John Mitchell; died May 16, 1828.

(II) Nathaniel, son of Robert (1) Patterson, was born in 1745, died November 12, 1825. He resided in Belfast, Maine, on lot No. 32, on the eastern side of the river. He married Hannah Jameson, sister of the wife of his brother James. She died May 26, 1843, aged ninety-nine years. Children: 1. Robert, born June 9, 1771, mentioned below. 2. Starrett, April 4, 1774, lost at sea December 9, 1802. 3. Martin, April 17, 1777. 4. Sally, August 30, 1779, married Abner McKeen. 5. Hannah, April 18, 1782, married Isaac Senter. 6. Nathaniel, October 30, 1785, died 1834.

(III) Robert (2), son of Nathaniel Patterson, was born June 9, 1771, died in Salem, Maine, March 19, 1847. He married Jane ———. He was a prominent man in Belfast,

and one of the charter members of the second church, incorporated in 1820. He was in the war of 1812. He was one of the founders of the Belfast Social Library Society, formed April 21, 1800. He was one of the company which built the first toll-bridge over the Belfast river at the narrows in 1801, at a cost of six thousand dollars. Children: 1. Nathaniel, died February 19, 1797, aged three years, nine months, nine days. 2. Nathaniel, born January 26, 1798, mentioned below. 3. John T. 4. Alfred.

(IV) Judge Nathaniel (2), son of Robert (2) Patterson, was born January 26, 1798, died March 18, 1872. He was admitted to the bar at Castine, Maine, in 1823, and after practicing in Belfast for several years, in 1831 established himself at West Prospect, now Searsport, Maine. He afterwards returned to Belfast, and was town clerk from 1847 to 1850, and clerk of the judicial courts from 1849 to 1859. In 1860 he was elected judge of the police court, a position which he held until his death. He married Mary Elizabeth Whittier, of Belfast. Children: 1. Augusta Jane, married Wilbur O. Colby, of Belfast, Maine. 2. Mary Elizabeth, married, November 10, 1880, Dwight Parker Palmer (see sketch of Palmer family herewith). 3. Grace Whittier, married William B. Briggs, of Brockton.

The surname Wescott, Westcott or Westcote is of ancient English origin, taken from the names of parishes in which the progenitors lived. The parishes of this name are in Gloucestershire, Berkshire, Buckshire, etc.

(I) Richard Wescott, immigrant ancestor, was born about 1660. The same name occurs in Great Torrington, England, where, November 17, 1611, a Richard Westcott married Mary Parsons. We find a Richard Westcott also in Connecticut at an early date; his widow Joanna married, after his death, in 1682, Nathaniel Baldwin and had three children by the second husband. (P. 440, N. E. Reg. 1870.) (P. 154 N. E. Reg. 1853.) He married Hannah, born about 1670, daughter of Andrew Haley, of the Isle of Shoals and Kittery. Her father was, in fact, called the "King of the Shoals"; he built a sea-wall to connect two islands and improve the harbor, fourteen rods long, thirteen feet high and fifteen feet wide. Haley's Island was named for him. He bought land in York in 1662 and sold land there in 1684. He married Deborah, daughter of Gowen Wilson (see sketch), and

she was administratrix of his estate, appointed December 2, 1697; children: i. Andrew Haley; ii. William Haley; iii. Deliverance Haley, married George Berry, January 1, 1702; iv. Elizabeth Haley, married, 1695, John Nelson; v. Deborah Haley, married Richard Crockett; vi. Hannah Haley, married Richard Westcott; vii. Rhoda Haley, married Samuel Skillings. (See sketch of George F. Haley, Saco, Maine, in this work.)

The estate of Andrew Haley was divided in 1724 and the receipts of the heirs are recorded in York Deeds (fol. 232, vol. xi). Hannah Wescott, widow of Richard, receipted for her share June 4, 1724; Richard Crockett, Nicholas Hilliard and Samuel Skillings gave receipts at about the same time to Andrew Haley Jr., their brother-in-law. Children of Richard and Hannah Wescott: 1. Richard, born about 1700, married Mary —, and had Anna, born at Falmouth, Maine, November 13, 1736, and probably others. 2. William, mentioned below. 3. Andrew, of York, bought land where he dwells of Joseph Webber, of York, July 22, 1730, land described as at Cape Neddick.

(II) William (1), son of Richard Wescott, was born about 1690-1700, at York, Maine. He was a witness to the deed of land to Andrew Wescott (Westcoat) July 22, 1730, signing with a mark, and was doubtless of age. Children: 1. William, born in York or Falmouth. 2. Richard, married, October 23, 1760, Elizabeth Bayley, at Falmouth. 3. Elizabeth, also of Falmouth. 4. Josiah (?), married Mary Fost, of Scarborough, November 15, 1760. All these and probably others were children of his brothers, if not his, there being no others of the name in the county.

(III) William (2), son of William (1) Wescott, was born about 1730, probably in York. He settled in Scarborough, Maine, on the place since known as the Theodore Libby farm. Mr. Wescott was the famous "Post Wescott," of revolutionary times, and was known to every one on the road from Boston to Portland and in all the region about Cumberland county. It is said that he carried the first mail between Boston and Portland, and was employed by Washington during the war in carrying despatches and in carrying letters from the soldiers to their families in Maine. Some of his descendants have in their possession a cane given him by General Washington. When about to start with despatches in which the general took much interest, he was looking for a stick with which to urge forward his horse, when Washington told him

to take his cane, which was more substantial than a switch, and hurry off. The cane is now an heirloom highly prized. On all great days, more particularly the general muster day, he usually made his appearance at Gorham village to visit his sons Reuben and Edmund. He was always polite and courteous, and always with something pleasant to say to all. He always attracted attention, with his erect, stately figure and fine horsemanship; his long cane or staff, which he grasped in the old-fashioned style, a few inches below the top; dressed in the old Continental style, with cocked hat, single-breasted coat with large brass buttons and standing collar, with long waist and wide skirts; short breeches, high quartered shoes with silver buckles, four inches square, long stockings fastened to his breeches at the knee with large silver buckles. This was his dress, and he never abandoned it during his life. He lived during his later years with his son Clement at North Yarmouth, where he died at an advanced age. He married, at Falmouth, September 22, 1756, Margaret Meserve, of Pearsontown, Maine. Children: 1. Joseph, killed in battle in Rhode Island during the revolution. 2. Reuben, married, December 4, 1783, Abigail Dam. 3. Isaac, settled in Kittery. 4. Sally, married — Small, of Limington, Maine. 5. Edmund, mentioned below. 6. Charlotte, married — Barstow. 7. Hannah, married, November 15, 1802, Thomas Morton. 8. Clement, married, March 6, 1804, Sally Marr and settled in North Yarmouth. 9. Dorcas, married, October 23, 1800, Samuel Whitney; removed to Cumberland. 10. William, married, October 23, 1806, Lydia Marr, and settled in Scarborough.

(IV) Edmund, son of William (2) Wescott, was born March 7, 1769, died January 14, 1836. He settled in the north part of Gorham, Maine, at White Rock, on a seventy-acre lot, now or lately owned by Wiley Davis. He married Hannah Morton, who died December 11, 1835, aged fifty-six, daughter of James Morton, of Gorham.

Children: 1. James, born September 12, 1795, married, April 30, 1815, Dorcas Libby; married (second) Hannah Hanson. 2. Almira, October 7, 1796, married, June 25, 1817, Jeremiah Bullock; married (second) Deacon Andrew Cobb, of Bridgton; died April 25, 1857. 3. Edmund, October 13, 1798, died young. 4. Anna, born November 15, 1799, died August 15, 1800. 5. Anna, July 4, 1800, married, March 1, 1821, Benjamin Libby Jr. 6. Charlotte, May 2, 1802, married, Novem-

ber 5, 1826, Joshua Chadbourne, of Baldwin. 7. Clement, April 4, 1804, mentioned below. 8. Harvey, April 7, 1806, married, December 5, 1829, Caroline Sturgis. 9. Elliot, March 7, 1808, died June 19, 1811. 10. Harriet, September 1, 1810, married, June 8, 1829, Daniel Murch. 11. Martha, November 26, 1812, died November 15, 1813. 12. Martha, July 15, 1814, died May 5, 1815. 13. Major M., May 15, 1816, married, December 15, 1849, Harriet Whitmore, of Paris, Maine. 14. Elizabeth, March 23, 1820, married (first) William Chadbourne; (second) Captain J. I. Stevens. 15. Emily, July 15, 1823, married Henry Chadbourne, of Standish.

(V) Clement, son of Edmund Wescott, was born at Gorham, April 4, 1804. He was educated in the district schools, and followed farming for an occupation. He removed from Gorham to Knox, Maine, where he bought a farm and spent most of his active years. He married Mary Webb. Children: 1. Horace W., born 1830, mentioned below. 2. Edmund. 3. John W. 4. Charles E. 5. William, died in the service in the civil war. 6. Frank, died young.

(VI) Horace W., son of Clement Wescott, was born in Gorham, 1830, died in Knox in 1897. He was educated in the public schools, and learned the wheelwright's trade. He established himself in business in Thorndyke, Maine, where he lived for several years. In 1880 he went to Montana state, and for the next six years was engaged in lumbering. He returned to Knox and carried on his farm there the remainder of his life. He was a prominent citizen of Knox, having served the town as treasurer and selectman. He was a Republican of much influence and zeal. He was a member of the Thorndyke Lodge of Free Masons. He married Adeline S. Hall, born in Thorndyke, 1832. Children: 1. Jennie H., married Willis Richardson, a farmer in Knox; children: Theron and Horace W. Richardson. 2. Dr. Addie M., medical student at Cornell. 3. Israel, died in 1904. 4. Clement W., born February 27, 1867. And three who died in infancy unnamed.

(VII) Clement W., son of Horace W. Wescott, was born in Knox, February 27, 1867. He attended the public schools of his native town and Freedom Academy (Maine) and the East Maine Conference Seminary, at Bucksport, Maine. For a number of years he taught school in various places in the vicinity of his home. He was engaged in the banking business from 1889 to 1891 at Bar Harbor. He accepted a position as bookkeeper in the

Belfast National Bank in 1891 and was elected cashier in July, 1893. In 1905, when the Belfast Bank went into liquidation, Mr. Wescott became cashier of its newly organized successor, the City National Bank. He is well and most favorably known to business and banking men in that section of the state, and is counted among the shrewdest and most sagacious bankers of the county. A man of agreeable manner and attractive personality, of sterling integrity and straightforward honesty, Mr. Wescott has done much to advance the interests of his bank, while at the same time doing his utmost to promote business and develop the resources of the community. In politics he is a Republican, and he married, May 31, 1904, Susan Ethel, daughter of Bounds Crossman and Sarah Bean (Whitten) Dinsmore, of Belfast. Bounds Crossman Dinsmore, born in China, 1823, died 1898, the son of Thomas and Susan (Crossman) Dinsmore. Thomas Dinsmore was born in Bowdoinham, Maine; children: Bounds C., Sarah, Esther, Henry, Charles, Philip, Thomas and Thomas Dinsmore. The Dinsmores came originally from the north of Ireland to Londonderry and Windham, New Hampshire. The father of Thomas came to Bowdoinham. Sarah Bean (Whitten) Dinsmore was born in Montville, Maine, in 1843. Mr. and Mrs. Wescott have one child, Helen Dinsmore, born April 30, 1905.

LINSCOTT Joseph Linscott was the pioneer of this family in Maine. In 1750 his name appears among the settlers of Harpswell, Maine. He came thither from Boston, Massachusetts, according to the most reliable records preserved by the family. He bought a farm on what was then and for a long time called Great Sebascodegan. It has since been known as Great Island and Harpswell Island. Its beautiful coves and shores yearly attract thither many tourists. In 1760 this island was crowned with stately trees, and its forests were full of wild beasts. There was one trail leading towards where the village of Brunswick now stands. Sharp rocks and dangerous ledges lay around the shores of this island. On a high point of land he erected a home which became a place of great joy, peace and neighborly kindness. On the sea he became a fisherman whom no storm could frighten. His neighbors were descended from some of the best families in Massachusetts, but all admitted that he was of the truest "gritty stock." He was a man of integrity and very helpful

in the town where he lived. The name of the wife of Joseph Linscott has not been found in any of the family records. The following list of the children was collected after much research: Samuel, born 1751; Joseph, who died at twenty-eight years; John, who was the ancestor of the sturdy branch of the Linscott family that has so long lived in and near Brunswick; Moses, born 1758, who was lost at sea and left one son, James, who was adopted by Captain Stephen Sinnett, of Orr's Island, and became the father of a large family; Betsey, who married Josiah Totman, of Harpswell. All these children married into the best families of Harpswell, Maine.

(II) Samuel, son of Joseph Linscott, was born May 10, 1751, at Boston, Massachusetts, and died at Chesterville, Maine. He was a man of medium stature but of hardy frame. He was one of the most adventurous fishermen on the Maine coast. The few books of his day were read with great eagerness, and he became a very well informed man. His house stood near the bridge which connects Orr's Island with Great Island, and many stories of its hospitality and good cheer are still preserved. The old records state that he responded to the first call of his country and took an active part in the battle of Bunker Hill. He was a patriot of the truest type, and gave hope and cheer to many in the darkest days of the revolutionary war. After the close of this war the pioneer spirit of his fathers burned brightly in his heart, and he made many trips to far eastern points on the coast of Maine. He thus made it easy for many of his neighbors to found homes in new places. Before 1799 this hardy Joseph Linscott, with Dummer Sewall and Abraham Wyman, penetrated into the forests of Maine, and were the first white settlers in what is now Chesterville, thus helping to found a town which was famed far and wide for the honest and sturdy character of its people. The deep religious life which the pioneers imparted to this town was carried out widely into the world by men and women of the truest missionary spirit, and its influence is still seen in many descendants of the "gritty stock." Parson Sewall, the famous missionary of Maine, often spoke as enthusiastically of Joseph Linscott as Elijah Kellogg did of another branch of this family. Samuel Linscott married, January 20, 1775, in Harpswell, Maine, Dorcas Dunning, born September 29, 1758, in Harpswell, and died July 25, 1843, at Chesterville. She was a noble woman, and descended from the most influential family of Dunning, whose ancestor

came from Ireland and early settled at Brunswick, Maine, giving a line of sturdy people also to York and Harpswell, Maine. She was the daughter of Deacon Andrew Dunning, born at York, Maine, and early removed to Harpswell with his good wife, Hannah (Shepherd) Dunning, of York. The children of Samuel and Dorcas (Dunning) Linscott were: 1. Charity, born December 25, 1776, married John Wheeler. 2. Daniel, born March 10, 1779, was drowned when a young man. 3. Samuel, born May 26, 1782, married Eliza Bradbury. 4. Andrew Dunning, born September 7, 1785, married Polly Chaney. 5. Joseph, born February 27, 1786, married Betsey Whitney. 6. Jacob, born April 25, 1792. 7. Betsey, born May 4, 1794, married William Chaney and James Spratt. 8. Dorcas, born March 16, 1795, died March 3, 1829. 9. Daniel, born March 19, 1799, in Chesterville, Maine, married Elizabeth Stafford, becoming the head of a fine family line. 10. Shepherd, born April 1, 1800, in Chesterville, died October, 1855; married Pamela Sewall and Esther Horn.

(III) Jacob, son of Samuel and Dorcas (Dunning) Linscott, was born April 25, 1792, in Harpswell, and died September 8, 1817, in Chesterville. He was a man who inherited a very large share of the indomitable and noble spirit of his ancestors, a neighbor of the truest type, and one whose good influence was felt far and wide. He was helpful in every important matter in the history of his town.

"A sturdy man among the pines of Maine,
He left a record free from shade or stain,
His life was short, but made an impress deep
On scores of lives on land and stormy deep."

Jacob Linscott married Betsey Whitney, born October 3, 1795, and their children were: Joseph A.; William S., born July 7, 1814; Lucinda, born March 20, 1816.

(IV) Joseph Addison, son of Jacob and Betsey (Whitney) Linscott, was born August 13, 1812, in Chesterville, and died in 1895. He made a fine record as a scholar in the schools of his native town, as well as in Farmington, Maine, Academy and Kent's Hill Seminary. After this he studied law with Joseph Sherburn, of Phillips, Maine, and was a very successful lawyer at Phillips and Farmington, also postmaster at Phillips, and was county attorney and clerk of the courts. He was cashier of what was then known as the Sandy River National Bank, which is now the First National Bank of Farmington. He served very acceptably on the governor's council, and was register of probate 1850-54. He



John Lester Wood

was also treasurer of the Androscoggin railway and auditor and treasurer of the Maine Central railroad up to the time of his death. He was a member of the I. O. O. F. of Farmington. He was very helpful along many lines of good work in every town where he lived. His wife, Sarah Adams (Blake) Linscott, of Farmington, was a woman of strong character and of great worth. Their children were: Edgar, Mary, John Jacob, Sarah Blake and Mary Isadore.

(V) John Jacob, son of Joseph Addison and Sarah Adams (Blake) Linscott, was born April 6, 1846, in Phillips. He received a good education in Farmington and was a student at Bowdoin Medical College and Berkshire Medical College, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, from which he graduated October 2, 1867. In 1867 he began the practice of medicine in Farmington, and has had increasingly good success in his work ever since. His work as representative in the Maine legislature, 1880-82, will long be remembered. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a member of Maine Lodge, No. 20, A. F. and A. M., of Farmington; Franklin Chapter, R. A. M.; Jephtha Council; Pilgrim Commandery, K. T.; Maine Consistory; Kora Temple; and a thirty-second degree Mason. He is a member of Franklin Lodge, No. 58, I. O. O. F., of Farmington, and of the Sandy River Encampment, No. 9. He is a charter member of Alpha Lodge, No. 94, Knights of Pythias, of Farmington. Dr. Linscott was instrumental in installing the water system of Farmington, and was president of this company. It is thus clearly seen that he is carrying out in the best way the noble spirit and principles of his ancestors, and that, like them, he is ever looking onward to the doing of still more helpful things for all around him. Dr. Linscott married, August 17, 1868, Cynthia Orena Hemingway, born August 27, 1846, in Lowell, Massachusetts, died August, 1903, daughter of Captain Hemingway, of Lowell, Massachusetts, but reared by Captain Webb, of Brunswick, Maine. Their children are: 1. Minnie Blake, born February 26, 1871, in Farmington, married, December 31, 1891, George S. Linscott, of Holton, Kansas, who is president of the First National Bank of Holton, and a fine scholar; their children are Orena and John S. Shepherd. 2. Joseph Addison, born March 4, 1875, a fine student and a very successful store-keeper, life insurance agent and broker; he is an Independent in politics and a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. P. of Farmington, and of Mount Abram Lodge, A. F. and A. M.,

No. 203, of Kingfield, Maine; he married, June 14, 1905, Cora Gertrude Churchill, and has a daughter, Phyllis Churchill, born May 22, 1907. 3. John Carroll, born February 9, 1879, died December 12, 1881.

BROOKS

The Brooks family is one of the oldest in Massachusetts, and the ancestral home at Medford has been occupied for many generations. Governor John Brooks was born there about 1752. The family is less numerous in Maine, but representatives of two of its branches came here in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

(I) Thomas Brooks came from London, and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, where he was admitted freeman, December 7, 1636. He soon moved to Concord, that state, where he was captain, constable and representative for seven years, beginning 1642. In 1657 he purchased of the commissioners for five pounds the right of carrying on the fur trade. In 1660 Captain Brooks and his son-in-law, Timothy Wheeler, bought four hundred acres in Medford. Captain Thomas Brooks married Grace, whose family name is unknown, and they had five children: Joshua, Caleb, Gershom, Mary, who married Captain Timothy Wheeler, and Hannah, who married Thomas Fox. Mrs. Grace Brooks died May 12, 1664, and Captain Thomas Brooks died at Concord, Massachusetts, May 11, 1667, leaving an estate whose inventory amounted to about four hundred and fifty pounds.

(II) Deacon Joshua, the eldest son of Thomas and Grace Brooks, was born in Watertown, 1636, and settled in that part of Concord, Massachusetts, which became the town of Lincoln. He was a tanner by trade, and it is supposed that he sold his paternal estate in Medford to his brother Caleb. He was made a freeman May 26, 1652. He was married October 17, 1653, to Hannah, daughter of Captain Hugh Mason, and they were the parents of Hannah, John, Noah, Grace, Daniel, Thomas, Esther, Elizabeth, Joe and Hugh.

(III) Noah, second son of Deacon Joshua and Hannah (Mason) Brooks, was born about 1655 in Concord, and died there February 1, 1739. He was known as "Noah of Concord." He appears on the records in 1684 as a witness to an Indian deed, and was selectman in 1702-04-09. When Acton was set off from Concord, in 1735, his farm was included in the new town, and he was thenceforward a resident of Acton, living to the good age of

eighty-three years. He was married in 1685 to Dorothy Wright, of Sudbury, Massachusetts, who was born in 1659-60, and died March 15, 1750, aged ninety years, as appears on her tombstone in Concord. Their children were: Dorothy, Joshua, Ebenezer, Samuel, Benjamin, Mary, Thomas and Elizabeth.

(IV) Deacon Joshua (2), eldest son of Noah and Dorothy (Wright) Brooks, was born October 14, 1688, in Concord, and resided in Lincoln, Massachusetts. He was married April 24, 1713, to Lydia Wheeler.

(V) Deacon Joshua (3), son of Deacon Joshua (2) and Lydia (Wheeler) Brooks, probably resided in Concord or Lincoln. He was married in 1745 to Hannah Simons, of the latter town.

(VI) John, fifth son of Deacon Joshua (3) and Hannah (Simons) Brooks, was born May 19, 1771, in Lincoln, and went to that portion of Hallowell, Maine, which is now Augusta, in 1784, being then thirteen years of age. He accompanied his uncle, William Brooks, and remained about one year, returning to Massachusetts. On attaining man's estate, he settled in Maine, and entered into partnership with his uncle on the east side of the Kennebec river, where he owned a farm upon which he built a large two-story house, uniform with the pattern of that day. He was married January 31, 1796, to Susan, daughter of Lieutenant Samuel Cony. Late in life he removed to Farmington, where he died February, 1864, aged ninety-three years. His children were: Susan Johnson, Hannah Simons, William Augustus, John Cony, Susan Eliza, Pauline Augusta, Henry Albert, James Lowell, Mary Caroline, Samuel Spencer and Hannah Johnson.

(VII) Samuel Spencer, youngest son of John and Susan (Cony) Brooks, was born March 28, 1821, in Augusta, Maine. He became a hardware merchant in that town, deriving therefrom a lucrative livelihood. He conducted business for the long period of half a century, during which time he won and retained an enviable reputation among the business men of the city for sterling integrity and straightforward transactions, and his steadily increasing patronage was proof sufficient that he paid strict attention to the needs and wishes of his patrons, whom he treated in a most courteous manner. A warm personal friend of James G. Blaine, he was a firm adherent of Republican principles, but gave little personal attention to politics. He was for years one of the pillars of the South Congregational church, of Augusta. He was married, No-

vember 5, 1861, to Mary Caroline Wadsworth, of Augusta, and they were the parents of five children: 1. Albert Wadsworth, see forward. 2. Samuel Cony, born February, 1866, educated in the public schools, Amherst College, from which he graduated in class of 1888, and then entered the Divinity School at Yale College, remaining one year; he then went west, establishing Sunday-schools; he died in 1889. 3. Percy Willis, see forward. 4. Florence, born October 29, 1869, married, June 21, 1894, Robert Treat Whitehouse, of Portland, a sketch of whom appears in this work. 5. Marguerite, born August 29, 1873.

(VIII) Albert Wadsworth, eldest son of Samuel Spencer and Mary Caroline (Wadsworth) Brooks, was born in Augusta, Maine, July 28, 1863. He was educated in the public schools of Augusta and Amherst College, graduating from the latter in the class of 1885. He at once engaged in the hardware business in Augusta, as a member of the firm of S. S. Brooks & Company, continuing until 1899. He then organized the corporation of Brooks Hardware Company, but later disposed of a portion of his stock, and retired from the active management of the business. In 1901 he engaged in the wholesale grain and flour business as treasurer of the B. F. Parrott Company, in which capacity he is still serving. He has served many years in both branches of the city government, and for fifteen years has been a member of the school board, acting as chairman of the same. He is a Republican in politics. He is a member of Bethlehem Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Cushnoc Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Alpha Council, Royal and Select Masters; Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar, Maine Consistory, thirty-second degree; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Augusta. Mr. Brooks married (first) November 21, 1893, Mary McDaniel, daughter of Gardiner F. and Adelm A. (Saulsbury) McDaniel, of Augusta. One child, Barbara. Mrs. Brooks died June, 1903. Mr. Brooks married (second) June 16, 1908, Alice Hope Davies, daughter of George F. and Ida H. (Springer) Davies, of Waterville, Maine.

(VIII) Percy Willis, third son of Samuel Spencer and Mary Caroline (Wadsworth) Brooks, was born December 2, 1868, in Augusta, Maine. He attended the public schools of his native place, including the high school, after which he entered Bowdoin College, and was graduated a Bachelor of Arts in 1890. For some time after leaving college, he engaged in teaching and was principal of the

high school at Woolwich, Maine. In 1891 he went to Boston, Massachusetts, and entered the office of N. W. Harris & Company, a firm which dealt extensively in bonds and various investment securities. Ten years later, in July, 1901, he became a member of the firm, and this connection continued until October, 1906. Before the termination of his partnership he opened an office in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, which he successfully operated until the spring of 1907. At that time he formed a partnership with others, under the firm name of P. W. Brooks & Company, and established an investment banking house on Broadway, New York City, and is now actively and successfully prosecuting business as the head of the establishment. Mr. Brooks is a member of the Bowdoin Alumni Association, of New York, the Lawyers Club, of New York, the Larchmont and Corinthian Yacht clubs, of New York. Mr. Brooks was married June 21, 1905, to Mary Morris Marshall, of Youngstown, Ohio.

This is an old Scotch-Irish name which has had many spellings and varied pronunciations, and has been borne by many valuable citizens of the United States. Its usual spelling appears to be Cochrane. It is varied in many cases by the omission of the final letter and various modifications have been used. It is derived from two Gaelic words which together signify "battle-cry," and it appears to have first belonged to the great and warlike clan of Campbell, in Scotland. One of its earliest members was closely associated with the varying fortunes of Mary Queen of Scots, and from him the Cothrens of America claim their direct descent. There seem to have been several representatives of the name among the early settlers in New England.

(I) The first known ancestor of this line is William (1) Cochrane (as then spelled), a wealthy manufacturer, who resided in Paisley, Scotland, and removed thence, about 1740, to Plymouth, England.

(II) William (2), son of William (1) Cochrane, came to America when about nineteen years of age, and took up his residence in Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, whence he removed about 1759 to Falmouth, Maine. He married, in Chilmark, November 1, 1758, Experience Weeks. As the removal took place soon after that event, their eldest child was born in Falmouth.

(III) David, son of William (2) and Experience (Weeks) Cochrane, born November

1, 1768, in Falmouth, settled in Farmington, Maine, in the spring of 1795, died in North Carolina, February, 1802. He married, in Falmouth, March 15, 1788, Eunice Backus, who survived him and was married in 1808 to Stephen Dillingham. She died April 1, 1841, at the age of seventy-five years. The children of David Cochrane and wife were: Keziah, William, Nathaniel and Tamar.

(IV) Captain William (3), elder son of David and Eunice (Backus) Cochrane, was the first of his line to adopt the present form of the name. He was born October 31, 1791, in Falmouth, and was four years of age when he accompanied his parents to Farmington. His childhood and youth were spent amid the scenes of wild pioneer life, and he was subjected to the hardships common to all new countries. He followed farming for a livelihood, and was pleased with this honorable and independent calling, in which he was highly successful and gained material rewards. He served three months as soldier in the war of 1812, and was later the captain of the local militia. He was a trustee of the Farmington Academy from 1845 until the institution was closed in 1862. To his sons he gave an academic education, and three of them pursued a collegiate course. He married, January 14, 1819, Hannah Cooper, born February 19, 1798, in Pittston, Maine, died November 29, 1831, in Farmington. He married (second) November 15, 1835, Nancy H., widow of Stephen Titcomb Jr. She died April 19, 1840, and he survived her more than thirty-nine years, dying July 30, 1879. Children: 1. William, born November 28, 1819, graduated in the class of 1843 at Bowdoin College. He practiced law at Woodbury, Connecticut, and was the author and publisher of a voluminous history of that town. 2. Charles, born June 16, 1822, graduated in 1849 and settled at Red Bank, New Jersey. 3. Nathaniel, mentioned below. 4. George Webber, born July 12, 1829. 5. Wesley Roger, born of the second marriage, December 15, 1837.

(V) Nathaniel, third son of Captain William (3) and Hannah (Cooper) Cothren, born June 21, 1825, in Farmington, graduated from Bowdoin College in the same class with his elder brother, Charles, in 1849. He taught school a few years, then adopted the profession of the law, and was admitted to the New York bar in December, 1856. For many years he was a successful practitioner in New York city, where he died. He married, April 2, 1854, Elizabeth W. Corliss, of Eatontown, New Jersey, born July 13, 1838.

(VI) Frank Howard, only child of Nathaniel and Elizabeth W. (Corliss) Cothren, born July 10, 1871, in Brooklyn, New York, prepared for college at Adelphi Academy. He entered Bowdoin College, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1892. He decided to adopt the profession of his father, and with that purpose entered the office of the latter to prepare himself, and was admitted to the bar in 1894. While at college he was distinguished as an athlete, and was a member of the football team for three years, 1889-1892. He practiced law in company with his father until the death of the latter, since which time he has been actively engaged independently. He has taken an active interest in political matters, acting with the Republican party, and was a member of the New York state legislature during the years 1903-04. He married, June 29, 1905, Marion Benedict, who is the mother of one child, Frances, born March 3, 1907.

This family belongs to the good Scotch-Irish stock which has contributed some of the best blood to the amalgamation of races which makes up our American citizenship. The name is not so common in this country as its allied form of Houston. In fact, the only places in America where men spelling their name Huston were living in the eighteenth century were a few towns in Maine and New Hampshire. We find Samuel Huston on the list of the proprietors of Londonderry, New Hampshire, which was incorporated in the year 1719. It may have been one of his descendants, John, born at Dunstable, now Nashua, New Hampshire, in 1773, who moved to Industry, Maine. A Simon Huston, who had a large family and left numerous children and grandchildren, was living at Gorham, Maine, in 1763. It is not known that any of these is related to the family now under consideration. The origin of the patronymic is obscure; possibly it may be connected with the Anglo-Saxon *hus*, which means house. Among Americans of distinction now bearing the name may be mentioned Henry A. Huston, an expert chemist of Chicago, connected with various educational institutions, who was born at Damariscotta, Maine, in 1858; also Thad Huston, born in Indiana in 1846, who is judge of the superior court in the state of Washington.

(I) The progenitor of the following line was James (I) Huston, born near the end of the seventeenth century, who about the

year 1725 emigrated to this country from Londonderry, Ireland, and first settled in Boston. He must have been a man in middle life when he sought the new world, because he brought with him a wife and seven children. If not actually a participant, he was probably familiar with the famous siege of Londonderry, Ireland, which took place in 1689. There is a family tradition that the ancestor of James, a native of Cornwall, accompanied Sir Richard de Huston into Ireland, during the reign of Elizabeth, and received for his services a grant of land near Londonderry, where many of the name are still living. After coming to this country, James Huston and his family, induced probably by the liberal offers of Colonel Dunbar, moved to Pemaquid, Maine, and settled on the banks of the Damariscotta. The place had just then received the name of Walpole from Dunbar. To each family was assigned a city lot of two acres and a farm of forty acres, with a promise of one hundred acres more in due time. The three families of Huston, Jones and Lermond, who had been neighbors in Ireland, were the first settlers in the new territory.

When the pioneers passed up the Damariscotta, they landed on what is now called the Sugar Loaf, a bare rock, but which at that time was a small island about fifty rods from the shore. A sand-bar that connected the island with the mainland was uncovered at low water, and as the settlers walked over this, and saw such evidence of teeming life at their feet (clams were abundant), some one exclaimed: "Call this an inhospitable shore, where a man has only to dig his meat from the ground over which he walks!" Their first meal was cooked by hanging a pot from the limb of a tree and kindling a fire under it. But if food was plenty, other necessities were not. Before their first rude hut could be finished, a storm came on, and the women and children found protection under the empty hogsheads which had contained their scanty supplies of cooking-utensils and furniture. During the French and Indian wars, beginning in 1745, nearly all of the settlements in that region were broken up, and the settlers that remained lived in a garrison. It is not known how many of the Hustons were killed by the Indians, but some of the Lermond women suffered death at the hands of the savages, April 27, 1747. Those who could fled for safety, most of them going to Boston and the neighborhood, but at the close of the war, in 1759, nearly all found their way back to their old homesteads in Walpole. In 1811 John Hus-

ton testified that he was a grandson of the first of the name who came to Walpole, and that he was born in Boston in 1748. He learned from his parents that they came to Walpole the next year, and he himself remembered living in a garrison. Before he was born, an aunt and grandmother of his were killed by the Indians; but he does not say whether they belonged to his father's or his mother's family. There is every reason to believe that the Hustons suffered all the terrors and hardships of pioneer life, and without doubt some of their number endured captivity and death.

James Huston married Mary Sloss: children: 1. William, married Nancy Lermond. 2. Robert, married Jane Bell. 3. James (2), whose sketch is given below. 4. Margaret, married William Jones. 5. Jane, married John Stinson. 6. Elizabeth, married a Dodd. One statement says that the Hustons had four daughters, but the names of three only have been preserved. Colonel William Jones, who married Margaret Huston, was a man of considerable prominence, and did good service during the revolution. Very early in the war an English ship, the "Rainbow," commanded by Sir George Colyer, came up the Sheepscot river, and seized two vessels that were loading with masts and spars for France. Jones demanded that the American vessels should be given up, which was refused, and there was much threatening talk on both sides. The English captain finally saw how determined would be the Colonial resistance; and he gave up the ships and persuaded the Yankees to allow him to leave the river without molestation. Colonel Jones represented the town of Bristol in the general court many times, and was a member of the convention of Massachusetts by which the constitution of the United States was adopted. He objected to the latter document because it did not contain a more decided acknowledgment of God, and also because it did not require a religious test for candidates for office.

(II) James (2), son of James (1) and Mary (Sloss) Huston, was born in or near Londonderry, Ireland, and when a young child came to this country with his people, about the year 1725. It is not known just what time the family moved to Maine, but James (2) Huston spent the remainder of his life there, and became a prominent citizen of Bristol, the town which sprang up near the mouth of the Damariscotta, where the immigrants first landed. He was elected to the board of selectmen in 1766, the second year

after the town was incorporated, and he served many subsequent times, the last being in 1797. The date of his death is unknown. He married Fanny Rodgers, and among their children was Robert, see forward. His name as one of the three selectmen of Bristol is appended to an address to the provincial congress of the Massachusetts Bay, May 2, 1775, a document which can still be seen on file at the State House in Boston. An extract from it gives some idea of the resources, as well as of the patriotism of the men of Bristol:

"Therefor we would now Inform your Honours that we have Indeavour'd to put ourselves into Military order and Discipline as well as we war Capable. We make out three Companys. Each Company consisting of Sixty Training Soldiers Exclusive of Officers, which Officers was Chosen by vote of the Several Companys in ye Trining Field. As to arms the most part of us have Got Guns, but we are in very low Sircumstances in Regard Ammunition, powder especially. We have used Several miens to provide ourSelves with powder but it has hapened to be to no purpose. Therefore if it is passable that your Honours Can point out to us any way of Releff in this particular we shall take it as a very grate favour; we apprehend that we are very unsafe to be Distitute of ammunition as our Town borders on the Sea we are much exposed to our Enemys."

In common with other towns, Bristol was obliged to furnish clothing and food to the soldiers. In a paper dated Bristol, September 28, 1778, and signed by Thomas Johnston and James (2) Huston, we find that the town furnished "27 pair of Shoes at 48s. per pair; 27 Shirts at 47s. a peace; and 27 pair of Stockings at 36s. per pair." The document was addressed to Dummer Sewall, Esquire, of Georgetown, who had evidently thought that the committee were guilty of extravagance, because we find the following apology tacked onto the bill: "We are informed by Mr. Hiscock that you think the price very High, but things is so dear that we was obliged to return Sundry articels to the owners again, because we could not come to their price."

(III) Robert, son of James (2) and Fanny (Rodgers) Huston, was born at Bristol, Maine, in 1774, died there in 1858. He had the privilege, rare in this country, of living and dying in the house where he was born. Like most men who live near the shore, he derived some of his income from the sea. He worked at spar-making in ship-building goods, and was a part owner in some of the vessels

that were built on and sailed down the Damariscotta river. He also carried on the farm which he inherited from his father. He was major of a militia company, the Washingtonian Artillery, which was one of the famous military organizations of that day, and which was an important feature on public occasions. Robert Huston married (first) Sally Huston, born at Bristol, Maine, 1776, died in 1859. Children: Andrew, Joel, whose sketch follows; Thomas, Mary Ann, Robert and Caroline.

(IV) Joel, second son of Major Robert and Sally (Huston) Huston, was born at Bristol, Maine, 1809, died in 1890. He was educated in the town schools, and then went to work in a shipyard, becoming master builder at the time he reached his majority. He subsequently held an interest in several ship-building concerns and became a large owner of vessels. He retired from active business when he reached the age of sixty. In politics he was originally a Whig, but joined the Republican party upon its formation. He was a member of the Congregational church and trustee of Lincoln Academy. He married (first) Elizabeth Jones, born in Bristol, July 4, 1820, died in December, 1861. They were married in 1845, and their children were: 1. Sally Elizabeth, married William C. Achron, of Damariscotta. 2. Joel P., whose sketch follows. 3. Esther Hilton, who is now living on the home place. In 1864 Joel Huston married (second) Ann Hunter, of Bristol.

(V) Joel Payson, only son of Joel and Elizabeth (Jones) Huston, was born at Damariscotta, Maine, September 22, 1857. His preliminary education was obtained in the town schools and at Lincoln Academy, from which he was graduated in 1875. He then entered Bowdoin College, and took his degree of A. B. with the class of 1879. Immediately upon graduation he began the study of law with William H. Hilton, Esquire, of Damariscotta. He was admitted to the bar in 1882, and remained in partnership with Mr. Hilton for five years. In 1889 he was elected cashier of the First National Bank of Damariscotta, and has served in that capacity ever since. In politics Mr. Huston is an independent Republican, and he is deacon of the Congregational church at Newcastle, Maine. He is trustee and treasurer of Lincoln Academy. On October 30, 1889, he married Martha Susan, daughter of Captain Abner S. and Martha (Knowlton) Robinson, of Newcastle, Maine. One daughter, Christine Elizabeth Huston, born at Newcastle in 1892.

The Welsh custom of adding to HARRIS a name the father's name in possessive form, to distinguish one from another of the same Christian name, was the origin of this patronymic. In the short four centuries that surnames have prevailed in Great Britain time has sufficed to make many changes and modifications in the form of all classes of words, and names are no exception to the rule. The Harris family was among the earliest in New England; it has contributed much to the advancement of the nation, and is now found in connection with all worthy endeavor. It has been especially active in the fields of invention and pioneer development. Almost every state has found the name among those of its pioneer settlers, and it has spread from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

(I) Samuel Harris, with his wife Catharine, were living on Cape Newagen Island, Boothbay Harbor, Maine, in 1774. He died March 7, 1836, and she died May 19, 1837. They must have been well past eighty at the time, because their first child was born in 1773. They are said to have come from the neighborhood of Exeter, New Hampshire, but the birth of Samuel Harris is not recorded in any of the New Hampshire town records, and Harris is not a name found in Exeter. It is common, however, in many parts of New Hampshire, notably Portsmouth, Windham, Hopkinton and Warner; but no Samuel appears upon the lists that could possibly be identified with the one living at Boothbay. The name is numerous in Massachusetts also, and it is quite likely that the Maine Harrises may have come from that state, but the early records are imperfect and give no clue. Children: 1. John, born February 21, 1773. 2. Kitty, September 8, 1775, married Benjamin Webster. 3. Sarah, September 30, 1777, married Major John McKown. 4. William, December 6, 1780. 5. Samuel (2), whose sketch follows. 6. Paul, April 6, 1785, died November 19, 1813. 7. Benjamin, March 6, 1787.

(II) Samuel (2), third son of Samuel (1) and Catherine Harris, was born at Cape Newagen Island, or Southport, Maine, August 26, 1783, died August 15, 1859. He lived on the homestead of his father, and was the only one of the sons who did not migrate from Southport. None of the name are now on the tax list of that town. In 1809 Samuel (2) Harris married Mary, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Thompson) Pierce, of Southport, born July 29, 1789, died March 3, 1881. Children: 1. Almira, born May 14, 1811. 2. Nancy,

December 9, 1812. 3. Elizabeth, August 3, 1815, married Michael McManus. 4. Catherine, February 2, 1818, married George Love (2). 5. and 6. Sarah and Isabella (twins), October 15, 1821. 7. Emily, April 27, 1824. 8. John McKown, April 6, 1828. 9. Benjamin, whose sketch follows. 10. Charles, July 22, 1835.

(III) Benjamin, second son of Samuel (2) and Mary (Pierce) Harris, was born at Southport, Maine, February 17, 1832, died February 1, 1867. He was a sea captain and dwelt in the old homestead of his grandfather at Southport. About 1861 Captain Benjamin Harris married Fannie L., daughter of Arber and Hannah (Huff) Marson, born at Bath, Maine, February 5, 1842, died at Boothbay, Maine, in 1907. (See Marson.) Two children, George and Sewell, died in infancy, two are living, Lincoln M., February 9, 1862; and Fred H., whose sketch follows. After the death of Captain Benjamin Harris, his widow married for her second husband Hiram L. Ingraham, and lived at Boothbay Harbor.

(IV) Fred H., younger son of Captain Benjamin and Fannie L. (Marson) Harris, was born at Boothbay, Maine, August 21, 1865. He was educated in the schools of his native town, and at the age of fifteen years went into the hardware store of J. C. P. Poole, at Boothbay, where he remained five years. In 1885 Mr. Harris went into partnership with his stepfather, Hiram L. Ingraham, and together they conducted a hardware business, which is still carried on under the firm name of Ingraham & Harris, though it is only one of several interests which now engage the attention of the junior partner. In 1890 Mr. Harris began his successful hotel career by taking charge of the Boothbay House, which he has managed ever since. In 1900 he went into the drug business with Henry C. McLearn, under the firm name of Harris & McLearn, and has carried that on since then. In February, 1908, Mr. Harris undertook a more important venture than any of his previous ones, and bought the famous Squirrel Inn, on Squirrel Island, a large hotel of one hundred rooms and one of the finest along the coast, of which he is now sole owner and manager. Besides these various business interests, Mr. Harris is an extensive owner of real estate in Boothbay Harbor, and is a director in the First National Bank of that place. He is a Republican in politics, and was presidential elector for the second district of Maine in 1904. He is prominent in fraternal organizations, and is a member of Seaside Lodge, An-

cient Free and Accepted Masons, of Pentecost Royal Arch Chapter, of Boothbay Harbor; of Dunlap Commandery, Knights Templar, of Bath; of Aleppo Temple, Boston; of Maine Consistory, Portland; and is a Mason of the thirty-second degree. He also belongs to the Boothbay Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and to Lewiston Lodge of Elks. In June, 1904, Fred H. Harris married Eldora A., daughter of Andrew Boyd and his second wife, Bethia Celia (Richards) Boyd, of Boothbay. (See Boyd, V.) One child, Frances Louise, born January 21, 1907, at Boothbay Harbor.

This unusual patronymic has MARSON been found but twice in this country—in connection with the family now under consideration, at Boothbay, Maine, and on the check-list at Boston, Massachusetts. The rarity of the name would lead one to think that it might be a corruption of some allied form, perhaps Marston; but Bardsley, in his "English Surnames," lists it as a separate word, and says that it is derived from the Christian name of Mark.

(I) Arber Marson, whose given name is as unique as his family name, was born at Dresden, Maine, November 10, 1800, died May 23, 1889. As a young man he went to Bath, and thence to Boothbay Harbor in 1842. He was a caulker by trade, an industrious, prudent man, who accumulated a competence. The early Methodist church at the Harbor found in him a strong and earnest supporter. Arber Marson was twice married, and there were five children by the first wife and eight by the second. The children of first marriage were: 1. Mary J., born March 25, 1829, married John L. Adams. 2. Henry P., September 27, 1830, died in 1851. 3. Charles E., April 5, 1832, married Sarah Preble. 4. William D., December 17, 1833, died January 13, 1901, unmarried. 5. Abigail, July 25, 1835, married Willard Walker. The first wife of Arber Marson died about 1835, and in 1837 he married Hannah P. Huff, of Edgecomb, who died January 24, 1899, aged eighty-eight years. The children of second marriage were: 6. George A., May 11, 1838, married Sarah W. Martin. 7. Angenette, October 14, 1839. 8. Fannie L., mentioned below. 9. Emma E., September 6, 1844, married David Mayo. 10. Allah A., September 4, 1846, married James C. Poole. 11. James S., May 17, 1848, died July 5, 1863. 12. John S., July 7, 1850, married Ella Vanhorn. 13. Woodbury, June 5, 1852, married Clara Moore.

(II) Fannie L., second daughter of Arber

Marson and his second wife, Hannah P. (Huff) Marson, was born at Boothbay Harbor, Maine, February 5, 1842. She was first married to Captain Benjamin Harris, of Southport, who died February 1, 1867; and she subsequently married Hiram L. Ingraham, of Boothbay Harbor. (See Harris, III.)

The name of Boyd is not only one BOYD of the most ancient in this country, but it can claim one of the longest and most romantic genealogies in Scotland. The family trace their descent from a younger son of the illustrious lord high steward of Scotland. Robert, son of Simon, who was third son of Alan, the second lord high steward, was of a very fair complexion, and received the surname Boyt or Boyd, from the Gaelic, meaning fair. From this Robert Boyt, or Boyd, who died in 1240, all the Boyds of Scotland are descended. Some families claim that the original spelling of the word was Boit. The first Robert had a son, Sir Robertus de Boyd, who died in 1270. The latter's son, the third Sir Robert Boyd, was one of the barons who were forced to swear fealty to King Edward I of England in 1296. The following year this Sir Robert joined Sir William Wallace, but died soon after. His son, the fourth Sir Robert Boyd, was one of the most gallant and able friends of Robert Bruce, and was by that king made Lord of Kilmarnock and covered with honors. His descendants have been traced in the male line down to the year 1800, and stand high among the dignitaries of old Scotland. Some of the younger sons have from time to time emigrated to Ireland, and thence to America. While in Ireland they kept clear of the natives. William Boyd, of Foxborough, Massachusetts, who was born in Newtownards, Ireland, in 1800, tells us that his grandmother would call out to the bairns in the street when the native Irish came along: "Come in, an' stay in till them folks hae gane awa', for they're Eerish oot there an' ye maunna gang near them."

One of the brave American pioneers of the name was Captain William Boyd, a man of notable courage and force, who came to Londonderry, New Hampshire, among the early settlers of the town, though not till after its founding in 1719. Eight men by the name of Boyd appear on the memorial to Governor Shute, March 26, 1718, asking encouragement to obtain land in "that very excellent and renowned Plantation" called New England. Captain Boyd came over the water fourteen

times, bringing Scotch emigrants from Ireland to this country.

Bristol, Maine, is another place where numerous Boyds gathered in early times. Some of them seem to have come directly from Ireland, and some, who emigrated a little earlier, were born in Massachusetts. Deacon William Boyd, born at Worcester, Massachusetts, July 30, 1745, moved to Bristol, Maine, in 1763, where he became a shipwright and farmer. He is said to have built the first vessel ever launched on the Penobscot, above the bay. He subsequently moved to Bangor, where he pursued ship-building, and where he died in 1829. Deacon Boyd had four brothers older than himself: Samuel, John, Andrew and James; and two younger, Thomas and Joseph. It is known that Thomas Boyd lived at Bristol, where he was a coroner and magistrate. He may have been the Thomas Boyd whose name is one of three committeemen signed to an address to the provincial congress at Massachusetts Bay, May 2, 1775. James Boyd was chosen one of the selectmen and assessors for Bristol at the first annual town meeting, held in 1766. That the name of Boyd was a common one in Bristol in early times is shown by the fact that no less than three, Thomas, Samuel and John Boyd, are signed to a "decent" (dissent) against building three meeting-houses in the township in the year 1768.

(1) Samuel Boyd, a native of Ireland, was born previously to 1732, came to Bristol, Maine, about the middle of the eighteenth century, and lived and died there. About all we can judge of his early circumstances is derived from the statement of his brother in the old family Bible: "Thomas Boyd it is my name and I was Born in the Kingdom of Ireland and County of Antrim and Parish of Dunl— and the town of Bu—foot and I left my Native Country in the 18 year of my age and came to this Country and I have lived in New England 35 years which is 53 years witness my hand. Thos. Boyd." Under this statement is the entry of his birth, December 28, 1732, his marriage in 1758; and on another page his death, August 27, 1792. These statements enable us to make approximate estimates in regard to his brother Samuel. In 1758 six hundred men were recruited for the army in the district of Maine, and three hundred of these were assigned to garrison duty, and stationed at the various forts and block-houses. Fifteen were assigned to Fort Fred-eric, and among this number we find the name of Samuel Boyd, of Bristol. Samuel Boyd was married in Ireland, but the name of his

wife is unknown; and of his children we have record of only one, Thomas, whose sketch follows.

(II) Thomas, son of Samuel Boyd, was born in Ireland, January 28, 1748, and came to America with his parents and uncles in 1750. He was called the surveyor or junior to distinguish him from his uncle and cousin of the same Christian name. He lived at Bristol, Maine, in early life, but moved to Boothbay before 1770, and died there June 9, 1803. Upon coming to Boothbay he engaged as clerk and bookkeeper for David Reed. Soon after he exchanged his farm in Bristol for one at the Back Narrows, where he settled and became a neighbor to his uncles, Thomas and George. Thomas Boyd was a good penman, an accurate accountant and the principal land surveyor in the region. On March 8, 1770, he married Catherine, daughter of Robert Wylie, of Boothbay; she died in 1826. Children: 1. Martha, born May 27, 1771, married Adam Boyd. 2. Jane, married Michael Campbell. 3. Esther, married James Murray. 4. Katherine, married Alexander Reed. 5. Alexander, mentioned below. 6. Sarah, married Samuel Murray. 7. Elizabeth, married Joseph Emerson. 8. Charlotte, married William Montgomery. 9. Andrew, born January 1, 1791. 10. Thomas, married Abigail Webber, of Edgecomb. 11. Samuel, born August 19, 1794, married Sarah Bryer.

(III) Alexander, eldest son of Thomas and Catherine (Wylie) Boyd, was born at Boothbay, Maine, August 16, 1781, died June 11, 1863. He spent his life on the old homestead. About 1816 he married Susan Walker, who died December 24, 1852. Children: 1. Lucy M., born June 29, 1818, married Moses HERSHEY. 2. Andrew, whose sketch follows. 3. William Maxwell, August 6, 1822, unmarried. 4. Susan, March 8, 1828, married Martin Brewer. 5. Jackson, October 24, 1830, settled in Nova Scotia.

(IV) Andrew, eldest son of Alexander and Susan (Walker) Boyd, was born May 16, 1820, at Boothbay, Maine. For many years he was engaged in the West India trade. He was twice married; first, to Rachel M., daughter of George and Rachel Sproule, of Bristol; and second, in 1862, to Bethia C. Richards, of Bristol. Children: 1. George A., married Sarah Elliott. 2. Mary A., married Orin Dodge. 3. Charles M., married Edith E. Dodge. 4. Eldora A., mentioned below. 5. Susie E., married Leon Blake. 6. Lottie F. 7. Hattie H.

(V) Eldora A., daughter of Andrew Boyd

and his second wife, Bethia C. (Richards) Boyd, was born at Boothbay, Maine, and was married to Fred H. Harris, of Boothbay Harbor. (See Harris, IV.)

This name is unusual in America, and seems to be confined to the state of Maine, where it has been found for several generations in the towns of Woodstock, Norway and Litchfield. The earliest of the family seems to be Asa Thurlo, as the name was then spelled, who was born June 3, 1760, and went to Woodstock from Buckfield. Some of his descendants afterward settled in Norway. The family at Litchfield, whose biographies form the substance of the following article, seems to be entirely distinct from those at Norway and Woodstock. It may be mentioned, passing, that although the name is rare in the United States it is found in the peerage of England. The present Baron Thurlow, the fifth of his line, entered the diplomatic service in 1858, and has been an attaché of many important legations, including that at Washington.

(I) John Thurlow was born about 1760, and some time before 1800 went from Berwick, Maine, to Litchfield, and lived in the Ferrin neighborhood. He married Polly Earle Hanscom; children: 1. Richard, February 24, 1786, moved to Lee, Maine. 2. Martha, May 8, 1788, married Joseph Hanscom. 3. John (2), whose sketch follows. 4. Polly, May 9, 1792, unmarried. 5. Jacob, June 20, 1794, married a Dana, and lived in Massachusetts. 6. Lydia, July 13, 1796, married Richard Ferrin. 7. Moses, December 12, 1798, married Maria Child and lived in Lee. 8. Rutha, March 6, 1801, married George Lindsey and lived in Lincoln. 9. George, December 10, 1803, died young. 10. Elisha, January 22, 1807, married Elizabeth Jordan and lived in Lee.

(II) John (2), second son of John (1) and Polly E. (Hanscom) Thurlow, was born April 11, 1790, probably at Berwick, Maine, and died at Litchfield, Maine, September 23, 1868. When a child he moved with his parents to Litchfield, and subsequently inherited his father's farm there. The first wife of John (2) Thurlow, and mother of children, was Sally (Flagg) Thurlow, of Bowdoin, Maine, who died September 22, 1851, aged fifty-six years. On April 15, 1852, John (2) Thurlow married Hannah Brimijohn. The children of John (2) and Sally (Flagg) Thurlow were: 1. Kingsbury, born October 2, 1816, married Jane White and lived in Sangerville. 2. Millet, Au-

gust 2, 1819, married Catherine Gulliver and lived in Sangerville. 3. Marinda, December 25, 1821, married (first) Benjamin Potter, (second) James Costellow. 4. William, May 5, 1825, married Mary Ann White, lived at Richmond. 5. Annie, October 27, 1827, married William J. Ferrin and lived at Richmond. 6. John F., February 20, 1830; is now (1908) living at the age of seventy-eight in Bath. 7. Charles L., March 20, 1832, married Adeline Jack, lived in Gardiner, where he died, April 25, 1875. 8. George N., whose sketch follows. 9. Henry J., May 28, 1837, married Frances Thurlow and lived in Lee.

(III) George Nelson, sixth son of John (2) and Sally (Flagg) Thurlow, was born at Litchfield, Maine, December 5, 1834. He received a common school education, and worked in a shipyard as a young man; but afterward turned his attention to farming and cattle buying. In 1862 he enlisted in the Seventh Maine Regiment, and served throughout the war, reaching the rank of corporal. He took part in the battle of Gettysburg. Mr. Thurlow is a Democrat in politics. He is a member of Morning Star Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Litchfield, and of Libby Post, No. 93, Grand Army of the Republic. On February 2, 1869, George Nelson Thurlow married Emeline Willard Morse, of Woonsocket, Rhode Island. Children: George Alvan, August 11, 1870, and Harry Harding, whose sketch follows. George A. is a stationary engineer at Berlin, New Hampshire. He married Martha A., daughter of Ruel W. and Emma (Williams) Cunningham, of Litchfield, and a great-granddaughter of Rev. Daniel and Elizabeth (Potter) Cunningham. Four children have been born to George A. and Martha A. (Cunningham) Thurlow: Milton, Morris, Veryl and Christine.

(IV) Harry Harding Thurlough, as he spells the name, younger son of George Nelson and Emeline W. (Morse) Thurlow, was born at Litchfield, Maine, May 3, 1877. He obtained his preliminary education in the schools of his native town, and at the Nichols Latin school, Lewiston, from which he was graduated in 1895. He spent two years at Bates College and two years at the Law School of the University of Maine at Bangor. He also studied law in the office of George G. Weeks, of Fairfield. Mr. Thurlow taught school for twenty terms, and for some years traveled on the road, selling school supplies. In February, 1906, he was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of law at Pittsfield, Maine, where he has since been located. He has been ad-

mitted to the bar of the United States district court. He is a Republican in politics, and belongs to Pittsfield Grange, Order of Macca-bees, and Modern Woodmen of America. On February 1, 1902, Harry Harding Thurlough married Mertie, daughter of Levi Goodwin, of Canaan, Maine. Children: Leland Lloyd, born May 31, 1903, at Canaan, Maine, and Norman Nelson, January 10, 1907, at Pittsfield, Maine.

This name comes from a Latin POPE word *pōpa*, meaning a priest, so that probably the first Mr. Pope was that church official. The hero of the name in England was the poet. One of the most prominent members of the family in this country was Major-General John Pope in the United States army, who sprung from Kentucky soil.

(I) The earliest record of the emigrant forebear is found in the list of freemen residing in Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1624, and among them was John (1) Pope. Freeman-ship carried with it the idea that he was a man of good standing in the community, a member of the church, and entitled to vote. He was a weaver by trade. In November, 1634, he was granted five acres of land, and in January, 1635, twenty acres on Captayne's Neck. In June, 1636, he signed the Dorchester church covenant. From 1637 to 1641 he was selectman and overseer of fences. He died February 12, 1646. He left a nuncupative will, and the witnesses to the same were Henry Kibbe and John Pierce. The inventory of his estate was filed in June, 1649. The name of his wife was Jane, who died December 11, 1662, and her will was made April 18, 1662. They were known to have two children, and probably others. John, and Rebecca, who married Edmund Blake.

(II) John (2), son of John (1) and Jane Pope, was born in England, and died October 18, 1686, in Dorchester. He seems not to have been of his father's standing, for his property was levied upon to pay delinquent minister's tax, and was summoned before the selectmen for neglecting to teach his children the catechism and book learning. He appeared and promised amendment of his conduct. He was a hard-working husbandman, and brought his farm to a good state of cultivation. No will was found, but administration was granted to his widow. The given name of his first wife was Jane. By her he had: John and Nathan. The Christian name of the second woman was Alice, and to her was



W. M. Pope

born: Thomas and John. Lastly, Mr. Pope married Margaret, and from this union appeared: Margaret, John, Susannah, William, Mary, Ebenezer, Thankful, Ralph, Jane and Joseph. After her husband's death, Margaret joined the church and brought her children up in the love of the Lord.

(III) Ralph, third son of John (2) and Margaret Pope, was born in Dorchester in 1673, and died February 2, 1744. He was thirteen when his father died, and he remained at home under maternal care. He was a very capable and successful farmer, and owned the "covenant" November 28, 1697. He left way-marks along his career so we may guess what manner of man he was. He was a man after the stamp of his grandfather. He was one of a committee chosen by the town of Dorchester to let out at interest a sum of fifty thousand pounds belonging to the town, and was on a committee to convey town lands. In the tax list he was assessed for thirty acres of mowing, twenty-four of pasturage, twelve of tillage, three oxen, nine cows, two horses, and four swine. In 1727 Ralph was chosen surveyor of highways, and 1737 a jurymen. His elaborate will was made October 4, 1744. He married Rachel, daughter of Henry and Hannah (Pray) Neale, parents of twenty-one children. The officiating clergyman at this ceremony was Rev. Moses Fisk. They were a Sabbath-revering and Christian people, and each babe was carried to the church and committed to the care of the "covenant-keeping" God. Their sons grew to manhood and became heads of families, and the daughters presided over households of their own. Children: Rachel, Jerusha, Jemima, Ralph, John, Elijah, Hannah, Lazarus and Ebenezer.

(IV) Ralph (2), eldest son of Ralph (1) and Rachel (Neale) Pope, was born in Dorchester, November 11, 1705, and died in Stoughton, Massachusetts, January 1, 1750. He lived on the road to Dorchester Swamp on land his father had given him. It is now called Summer street. He was a physician, but nothing has been handed down to us concerning his practice, only that he refused to accept fees for services performed on Sunday. He was a kind and benevolent man, greatly beloved by those who knew him. In connection with his practice he carried on a farm and was in the lumber business. Dr. Pope owned a slave, but he was human toward him and had him baptized the same day as his first-born child. He bore the title of captain, but as to his services history is a sealed book, though undoubtedly there is much fighting be-

hind the name. His will was dated December 24, 1749, and the gravestone erected to his memory is still standing in the cemetery at Stoughton. November 27, 1729, he married Rebecca, daughter of Richard and Rebecca (Lobdell) Stubbs, of Hull, Massachusetts. Rev. Ezra Carpenter officiated. Children: Rebecca, Frederick, Samuel Ward, Lucretia, William, Rachel, Hannah and James. The mother attained eighty-four years.

(V) Colonel Frederick, first son of Ralph (2) and Rebecca (Stubbs) Pope, was born in Stoughton, Massachusetts, May 15, 1733, and died August 20, 1812, during the tumultuous scenes of the war for sailors' rights. Frederick was but seventeen when his father died, and upon his young shoulders, inexperienced as he was, fell the burdens and responsibilities of caring for his younger brothers and sisters, and being a prop to his mother. This duty he performed with great fidelity and steadfastness remarkable for one of his years. He was tall, lithe and strong, calm under excitement, rather reserved in his manner, but when he spoke his words were to the point and carried weight. Colonel Pope was representative to the general court in 1787-88-91-96. A man of Frederick's constitution and make-up was not one to remain quietly at home in times of martial trouble, and we find him as we should expect to, at the front, as a private in Captain Talbot's company in the early days of the revolution. In June, 1775, he raised a company of fifty-eight men, of which he was made captain. In May, 1777, he was colonel of a battalion formed for the defence of Boston harbor. He was married to a Bridgewater girl, Molly, daughter of Joseph and Mary Cole, by Reverend John Porter, June 8, 1758. She was a capable woman and worthy to be the life-mate of a youth of such high standing. Children: Ralph, Rachel, Samuel Ward, Alexander, Frederick, William, Mary and Elijah.

(VI) Samuel Ward, second son of Colonel Frederick and Mary (Molly) (Cole) Pope, was born in Stoughton in February, 1763, and died in Charleston, South Carolina, in April, 1797. A dozen years old when the revolution broke out, he was a comfort to his mother, her husband being away to the wars. He went to Charleston, South Carolina, after attaining manhood, and engaged in house building. He there wooed and won a beautiful southern girl, Mary Wood. Children: William, Elizabeth and John.

(VII) Hon. William, first born of Samuel Ward and Mary (Cole) Pope, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, March 30, 1787.

His parents dying when he was quite young, he was taken to Massachusetts and brought up in the family of his grandfather. With his uncles he acquired a considerable knowledge of the lumber business, and removed to Machias, Maine, built a sawmill, and engaged in lumbering and farming. In 1821 he was selectman in Machias, and was elected on the council of Governor Kent. He held many important commissions in the Maine militia, and in the war of 1812 he often joined with others and went out to sea for the purpose of capturing some British cruiser on the coasts. In 1841 he returned to Boston and resided at 2 Garland street. In this city he served in the common council, the board of aldermen, and a representative to the general court. He was a director in the Boylston National Bank, of which he was made president but declined to serve. In Boston he still conducted the lumber business, shipping from the Maine base of supplies to his wharf on Harrison avenue. After the discovery of gold in California, the firm established a branch there and sent out lumber. In addition to lumbering they built vessels every year in the East Machias shipyard. They had ships of their own building in the China, East India and Australian trade. He was a man of fine form and features, dignified bearing, and pleasing conversational powers. In religion he was a Universalist, but he was not set in his views and did not object to worship with the sect with which his lot happened to be cast, and contributed his share toward the support of preaching. Colonel Pope was noted for his modesty, having little faith in noise and presumption; while, with this trait, he showed some of the best elements of character—strength, persistence, plainness, integrity, love of country and all public interests, practical religion, sincere and enduring friendship, and great domestic affection. In all these respects he stood prominent. He had largeness of nature, with unusual symmetry and proportion. None would fail to mark his presence and bearing, while, at the same time, it would be difficult to say what was the particular trait of character that had arrested attention. His body was well inspired by the presence and power of his higher life; its athletic amplitude was still full of beauty; its ruggedness fitting it for hard work and long endurance, was not gross and earthy, but eminently refined and finished. Hence with equal fitness of presence he could stand in the midst of the lumber enterprise, at the head of a regiment of stalwart Maine militia.

or sit with Governor Kent's council, or with the board of aldermen of our own city.

"Persistence was a ruling trait of his character. He insisted on carrying his point, and wind and tide turned against him in vain. His will had often to bend during the troublous times of 1812, when he was commencing in life; it never broke. It rose elastic and turned disasters into victories. He outrode many a commercial gale that swept down and ruined the less firm in purpose.

"He was a man of great moral integrity, and confidence and trade came naturally to his counting-room. He was plain and true. None doubted his word. He disdained to make commerce a strategy, but sought rather to base it on the high principles of industry and justice—not a narrow and legal, but a broad and magnanimous justice. Business was *life* with him, and a fit theater for the exercise of the noblest virtues. He gave to it his conscience and heart, and won a name from the midst of traffic that stands untarnished by stain or blot.

"He was an ardent patriot. He entered heartily into the spirit of the late national campaign, and saw no honorable course to be pursued but to conquer rebellion and make liberty and equal rights universal, having nothing to do with concession and compromise. He was equally friendly to all public interests, civil or social or religious, and gave much time and money for their promotion. He loved his race. He had a humanitarian heart.
* * *

"At home he was full of peace and sunshine. He loved his family with a constant and generous love, which was gladly and tenderly requited. He has left them the treasure of a name that shall be ever fragrant in their memories—an 'inheritance for his children's children.'"

He married Peggy Dawes Billings, September 27, 1810, the Rev. Charles Lowell, D. D., acting as master of ceremonies. She was the daughter of William Billings, of Boston, who was distinguished in his time as a public singer and musical composer. He is said to have been the first composer in the United States. She died at the home, No. 2 Garland street, Boston, February 8, 1862. "She was a woman of great energy and activity; rearing her children and managing her large family with great care and industry. Her house might emphatically have been called her sphere of action, so constantly and untiringly did she labor there, sacrificing her inclination

to accompany her husband on his business excursions, which were frequent and which would have given her the opportunity of visiting her friends and relatives, to her conscientious and unostentatious discharge of household duties. Nor was she neglectful of her neighbors. The sick found her ever ready to contribute to their happiness by her counsel and sympathy, while the poor ever found in her a bountiful benefactress. Her doors were open to all, and her house might almost have been called a hotel, so constantly was it filled by friends and even strangers visiting that part of the country; and never will they forget her cordial greeting and hospitable attentions. Possessing an affectionate disposition, great integrity of character, and a genial temperament, she was an agreeable companion and friend, until disease laid his hand upon her, depriving her of all which could render life a blessing to herself or her friends. Her sickness was painful and protracted, taking from her speech and the entire use of her limbs. Her children lose in her one of the best of mothers, and her husband a faithful wife."

The children of this noble couple were: William Billings (died in infancy), William Henry, Samuel Ward, Lucy Swan, John Adams, Andrew Jackson, James Otis, Eliza Otis, Edwin, Julia, George Washington and Hannah Elizabeth.

(VIII) James Otis, sixth son of Colonel William and Peggy D. (Billings) Pope, was born February 17, 1822, in Machias, Maine. He was taken into the great firm of William Pope & Sons, which later became S. W. Pope & Company, and afterward J. O. Pope & Company, and he continued in the business through life. Few men had the success equal to Colonel Pope, father of James O. and founder of the firm, in holding together six of his sons in co-operative business life, and the harmony of that co-operation was not strained but had the full naturalness of a father with his boys, and brother with brother. The sure outcome of this unity of action, good feeling, division of labor and talent was the accumulation of wealth. Colonel Pope was prone to name his sons after the heroes of the revolution, and James bore that of the Boston patriot. He married Olive Frances, daughter of Simeon and Louisa Foster Chase, of East Machias, who was born June 9, 1835, and died December 12, 1901. Children: John Adams, see forward. Warren Foster, see forward. Arthur Ward. Helen Augusta. Macy Stanton, see forward.

(IX) John Adams, eldest son of James O. and Olive F. (Chase) Pope, was born May 8, 1858, in East Machias. After attending Washington Academy he was engaged by the firm of J. O. Pope & Company, and continued therewith until they sold out in 1901, since which he has enjoyed a restful leisure at his beautiful home in East Machias. He is a Republican, and meets with the Congregational church. John A. and brothers, Warren F. and Macy S., presented to the town of East Machias a substantial stone bridge, which spans the river at East Machias. The bridge bears the following inscription: "This bridge is erected in memory of William Pope and his sons, William Henry, Samuel Warren, John Adams, Andrew Jackson, James Otis, Edwin, and George Washington Pope, founders of a lumber business which began near this site and extended to neighboring towns, to Boston, and to the Pacific coast, and which was conducted by these men and their descendants, from 1807 to 1901."

(IX) Warren Foster, second son of James O. and Olive F. (Chase) Pope, was born at East Machias, March 30, 1861. He attended the public schools and graduated from Gray's Business College, Portland, in 1882. He resides in East Machias, and is a mechanic and surveyor of land. He married, October 1, 1890, Kittie M., daughter of Jacob Stuart, of Machiasport. Children: Morrill Stuart, born July 2, 1891. Susan Helen, July 31, 1892, died August 12, 1895. Leona Kellogg, April 26, 1894, died August 21, 1895. Winona, February 11, 1896. James Warren, October 17, 1897. Ralph Chase, February 23, 1899. William Jacob, April 25, 1904.

(IX) Macy Stanton, youngest son of James O. and Olive F. (Chase) Pope, was born at East Machias, July 26, 1869. In the shipyards and upon the extensive timber lands owned by his father, he grew up and gained his knowledge of the woods and of the lumber industry. He attended the public schools and graduated from the Washington Academy, East Machias, June 20, 1888. He entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the fall of 1888, and graduated from the department of civil engineering in May, 1892. Shortly after graduating, he entered the employ of the Associated Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Companies, of Boston, and the greater part of his time there was spent on a series of tests of cast-iron water pipe and fittings, made at Nashua, New Hampshire, under the direction of John R. Freeman. In the fall of 1892 Mr. Pope returned to the institute as assistant in-

structor in hydraulic engineering to Professor Dwight Porter, and he remained there until the following June. He then re-entered the employ of the Factory Mutuals, though a portion of his time was again devoted to the private work of Mr. Freeman in the preparations of designs for a new reservoir, dam and pumping station for the Pennichuck Water Works at Nashua, New Hampshire, and for repairs and improvements upon the water power plant of the Piscataquis Pulp and Paper Company. From this time until February, 1898, his time was divided between testing work along various lines, in the laboratory of the Factory Mutuals, as well as in the field; to work in the plan department, involving the surveying of mills and the drawing up of plans of them, and private work done for Mr. Freeman, which included certain investigations relating to the water supplies of New York and Boston. In February, 1898, under leave of absence from the company, he returned to his home at East Machias, and he also made a trip to the southern states and California with his mother. In June, 1900, he returned to the Factory Mutuals, and was employed in making special inspections of mills in different parts of the country, being specially qualified for this work by his broad experience in the inspection department of the Factory Mutuals and his own business training. Mr. Pope took a deep interest in engineering matters, and was a member of various engineering societies, such as the Boston Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the New England Water-works Association, and the Society of Arts, as well as of the Technology and Appalachian Mountain clubs. He was devoted to his old home, and took a warm and active interest in its affairs. For some years he had been one of the trustees of the Washington Academy at East Machias. He was much interested in its growth and development, and gave financial assistance to it on more than one occasion. His old alma mater also commanded his attention, and he always took a friendly interest in its welfare and progress. In his will he left it the substantial sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, while other public bequests were to the Washington Academy, and various Maine hospitals. In June, 1904, feeling the need of rest and change, he took a ten weeks' trip abroad. He was not well during the summer, and shortly after his return serious symptoms appeared, and after an illness of a month he died at Brookline, Massachusetts, December 10, 1904. Sound common sense, simple tastes with high

ideals, love of work, a just appreciation of nature and a good knowledge of men, were marked characteristics in the life of Macy S. Pope, who will long be remembered as a worthy example of a fine and virile type of New Englander.

The surname Henderson
 HENDERSON is of Scotch origin and was common in Fifeshire, Dumfriesshire and elsewhere in Scotland before 1600. The family at Fordell, Scotland, bears this coat-of-arms: Gules three piles issuing out of the sinister side argent on a chief of the last a crescent azure between two ermine spots. Crest: A hind holding a star surmounted by a crescent. Motto: Sola Virtus Nobilitas. The Henderson family of St. Lawrence, Scotland, bears: per pale indented sable and argent two attires of a hart counter-changed on a chief gules a crescent or between two ermine spots. Crescent: A wheel. Motto: Sic Cuncta Caduca. The family at Provost, Edinburgh, bears arms similar to the first described above.

(I) James Henderson, of the ancient Edinburgh family, was born, lived and died in that city. He married Mary Corlew, of Edinburgh. He died in 1840. Children: 1. George, died in infancy. 2. James Chalmers, mentioned below.

(II) James Chalmers, son of James Henderson, was born in Edinburgh in 1836 and died at Thomaston, Maine, in 1890. He was educated in the schools of his native city. In 1852 he left home and came to Bath, Maine. He learned the trade of shoemaker in Scotland, and worked at shoemaking in this country for a time. In 1854 he removed to Wiscasset, Maine, and engaged in the retail shoe trade, continuing with much success until 1880, when he removed to Thomaston, Maine. Here he started another shoe store and continued in this business in that town to the end of his life. He was a prominent and successful merchant. He was a Republican in politics. He was a member of Lincoln Lodge of Free Masons, No. 3, of Wiscasset, and past master of the lodge; member of New Jerusalem Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Wiscasset. In religion he was a Presbyterian, as were his parents and ancestors before him. He married, November 4, 1854, Mary Maria, born in Wiscasset in 1836, now living in Pawling, New York, daughter of Eben and Susan Savage, of Maine, granddaughter of Jacob Savage, of Woolwich, an orderly sergeant in the war of 1812, who served at Fort Edgecomb. Chil-

dren: 1. Horace E., born January 16, 1859, mentioned below. 2. Herbert Marshall, born in Wiscasset, October 7, 1862, a shoe dealer in Webster, Massachusetts; married Alice Watts, of Thomaston, Maine; children: i. Bernice Mary, born January 31, 1897; ii. James Clarence, June 7, 1901.

(III) Horace Eben, son of James Chalmers Henderson, was born in Wiscasset, Maine, January 16, 1859. He attended the public and high schools of his native town and entered Bowdoin College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1879. He taught school four years at Bath, Maine, was principal of the high school at Whitman, Massachusetts, for ten years, from 1883 to 1893. He then became a master of St. Paul's School at Garden City, Long Island. He resigned this position in 1907 and became one of the founders of the Pawling School at Pawling, New York. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of Puritan Lodge of Free Masons; of Pilgrim Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; of Old Colony Commandery, Knights Templar, all of Whitman, Massachusetts. He is a member of the Fire Society of Wiscasset, which has been in existence since 1803, succeeding Silas Young, who had been a member for sixty-three years. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. He has a very attractive summer residence on Davis Island in Edgecomb, across the bay from Wiscasset, in an ideal location. Close by his house is the old block house, formerly called Fort Edgecomb, where his great-grandfather served in 1812. He married, December 22, 1898, Annie Elizabeth, daughter of Horace F. and Cordelia E. (Fuller) Whidden, of Whitman, Massachusetts. They have no children.

The name Sprague is said to be derived from the Dutch *spraak*, meaning speech or language, and was probably bestowed in early days upon some one noted for his ready tongue. Other authorities find the root in the old Norse *spraekr*, signifying active, lively, nimble, the original of our modern sprightly. There are great variations in the spelling of the patronymic, some of the forms being Spreck, Sprake, Sprack, Sprackett, Spragg and Spragge. The English Spragues achieved some renown on the sea, which probably accounts for their coat-of-arms. This emblem, on a field gules, has a fesse between three trefoils; crest, out of a naval crown, a demi-lion crowned. The naval crown was usually awarded to one who first boarded an enemy's

ship. Sir Edward Spragge was knighted by Charles II, on board the ship "Royal Charles," for gallant conduct in engagement with the Dutch fleet. With Van Tromp, Spragge fought ship to ship. Sir Edward became vice-admiral of the red and admiral of the blue, and his courage was eulogized by Dryden in the "Annus Mirabilis." The immortal Pepys describes him as "brave and resolute," and adds: "He was a merry man who sang a pleasant song pleasantly."

In America the family dates back to the earliest days of colonial settlement. Francis Sprague, a member of the Plymouth Colony, with wife and daughter, came over in the ship "Ann" in 1623. Like others of that heroic band, he suffered from the poverty of the times to which Governor Bradford referred: "The best dish we can offer is a piece of fish, without bread, or anything else but a cup of fair spring water. This diet hath somewhat abated the freshness of our complexions, but God gives us health." The three brothers, Ralph, Richard and William Sprague, in company with John Endicott, arrived at Naumkeag (Salem) in 1628. The name has been associated with many persons of distinction during different periods of our country's history. Captain Richard Sprague, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, was one of the band who imprisoned Sir Edmund Andros. At his death in 1703, Captain Richard left money to various public institutions, among them Harvard College. Samuel Sprague, of Hingham, Massachusetts, was one of the band who assisted at the Boston tea party. His son, Charles Sprague, was the poet whose finished verse was admired during the early part of the nineteenth century. Three members of the family have served in the United States senate: Peleg Sprague, of Maine, 1829-1835; and the two William Spragues of Rhode Island, the first from 1842 to 1844, and the second from 1863 to 1875. The William Spragues who were uncle and nephew are perhaps better remembered as governors of their native state.

(I) Edward Sprague, born in England near the close of the sixteenth century, was a resident of Upway, county of Dorset, and a fuller by trade. His will was dated June 6, 1614, proved on October 13 of that year, so his death must have occurred between those two dates. The inventory of his estate showed him to be possessed of goods and chattels to the value of nearly two hundred and sixty pounds, including thirteen silver spoons, one and twenty brass vessels, and the less intelligible item of "one willow, four old tubs with a hedlop."

His live stock consisted of "one pyge, seven kyne, with three yearlings, one horse, four-score sheep and forty-two lambs." Edward Sprague's wife was named Christiana, but nothing further is known about her. The couple had six children: Ralph, Alice, Edward, Richard, Christopher, and William, whose sketch follows.

(II) William, fifth son of Edward and Christiana Sprague, was born at Upway, England, about 1609, and died at Hingham, Massachusetts, October 26, 1675. With his elder brothers, Ralph and Richard, William (1) Sprague migrated to America in 1628. John Endicott was of the party, which came over in the interest of the Massachusetts Bay Company. They soon moved through the woods to what is now Charlestown, and according to Edward Everett when he made his address at the bi-centennial of Winthrop the Sprague brothers were "The founders of the settlement in this place, and were persons of substance and enterprise, excellent citizens, generous public benefactors, and the head of a very large and respectable family of descendants."

William Sprague remained at Charlestown till 1636, when he removed to Hingham, which was his home till his death, nearly forty years later. He owned considerable land there, was one of the seven members of the prudential committee in 1645, was disbursing officer of the town in 1662, also constable and fence-viewer. William Sprague married Millesaint Eames, daughter of Anthony Eames; she died February 8, 1696. Children: 1. Anthony, born September 2, 1635. 2. John, mentioned below. 3. Samuel, who moved to Marshfield and was the last secretary of the colony. 4. Elizabeth. 5. Jonathan, died at the age of five. 6. Perses, married John Doggett. 7. Joanna, married Caleb Church. 8. Jonathan, moved to Providence, Rhode Island, and was speaker of the house in 1703. 9. William, moved to Providence. 10. Mary, married Thomas King, of Scituate. 11. Hannah, died at the age of three years.

(III) John, second son and child of William (1) and Millesaint (Eames) Sprague, was born at Hingham, Massachusetts, and baptized in April, 1638. He died at Mendon, Massachusetts, in 1683, at the early age of forty-five. Land was given him by his father at Lyford river, called Sprague Island. On December 13, 1666, John Sprague married Elizabeth Holbrook, and among their children was William (2), mentioned in the next paragraph.

(IV) William (2), son of John and Eliza-

beth (Holbrook) Sprague, was born at Mendon, Massachusetts, in 1679.

(V) William (3), son of William (2) Sprague, was born at Mendon, Massachusetts, in 1719, and died at Greene, Maine.

(VI) William (4), supposed to be the son of William (3) Sprague, was born at Mendon, Massachusetts, about 1759. At the age of sixteen he enlisted in the revolution, about the time of the battle of Bunker Hill. After passing through several bloody engagements, he was at last severely wounded by a bullet which passed through both thighs. After the battle he was taken to a hospital, where he remained till well enough to travel, when he was honorably discharged. Soon after this he "shouldered his pack," and started on foot for Winthrop, "in the district of Maine." Reaching there, he started in quest of a farm, which he finally found in a part of the township of Greene. He built a log house which he and his wife occupied till 1783. At that time he had built a mill in which he sawed out lumber and put up a frame house. This, after completion, did not suit him, and he immediately began work on a kiln for drying brick. In this way he constructed the material for one of the first brick houses in the region. This house was owned and occupied by Colonel Augustus Sprague, grandson of the builder, up to about 1875. About 1782 Colonel William (4) Sprague married Anna Marrow, born at Medway, Massachusetts, in January, 1761. It is probable that her parents were living in Winthrop, Maine, at the time of her marriage. Children: 1. Moses, born August 8, 1783. 2. Ruth, October 22, 1784. 3. Nancy, November 1, 1786. 4. Susan, September 15, 1788. 5. William, February 15, 1790. 6. Isaac, January 22, 1792. 7. Sally, February 19, 1794. 8. Charlotte, April 18, 1796. 9. Isabella, March 13, 1798. 10. Cyrus, May 27, 1802. 11. Greene, whose sketch follows. 12. Washington, March 4, 1807.

(VII) Greene, fifth son of Colonel William (4) and Anna (Marrow) Sprague, was born in Greene, Maine, August 18, 1804, died at Auburn, Maine, June 19, 1888. He was a carriagemaker by trade and a captain in the state militia. In 1825 Captain Greene Sprague married Mahala, daughter of Abel and Lydia Crocker, and they had three children: Silas, mentioned below; William, June 3, 1828; and Lydia A., September 12, 1833.

(VIII) Silas, eldest child of Captain Greene and Mahala (Crocker) Sprague, was born at Greene, Maine, June 4, 1826, died August 27, 1897. He gained his education in the

public schools and at Monmouth Academy. He was elected register of deeds for Androscoggin county in 1867 and held this position for thirty years. June 6, 1849, he married Cynthia Mower, daughter of James and Lucretia (Mower) Tibbetts, who was born January 26, 1830, at Dexter, Maine. There were three children: Henry M., Edgar G. and Arthur C.

(IX) Henry M., eldest son of Silas and Cynthia M. (Tibbetts) Sprague, was born August 15, 1850, at Greene, Maine, and educated in the public schools of his native town. From his youth he has been greatly interested in local military affairs, and has served in the volunteer militia as private, corporal, sergeant, second and first lieutenant and captain of the Auburn Light Infantry. He was lieutenant-colonel of the First Regiment of the Maine Volunteer Militia, and assistant adjutant-general of the First Brigade, Maine Volunteer Militia, from its organization in 1869 till the resignation of General John Marshall Brown. Mr. Sprague was city clerk of Auburn for several years, and clerk in the office of the adjutant-general at Augusta during 1880-81-82-83-84. From 1885 to 1889 he was pension agent for the state of Maine, and was afterward adjutant-general and chief of staff with rank of brigadier-general on Governor Burleigh's staff, and his duties in this office were ably and faithfully discharged.

(IX) Edgar G., second son of Silas and Cynthia M. (Tibbetts) Sprague, was born April 29, 1855, at Greene, Maine, and was educated in the public schools of Auburn. His first position was that of clerk in the office of the register of deeds. In 1876 he entered the employ of Dingley, Strout & Company. In 1888, after he had been there twelve years, Mr. Sprague, in connection with others, reorganized this company as Dingley, Foss & Company, and in 1891 the concern was incorporated as the Dingley Foss Shoe Company, with E. G. Sprague as treasurer, and has served in that capacity ever since. In politics Mr. Sprague is a Republican, and in religious preference he is affiliated with the Baptists. He belongs to the Odd Fellows, and is a Mason of the thirty-second degree. On October 1, 1874, Edgar G. Sprague married Lilla B., daughter of James M. and Clara A. Gulliver, of Auburn. One child, Edgar Linn, born November 10, 1875, who was educated in the public schools of Auburn. During the Spanish war he served as sergeant in Company C, First Maine Volunteers, being stationed at Chica-mauga. While there he contracted malarial

fever, which resulted in the impairment of his health. On May 5, 1903, Edgar L. Sprague married Beryl G. Stevens, of Auburn. One child, Charles William, born October 20, 1905.

(IX) Arthur C., youngest son of Silas and Cynthia M. (Tibbetts) Sprague, was born at Greene, January 4, 1861, and received his early education in the schools of his native town. In 1867 his father moved to Auburn, where the son attended the Edward Little high school, graduating therefrom in 1878. After completing his school education Mr. Sprague entered the Lincoln Mill as paymaster, remaining there five years. From this place he went to the R. C. Pingree Mill at Lewiston, where for seventeen years he was confidential clerk and cashier; afterward served as city treasurer of Auburn. In February, 1907, he purchased the F. H. Briggs interest of the Howard, Briggs and Pray Company, shoe manufacturers of Auburn, and became treasurer of this concern. Mr. Sprague is a Mason of the thirty-second degree, secretary of Tranquil Lodge, No. 29, and recorder of Lewiston Commandery, Knights Templar. On December 19, 1883, Arthur C. Sprague married Jennie D., daughter of Cornelius and Susan Stackpole, of Auburn. One child, Alice H., born July 30, 1886, who is now (1908) teacher of elocution and physical culture in the public schools of Burlington, Vermont.

Beautiful Devonshire in the southwest of England is the ancestral home of the Rowes. Here at Lamerton near Plymouth the family were long possessed of a considerable estate which was handed down from generation to generation, evidently since the days of Richard the First. It was in the days of the crusades that the founder of the house received as a token of his bravery in the holy wars the arms since borne by his descendants.

The name of Nicholas Rowe, a member of this family, is well known to all students of English literature as that of the first biographer of Shakespeare and translator of Lucan's *Pharsalia*. He was born in Little Barford, Bedfordshire, England, June 30, 1674, and was educated at Westminster school, studied law, became a successful courtier and politician. His edition of Shakespeare prefaced by the famous biography was published in 1700 and was followed by various successful dramatic works. In 1714 he was made poet laureate by George the First to succeed Nahum Tate, but died two years later and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Previous to his appointment

as laureate in the reign of Queen Anne he served as under secretary of state to the Duke of Queensbury.

Nearly a quarter of a century before the birth of Nicholas, however, another member of the family, lured by the promise of the New World and the freedom of worship according to conscience, left the country of his ancestors and settled on the bleak shores of New England. John Rowe came to Cape Ann in 1651 and established himself on the estate still well known to his descendants, being the first to settle in that part of Gloucester known as the Farms. Here in the wilderness with no neighbors within a radius of two miles even the stout heart of the pioneer near failed him, and such was the loneliness that he is reported as saying that were it not for his wife he would burn his house and run away by the light of it. He remained, however, and became the father of a numerous family whose names will long be remembered in the annals of "Old Cape Ann." His great-grandson, the third John Rowe, was an ensign at the assault of Crown Point and served as a lieutenant throughout the French wars. When the country rushed to arms at the sound of the shots at Lexington and Concord, he was placed in command of one of the Gloucester companies and led it at Bunker Hill. Under him at this time served three other Rowes, his sons and nephews. One of these, his son John, served in Washington's army all through the Revolutionary War, and commanded one of the state companies in Shay's Insurrection. When Hull started on his disastrous expedition in the War of 1812 he was offered a high commission in his army, but refused, foreseeing and prophesying, it is said, the unfortunate outcome of the enterprise.

John Rowe, the first settler, died in 1662, leaving a son of his own name, and he, dying, was survived by several children, of whom two, Samuel and Stephen, married. Samuel was the father of three sons, Jonathan, Zebulon and William, who, leaving old Gloucester, came in 1763 to New Gloucester, Maine, which the general court had granted in 1735 to the inhabitants of the old town on Cape Ann. Jonathan settled on the tract of land between what is now the upper and lower corners; Zebulon and William near each other, at what is known as the Cobb Bridge neighborhood, being the earliest settlers in these places. William had two sons, Ebenezer and Jonathan. Ebenezer married three times and had a large family. By his first wife, who was a Cobb, he had three sons, Eben, Jacob and Sylvanus

Cobb. Eben was killed while yet young by a branch falling upon him while he was working in the woods. Jacob married, and his widow but recently died in Newton Center, Massachusetts, at the advanced age of ninety-eight. She was survived by two daughters, Mrs. Mary Hartshorn and Mrs. Jennie Stetson.

Sylvanus Cobb Rowe was born in New Gloucester, October 26, 1807. In 1864 he removed from New Gloucester to Yarmouth, settling on a farm on the so-called North Road. He became a member of the Baptist church in Yarmouth and served it for many years as deacon, which office he had also held with the New Gloucester church. When failing health and advancing years led him to present his resignation, the church would not accept it, but made him deacon emeritus, and he continued to administer the duties of his office until his death, February 16, 1882. He was a man of distinguished practical piety, and is still affectionately remembered by those who knew him or were associated with him in the active duties of the parish. One of his former pastors, speaking of his public prayers, was wont to say: "There is more food for spiritual life in one of Deacon Rowe's prayers than in many sermons." He married, March 25, 1834, Polly, daughter of Peter Haskell, and granddaughter on her mother's side of Colonel Isaac Parsons, a revolutionary soldier and clerk of the proprietors of New Gloucester. Thus were united three of the foremost families that had come from the settlement on Cape Ann, the Parsons, Haskells and Rowes. They had seven children, four of whom died when very young, and of the remaining three, Salome Cobb died in 1887, Charlotte Woodman married John M. Cobb, of Yarmouth, and died in Yarmouth, and Charles Otis, mentioned below.

Charles Otis Rowe was born in New Gloucester, December 24, 1851. He attended the schools of his native town, and when in his thirteenth year his father removed to Yarmouth, he attended North Yarmouth Academy. On the death of his father he continued to manage the farm until 1906, when he sold it and moved to Yarmouth village, where he now resides. He is a very helpful member in the Baptist church at Yarmouth village, and is a Republican in politics. He married, January 21, 1880, Mary J., daughter of Deacon William Penn Hutchinson, of Yarmouth, of the notable family of New England Hutchinsons she being the sixth in the direct line from the illustrious Thomas Hutchinson, the first great American historian and last royal governor of

Massachusetts. Children: 1. William Hutchinson, mentioned below. 2. Sylvanus Charles, mentioned below.

William Hutchinson Rowe was born in Yarmouth, March 6, 1882. He received his education in public schools of Yarmouth and graduated from its high school in 1899. He then entered the drug-store of Leon R. Cook, where he remained nearly three years, and then entered Colby College. He is a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity. In 1903 he began work in the drug-store of Burt L. Alden, and purchased the business in March, 1904, becoming upon examination a registered druggist in October of the same year. Since then he has added to his stock of drugs, paints and wall paper, the dry and fancy goods business formerly conducted by the W. N. Richards Company. In the spring of 1905 he was elected to the school board and has served on that committee since, being its chairman the past two years. He is a member of the Baptist church, also of the Masons, both Blue Lodge and Chapter, and the Order of the Eastern Star. Mr. Rowe married, April 15, 1908, Anna M. Dubois, of Nashua, New Hampshire.

Sylvanus Charles Rowe, brother of William H. Rowe, was born in Yarmouth, November 1, 1885. He attended the public schools of his town, graduating from the high school in the class of 1903. He at once entered the offices of the Forest Paper Company as a draughtsman. He spent a year in the University of Maine, being a member of the Sigma Kappa fraternity. In 1907 he accepted a position with the Hollinsworth & Whitney Paper Company, of Winslow.

POOLER The origin of this name seems at present clouded in obscurity.

As there were many Huguenot French settlers along the north shore of Long Island Sound, it is presumable that this name is of French origin. The first of which any definite knowledge can now be discovered was a revolutionary soldier and with him this record must begin.

(I) George Pooler enlisted on May 8, 1775, as a private in the Sixth Company under Captain William Clift, of the Sixth Regiment of Connecticut revolutionary militia, commanded by Colonel Samuel H. Parsons, of New London, and was discharged December 15, 1775. This regiment was recruited from New London, Hartford and Middlesex counties, but was chiefly made up of residents of New London county. It is probable that

George Pooler was a native of the last named. We next hear of him, through the family tradition, as a member of Benedict Arnold's unfortunate expedition through the wilds of Maine in the winter of 1775. On account of a misunderstanding between Arnold and the major of his regiment, the latter, with several of his men, turned back after the expedition had reached the northern part of Maine. At that time they were, of course, deserters, but a subsequent investigation exonerated the major and his men from blame in the matter and thus this stigma was removed. George Pooler settled in Bloomfield, Maine, and there spent the remainder of his life. He cleared a farm in the wilderness and endured the hardships and privations common to pioneering in that region. No record of his enlistment in the Arnold expedition appears in the rolls of Massachusetts, New Hampshire or Connecticut, and it is probable that he joined the desperate undertaking of Arnold immediately after his discharge from the Connecticut regiment as above noted. He married, in Maine, a Miss Stewart, of whom no further record appears.

(II) George (2), son of George (1) Pooler, was reared in Bloomfield and was a farmer. He was captain of a militia company which served in the war of 1812. He cleared up a farm in the wilderness and spent his life in his native town. His wife was a Weston and they were the parents of four sons and four daughters: Samuel W., Conly, Lorenzo, Henry, Cynthia, Almeda, Mary and Clara.

(III) Samuel W., eldest child of Captain George (2) and ——— (Weston) Pooler, was born in Bloomfield, now Skowhegan, Maine, in 1812, and died in Sonora, California, July 8, 1900. He was reared on a farm in Bloomfield, and in early life turned his attention to farming, lumbering and river-driving, continuing until 1852, when he made a voyage to Australia, from whence he proceeded to California, in which state he spent the remainder of his life. He married, in 1839, Mary, born in Clinton, Maine, August 17, 1815, died September 11, 1906, youngest child of Lemuel and Mary (Morey) Dunbar (see Dunbar sketch herewith). Children: 1. Ann, deceased. 2. Manley T., see forward. 3. Ellen Martha, born November 1, 1845. 4. Flora, July 5, 1847, married, November 5, 1877, Frank M. Pratt. 5. Sumner W., August, 1849, was a soldier in the civil war; married, December, 1877, Cora White; child, Elizabeth, born January 25, 1880. 6. Isabel, June 5, 1851, married, November 6, 1876, Charles H. Clark; child, Florence, born January 26, 1878. 7.

Charles F., July 9, 1853, married, October 20, 1880, Helen Clough, born August 25, 1859, died March 3, 1907; children: Charles F. Jr., born September 8, 1881, died May 14, 1897; Francis, born December 11, 1890.

(IV) Manley T., eldest son of Samuel W. and Mary (Dunbar) Pooler, was born in Bloomfield, Maine, September 13, 1843. He received his education in the public schools and Bloomfield Academy. He engaged in farming, carpentry and lumbering, and served for a time as a soldier in the civil war. In 1898 he moved to Wellesley, Massachusetts, in order to properly educate his children, and after remaining there several years, returned to his home in Skowhegan, and has since been retired from active business. He served as a director of the Maine State Fair Association, and has been extensively engaged in breeding thoroughbred horses. He is an earnest supporter of the principles of the Republican party, but has taken no active part in the conduct of public affairs. An industrious and quiet citizen, he has devoted his time to the care and education of his family, and is a respected and useful citizen. He married, December 24, 1870, Ella Mary, daughter of Samuel W. Coburn, of Skowhegan (see Coburn). Children: 1. Fred C., born March 28, 1872. 2. Florence, May 17, 1880. 3. Mabel, July 3, 1882.

The name Dunbar is found DUNBAR very early in the history of New England, and especially in Plymouth colony, and from one ancestor have sprung nearly all who bear the name in America. The name is of Scotch origin, and those who bear it are of a sturdy, industrious race.

(I) Robert Dunbar, immigrant ancestor, came to America from Dunbar, Scotland, and settled in Hingham, Massachusetts, about 1650, bringing his wife Rose with him. She died November 10, 1700, surviving him for several years. He died September 19, 1693. In his will dated September 13, 1693, at Hingham, he gives "to wife Rose a living in my now dwelling-house, and the use of all the land which I give to my sons, Joseph and James, the whole term of her keeping the name of Dunbar, and in case of necessity she may sell or let said land for her maintenance;" to sons John, Joseph and Peter the home land; to son Joshua "the rest of my land as far as the river;" bequeathes to James Dunbar, "the son of my son James deceased," ten pounds. He further gives to Joseph "enough apples annu-

ally from the trees in my orchard to make two barrels of cyder." To his three daughters, "Mary Dunbar, Sarah Dunbar and Hannah Dunbar all my land on the other side of the river, share and share alike, and all my indoor movables after my wife's decease." His children, all born in Hingham, were: John, Mary, Joseph, James, Robert (died young), Peter, Joshua, Robert (died young), Sarah, Hannah and Benjamin.

(II) James, third son of Robert and Rose Dunbar, was born June 5, 1664, in Hingham, Massachusetts, and died in West Bridgewater, Massachusetts, in 1699. His widow married (second) Peletiah Smith. He was an early settler of West Bridgewater. He was married to Jane, daughter of Isaac and Mercy (Latham) Harris; Mercy Latham was born in 1650, and was the daughter of Robert and Susannah (Winslow) Latham. Susannah Winslow was a daughter of John and Mary (Chilton) Winslow. Mary Chilton was the first English woman to land on Plymouth Rock from the "Mayflower." John Winslow was brother of Governor Edward Winslow. Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar were the parents of the following children: Robert, James (died young), Elisha, Samuel, James, Captain Josiah and Jesse.

(III) Elisha, third son of James and Jane (Harris) Dunbar, was born in 1699, in West Bridgewater, and died in North Bridgewater in 1773. He settled in North Bridgewater. He was married in 1727 to Mercy, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Hayward. Their children were: Abigail, Jacob, Lemuel, Elisha, Seth, Nathaniel, Peter and Silas.

(IV) Jacob, eldest son of Elisha and Mercy (Hayward) Dunbar, was born in 1730, in North Bridgewater. He married (first), July 8, 1756, Hannah Randell, who died July 5, 1775. He married (second), in 1776, Thankful Thayer. His children, all by first wife, were: Ebenezer, Hannah, Anna, Mercy, Jacob, Lemuel and Thomas.

(V) Lemuel, third son of Jacob and Hannah (Randell) Dunbar, was born August 9, 1771, in Bridgewater. He removed in 1803 to Maine, resided for a time in Minot, later removed to Clinton, then to Bloomfield (now Skowhegan), where he settled on a farm. He married, in 1795, in Bridgewater, Mary Morey, who died November, 1864. Their children were: Jacob, Sally, Franklin, Thankful, Thomas, Lewis, Matthew, Cornelius and Mary.

(VI) Mary, youngest child of Lemuel and

Mary (Morey) Dunbar, was born in Clinton, Maine, August 17, 1815, married, in 1839, Samuel W. Pooler, of Skowhegan (see Pooler sketch).

The first in this country of the BOWLER line of the Bowler family to be followed in this place was William Ormskirk, born in Chester county, England, November 8, 1758, son of Joseph Bowler, and who was conscripted into the British army to serve in this country under Burgoyne in the revolution. But he deserted the British ranks, joined the Colonial army and served until the close of the war. He then went to Salisbury, New Hampshire, where he taught school and carried on a small farm as well. He died in 1835 in Andersonville, Indiana. He married Jane Lang, of Salisbury, in 1781; children: 1. Joseph O., born 1781 (see post). 2. Stephen T., June 22, 1782, died September 6, 1857. 3. William, April 30, 1788, died September 24, 1873. 4. James H., 1790. 5. Belloni, lost at sea. 6. Samuel H.

(II) Joseph O., eldest son and child of William O. and Jane (Lang) Bowler, was born in Salisbury, New Hampshire, June 22, 1781. He married Hannah Greeley, March 1, 1801; children: 1. Louisa, born July, 1802. 2. Silas Hamilton, June 3, 1804 (see post). 3. William O., February, 1808, died June, 1832. 4. Joseph, February 4, 1810, died April 15, 1881. 5. Jane L., July 18, 1813, died 1831. 6. Louisa, January 13, 1816, died April 17, 1904. 7. Allan, January 8, 1819, died December 1, 1884. 8. Albert, January 7, 1821, died 1888. 9. James R., July 10, 1825, died January, 1891.

(III) Silas Hamilton (1), second child and eldest son of Joseph O. and Hannah (Greeley) Bowler, was born in Palermo, Maine, June 3, 1804, died August 31, 1830. He married Hannah Brown, of Palermo, who died in 1897. Children: 1. Anson B., born October 14, 1826. 2. Silas H. Jr. (see post).

(IV) Silas Hamilton (2), second son and child of Silas H. (1) and Hannah (Brown) Bowler, was born in Palermo, Maine, February 24, 1829. He attended school in Palermo, and in the earlier years of manhood took up shipbuilding as a trade, working in Rockland and Walderboro for a period of several years. He later settled on part of the old homestead farm and gave his attention to conducting it, subsequently acquiring the whole of the property and living there for the remainder of his life. He died September 10, 1907. He was al-

ways noted for frankness, but was kind hearted and true. He had for nearly fifty years been an active christian worker, was deacon of the Second Advent church at Sand Hill, Somerville, since its organization and ever took a deep interest in all its affairs. For fourteen years he was a trial justice, and the same principle of life which was dominant in all his secular and religious work governed all his official acts, and he was never biased by friend, foe or influence. He has been heard to remark that he had the satisfaction of feeling that he had never rendered an unjust decision. He married, May 20, 1858, Mary M. Farrar, of Washington. Children: 1. Fred A., died young. 2. Lila May, died young. 3. Emma C., born November 8, 1861, married, December 25, 1883, O. C. Cushman, of Centre Montville, Maine; children: Chester Bowler, born July 13, 1885; Harold Ernest, November 13, 1889; Cassie K., September 2, 1896. 4. Silas E., born November 8, 1863, resides on the old homestead. He is one of the substantial men of his town, where he has served as selectman and superintendent of schools for many years; is also deputy sheriff of Waldo county; he is an active christian worker and deacon of the Baptist church; he has two children: Kathryn C., born November 4, 1894, and Beatrice E., December 20, 1896. 5. Wilfred, born November 12, 1867; by profession he is an oculist and practices in Bridgton, Maine; he has served his native town, Palermo, as selectman, and is a prominent Mason; married, September 22, 1889, Edith B. Dodge, of Somerville, Maine; children: Grace E., died young, and Edna D. 6. Ernest Constant (see post).

(V) Ernest Constant, youngest son of Silas H. (2) and Mary M. (Farrar) Bowler, was born in Palermo, Maine, May 6, 1870. He attended the public schools in Palermo and then entered upon a course at the Castine Normal school, where he graduated in 1890. For five years after graduating from the Normal school he was engaged in school-teaching in Waldo, Lincoln and Knox counties, in Maine. He attained high standing in this profession, and later for four years was superintendent of schools in Palermo, and held the same office for two years in Bethel. For five years also he served as president of the Waldo County Teachers' Association. In the advancement of educational standards Mr. Bowler always has retained a deep interest, and has been active in taking advantage of the smallest opportunity to further the work. In 1896 he entered the field of journalism as editor and proprietor of the Bethel, Maine, *News*, which he purchased

of A. D. Ellenwood. By persistent effort and hustle, which are among his noticeable characteristics, he has built up one of the best equipped publishing plants to be found in any town in New England. In addition to conducting the *News*, he does a large book publishing business, and since 1906 has also been owner and publisher of the *Rumford Citizen*, of Rumford Falls, Maine. And in addition to his duties as a publisher he acts as director of the Bethel National Bank. In politics he is a Republican and has served his party as chairman of the Republican town committee and is also a member of the Republican county committee. He is a Mason, member of Bethel Lodge, of Bethel, and an Odd Fellow, holding membership in the order at Coopers Mills, in Whitefield, Maine. By religious preference he is a Congregationalist and is active in the work of his parish, being one of the assessors for the society, superintendent of the Sunday-school and president of the Christian Endeavor Society. During the summer months Mr. Bowler puts away business cares and gives himself to the enjoyment of the advantages of travel. He has been very successful as a personal conductor of parties in trips across the continent and through the south.

Mr. Bowler married, January 31, 1891, Mabel, daughter of George H. and Henrietta Dingley, of Hallowell, Maine. Children: 1. Ernest C. Jr., born in Palermo, December 25, 1895. 2. Mary Ernestine, born in Bethel, November 9, 1907.

The surnames Hiscock and HISCOCK Hitchcock are identical. It is an ancient English family. There have been many prominent men of this name both in the United Kingdom and the United States.

(I) Richard Hiscock, or Hitchcock, the immigrant ancestor, was born in England in 1608. According to his own testimony he was sixty years old in 1668. He was before the general court of Massachusetts August 5, 1634; settled at Saco as early as 1635; was sued for slander in 1637 by Robert Morgan. He was evidently given to speaking his mind too plainly, for he was punished in the stocks for "abusing the court." At this distance of time, and in these days of free speech, the petty tyranny of the early colonial magistrates and courts seems contemptible. Hitchcock was one of the signers of the submission of Maine settlers to the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, in 1652; of the petition to Cromwell in 1656. In 1668 he was again in trouble with the authorities and was

presented for opposition to the Massachusetts government. He was a leader in Saco; was selectman in 1656 and perhaps other years; was deputy to the general court in 1660. He was buried June 22, 1671. His will was dated June 6, 1670, and proved September 20, 1671. His house was on the west side of Saco. He married Lucretia ——. Richard Hitchcock bought a hundred acres of land at Saco of Richard Vines about 1660; another lot at Cape Porpoise, of William Phillips, July 22, 1668. Children, mentioned in will: Child born 1653, Thomas, mentioned below, Jerusha, Lydia, Rebecca, Ann, Margaret, married James Emery.

(II) Thomas, son of Richard Hitchcock, was born about 1660. He seems to be the only surviving son and the progenitor of the Hiscocks and Hitchcocks of Maine.

(III) Richard (2) Hiscock, or Hitchcock, settled in Damariscotta, doubtless a descendant of the pioneer Richard and his son Thomas, was a soldier in the revolution in Captain Henry Hunter's company, in 1777. John Hiscock, probably a brother, was a soldier from Damariscotta in 1779, in Captain William Jones' company, Colonel Benjamin Plummer's regiment. According to the history of Damariscotta history, the Hiscock family came there about 1760. The first settler was Richard's father, grandson of Thomas (2), in all probability. It is not known whether the family remained in Maine in the intervening generations, the vital records being defective. The land of Richard appears to have remained in the family, however, for a generation or more after Richard's death.

(IV) Richard (3), son of Richard (2) Hiscock, was born about 1780-90; was a captain in the war of 1812. Some of the family followed the spelling Hiscock, others Hitchcock in the town of Damariscotta. Many of them were ship-builders, and the history of the town mentions among the prominent ship-builders William Hitchcock, Henry Hiscock, Rufus Hiscock. Damariscotta was not incorporated until 1847, so the early records are very deficient.

(V) Samuel, son or nephew of Richard (3) Hiscock, was born in what is now Damariscotta, Maine, in 1801, died in Abbott, Maine, in 1883. He was a farmer. He married Polly Lennard. Children: Joseph L., mentioned below, John F., Arinda, Gustavus, Jesse E., Melvina, Polly, Samuel and two children who died in infancy.

(VI) Joseph L., son of Samuel Hiscock, was born in Carthage, Maine, in 1827. He was educated in the common schools, and has

followed farming all his life. He has lived on the same farm at Abbott for a period of forty-six years. He married (first) Ann Gordon, of Abbot; married (second) Sarah Gilman, of Vienna, Maine. Children: George W., Enos T., mentioned below. Children of second wife: John Cottrell, James Edgar, Annie.

(VII) Enos T. Hescock, son of Joseph L. Hescock, was born in Abbott, Maine, September 11, 1849. He was educated in the common and high schools of his native town. He learned the trade of carpenter and has worked at his trade as apprentice, journeyman and master builder most of his active life. He is a Republican in politics, and has been town clerk and selectman in Monson. He is a member of Onowa Lodge of Odd Fellows. He is a Congregationalist in religion. He married, December 16, 1871, Mary E., of Abbott, born July 30, 1851, daughter of Joseph W. Greenleaf. Children, born at Abbott: 1. Fred Marion, September 2, 1872. 2. Roy Milton, mentioned below.

(VIII) Roy Milton Hescock, son of Enos T. Hescock, was born in Abbott, November 8, 1875. He attended the public schools of his native town and the academy at Monson. He then learned the business of druggist and took the course in pharmacy in the University of Maine. He was a clerk in various drug-stores in Boston and Portland for about a year and engaged in business on his own account in Monson, Maine, in 1897. He has the local agency for the American Express Company, and has a flourishing drug business. Since 1906 he has also been postmaster of the town. He is a Republican in politics and at the present time is the town clerk. He is a well-known and popular citizen, courteous and obliging in his capacity as postmaster, enterprising and capable in business, a public-spirited and useful citizen. He is a member of Doric Lodge of Free Masons, Monson; of Piscataquis Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Dover, Maine; of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and of the Modern Woodmen of America. In religion he is a Congregationalist. He married, June 1, 1898, Blanche G., born Monson, July 9, 1879, daughter of David and Anna (Flint) Humphrey, of Monson. Their only child, Milton, born August 2, 1900.

To the sturdy physical
PATTERSON makeup and stern virtues
of the Scotch-Irish people
New England and the United States owe much

of their moral development and progress in the arts and industries. Their energy, thrift and sound business sense are distinguishing characteristics, and have been bequeathed to their descendants who still constitute a considerable portion of the population of Maine, as well as many other states. In 1614 James and Robert Paterson (as the name was then spelled) removed from Argyleshire, Scotland, to Ulster, Ireland. They were natives of Glengarnock, and were among those who removed to northern Ireland to secure greater religious liberty, as well as to improve their financial opportunities. Robert Paterson took up a cottage right at Castle Cunningham, consisting of a house lot, six acres of land and commonage for his cows.

(I) Robert Paterson, the great-grandson of Robert above named, was born in 1671, at Castle Cunningham, Ireland, and came to America in 1718, with the large body of people who came in that year. He located first at Portland, Maine, and settled at Saco in 1729. Having found a location to suit him, and now being able, he sent in that year for his wife and three children who had remained in Ireland. The name of the wife has not been preserved, but the children were: John, Grizzle and Robert. Robert Paterson Sr. was one of the thirteen charter members of the first church at Saco, and died August 27, 1769, aged ninety-eight years and six months.

(II) Robert (2), younger son of Robert (1) Paterson, was born in 1713, at Castle Cunningham, Ireland, and was sixteen years of age when he came to this country. In 1768 he took up lots numbers 4, 32 and 37 in Belfast, Maine, but never lived there. His son settled there, as related below. He died in Saco, June 27, 1797. He was married in 1741 to Jean Gilmore, of Londonderry, New Hampshire, who survived him more than twelve years, dying in Saco, August 19, 1809, aged eighty-eight years. They were the parents of eleven sons, namely: Robert, James, Nathaniel, William, Andrew, Samuel, Abraham, Daniel, Benjamin, David and Joseph. There were three daughters, Jean, Elizabeth and Mary.

(III) Nathaniel, third son of Robert (2) and Jean (Gilmore) Paterson, was born in 1745 in Saco, and settled at Belfast in the fall of 1770. He was selectman of that town in 1797, and died there November 12, 1825, at the age of eighty years. He was married September 20, 1770, to Hannah, daughter of Martin and Grizzle (Paterson) Jameson, of Saco, who survived him more than seventeen years, passing away May 14, 1843, aged ninety-nine

years. Their children were: Robert, Sterritt, Martin, Sally, Hannah and Nathaniel.

(IV) Martin, third son of Nathaniel and Hannah (Jameson) Patterson, was born in 1777, in Belfast, and settled on a farm in Waldo Plantation, the adjoining town north. Here he continued to reside, but the date of his death is not recorded. He was married December 7, 1800, by Robert Houston, justice of the peace, to Alice, daughter of Jonathan Wilson, of Belfast (see Wilson V). She was born in December, 1784, and died February 3, 1875, aged ninety years, one month and twenty days. Their children were: Frederick, Rufus, Martin, Sterritt, Nathaniel, George Washington, Martha, Emma, Sally and Hannah.

(V) George Washington, youngest child of Martin and Alice (Wilson) Patterson, was born April 4, 1826, in Waldo Plantation, and passed his childhood there. While still a mere boy he was apprenticed to Frank Brier, of Belfast, to learn the trade of blacksmith. After completing his term of apprenticeship he continued many years with Mr. Brier as journeyman, and ultimately succeeded him as proprietor of the shop. When the civil war broke out he was among the first to respond to the call to arms in defense of the integrity of his native land. As a private in the ranks of the Twenty-sixth Maine Infantry, he went out in 1861 and participated in all the service of that organization until the close of its enlistment, two years. At the end of this period he was so broken in health as to be unfit for further service, and returned to his home in Maine. For a year or more he was a sufferer from malaria and other ills brought on by exposure and hardship. As soon as conditions permitted he again enlisted and was attached to the Fourteenth Maine, stationed at Gallup's Island, in Boston harbor. The speedy close of the struggle prevented further advance, and he returned permanently to the arts of peace. Again he joined Mr. Brier at Belfast, and succeeded him as proprietor of the business. In 1870 he engaged in business at City Point, in the town of Belfast, where he continued one year. For the next seven years he resided on Fox Islands, being first in charge of blacksmith work at the government station at Carver's harbor, later going to Hurricane harbor, under General Tillson. In 1878 he settled at Cape Elizabeth, where he operated a blacksmith shop until his retirement in 1887. He now resides with a daughter at Mechanic Falls, Maine. Mr. Patterson has always been a man of quiet tastes, averse to any public action, and has always been honored and respected as an

honest and industrious citizen. After a long career of arduous toil, he is enjoying the repose induced by a consciousness of duty well done. He adheres to the faith of his fathers and sustains the Congregational church. Not a politician, he sustains his principles in every contest, acting with the Republican party. He was married February 9, 1852, to Martha Jane Mayhew, daughter of Vinal and Martha (Cates) Mayhew, of Belfast (see Mayhew XX). Only three of their children survived the period of childhood. Their children were: Charles (died in infancy), Clarence, Addie Frances, Charles, Frank N. and Georgiana. The last-named died at the age of thirty years, unmarried. The elder daughter is the wife of Josiah A. Merrill, of Mechanic Falls, Maine.

(VI) Frank Newhall, only surviving son of George W. and Martha J. (Mayhew) Patterson, was born August 12, 1860, in Belfast, and remained there until thirteen years of age, going to Fox Isles in September, 1873. He attended the public schools and graduated from the Castine Normal school in 1881. In the meantime he had taught two years in the grammar school at Westbrook, Maine, and after graduation he taught two terms in winter at Cape Elizabeth, while pursuing his medical studies. He began reading medicine with Dr. Thomas A. Foster, and continued with Dr. Samuel B. Thombs, of Portland. After one term in the medical department of Bowdoin College, he spent two years at the University of the City of New York, medical department, and graduated in 1885. For a few months he engaged in practice at South Framingham, Massachusetts, and since has been very actively and successfully pursuing his profession in the city of New York. His first location was on East Thirty-third street, and he was then in debt two thousand dollars, incurred in completing his studies. By faithfulness in the care of his patients and continued study he was enabled to build up a profitable practice, and has been for some years located on West Fiftieth street, near Fifth avenue. While engaged in general practice, most of his time is now taken up in medical examinations for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Of genial nature and affable manners, assiduous and skilful in the performance of his duties, he merits and receives the respect and esteem of his colleagues and all those privileged to know him. Dr. Patterson is identified with most progressive societies, including the New York State Medical Society, Academy of Medicine, of New York City, and the New York County Medical Society. One of the



Frank N. Patterson

leading spirits in the Maine Society of New York, he is its present vice-president. His family is connected with the Broadway Tabernacle Congregational church. While not an active politician, Dr. Patterson holds to well-established principles, and performs the duty of a good citizen in making known his preference at the polls, acting consistently with the Republican party. He was married September 6, 1889, to Frances Desmond, born November 11, 1865, in New York, daughter of Patrick and Ellen (Reagan) Desmond, both natives of Ireland, the former being allied to the famous Fitzgerald family of that country. The children of this marriage are: Lillian Frances, Scuyler Blaine and Bayard Roosevelt. The elder son is preparing for college at Pennington Seminary, New Jersey, and the younger is a student of the city schools.

The name of Mayhew is an ancient one in New England, spelled Mahew where first found in the records, and has been identified with the settlement of several sections of New England. It has borne no mean part in the moral development, while aiding in the material progress of the country. The state of Maine owes much to those bearing this patronymic, many of whom are still numbered among its citizens.

(I) William Mahew was a citizen and grocer of the parish of St. Peter's, Poule's wharfe, London, where record of him first appears in the will of his father-in-law, John Drayton, a brewer, of St. Giles, Cripplegate, London, dated Saturday, December 31, 1373. This will was proved Monday, after the feast of St. Valentine (February 14), 1374. By its provisions Mahew was to receive a tenement in Goldynglane, on condition that he pay debts of Drayton to an amount equivalent to the value of said tenement. Mahew died in 1392, and his will was probated between that year and 1397.

(II) Robert, Mahew, of Goldynglane, St. Giles, Cripplegate, received a grant of a tenement in the manor of Talmage's, in the parish of Brockley, county of Suffolk, in 1399-1400.

(III) John, of Brockley, son of Robert (I) Mahew, was a juryman in 1405.

(IV) Robert (2), son of John Mahew, of Brockley, living in 1431, left two sons, Thomas and John. The latter was rector of St. Catherine's by the Tower, London.

(V) Thomas, son of Robert (2) Mayhew, of Brockley, and of the parish of St.

Nicholas, Coldabbey, London, died in 1457, as shown by the record of his will.

(VI) John (2) Mayhew, of Brockley, had sons, John and Thomas. The line of the former is still extant.

(VII) Thomas (2), second son of John (2) Mayhew, settled in Clipesby, county of Norfolk, where his will was probated in 1498.

(VIII) Thomas (3), son of Thomas (2) Mayhew, of Clipesby, died 1531. He married Margery, daughter of John Jele, of that place. Her mother was Margery, daughter of John Collett, D. D., dean of St. Paul's, who in his will, 1519, left lands to his son-in-law.

(IX) John (3), son of Thomas (3) and Margery Mayhew, resided in Matishall and married Margery, daughter of Robert Merteyne, of Hoggesthorpe, county of Lincoln. He died in 1560.

(X) Robert (3), son of John (3) and Margery (Merteyne) Mayhew, of Billockesby, county Norfolk, died in 1588. He married Margaret, daughter of John Kibdall, of South Walsam, and had children: Thomas, Robert, John, Alice, Margaret, Clare and Joane.

(XI) Robert (4), second son of Robert (3) and Margaret (Kibdall) Mayhew, of Clipesby, married (first) Catherine, daughter of Richard Spooner, of Sethynge, and (second) Anne, daughter of Thomas Pidgeon.

(XII) Thomas (4), son of Robert (4) and Catherine (Spooner) Mayhew, of Clipesby (1593-1631), married Frances, daughter of John Holdrick, of Ranworth, and had: Thomas, John, Elizabeth, Ann and Frances.

(XIII) Thomas (5), elder son of Thomas (4) and Frances (Holdrick) Mayhew, was born in 1592 in Clipesby, and married, first, Hannah (or Anna), daughter of Matthew Parkhurst. Her ancestry is traced to (1) Thomas Parkhurst, of Shere, county Surrey; (2) Henry Parkhurst, of Guilford, same county, whose wife was Alice, daughter of James Hill; (3) Robert Parkhurst, of London, alderman and mercer. His wife Elinor was a daughter of William Babbington and his wife, Ellen Aldersey; Anna, wife of Governor Mayhew. The last named married (second) Grace, widow of Robert Paine, of London. He was a merchant residing in Southampton, England, until 1631, when he sailed for Boston, Massachusetts, in the ship "Griffin." He settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, and was appointed one of three commissioners to lay out the bounds of that town, March 6, 1632. In July of the next year he was appointed administrator of the estate of Ralph Glover. He was admitted a freeman May 14, 1634, and

was representative to the general court of Massachusetts Bay colony from 1636 to 1641, inclusive, and 1643-44. He conducted stores in both Watertown and Medford. On October 22, 1641, he purchased from William Alexander, first Lord Sterling, the islands of Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard and Elizabeth Islands, and became the governor of these islands in 1645, settling on Martha's Vineyard. On July 8, 1671, he and his grandson, Matthew, received a grant of the manor of Tilbury, conditioned on the annual payment of two barrels of good codfish to be delivered at the bridge of the fort in New York City. Governor Mayhew presided at the first general court at Edgartown, June 18, 1672. His grandson Matthew was secretary. In a letter written May 12, 1675, he relates that he had fifteen grandsons, three great-grandsons, three daughters and eleven granddaughters. He was a preacher to the Indians from the death of his son in 1657 to his own death, March 25, 1682. At this time he lacked six days of being ninety years old. His daughters were named: Hannah, Bethea and Martha.

(XIV) Thomas (6), only son of Thomas (5) and Hannah or Anna (Parkhurst) Mayhew, was born about 1620, in Southampton, England, and was a child when brought by his father to Massachusetts. He received a liberal education, became a preacher to the Indians, and was the first minister on Martha's Vineyard. He was lost at sea in November, 1657, while on a voyage from Boston to London. He was married about 1645 to his father's step-daughter, Jane Paine, who became the wife of Richard Sansom by a second marriage. Rev. Thomas Mayhew had three sons (and probably daughters), namely: Matthew, Thomas and John.

(XV) John (4), youngest son of Rev. Thomas (6) and Jane (Paine) Mayhew, was born in 1652, and settled at Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, where he died February 3, 1689. His wife's name was Experience, and their sons were: Experience, John, Benjamin, Zachaeus and Zephaniah. The names of their daughters are not preserved.

(XVI) Experience, eldest son of John and Experience Mayhew, was born in 1674 in Chilmark, and was educated at Harvard College and became a minister of the gospel. He died November 29, 1758, aged eighty-four years. He married (first), November 12, 1695, at Barnstable, Thankful, daughter of Governor Thomas Hinckley, of Plymouth colony (see Hinckley II). Their children were: John, Jeremiah (died young), Mary, Martha,

Paul, Jeremiah and Joseph. For his second wife, Rev. Experience Mayhew married, December 4, 1711, Remember Bourne, whose lineage is traced as follows:

(1) Richard Bourne was born in 1610, at Barnstable, Devonshire, England, and came to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1635. He was a householder there in 1636, and was admitted freeman March 7, 1637. On the 7th of January in the same year he had a grant of seven acres of land, and on May 2 of the same year was appointed one of the commissioners to lay out the highways about Plymouth, Duxbury and Eel River. He was a grand juror June 5, 1638, and was deputy to the general court in 1639-40-41-42-44-45-52-64-65-67-70. In 1640 he owned seven acres of land in Sandwich, and in the same year was on the commission to draft the laws for the colony. In 1659 he was a member of the commission to purchase lands from the Indians at Suchineset, and was appointed a member of the council of war April 2, 1667, and again in King Philip's war in 1676. He was married, first, in 1638, to Bathsheba, eldest daughter of Andrew Hallett, senior; he married, second, July 2, 1677, Ruth, daughter of William Sargent and widow of Jonathan Winslow. He died in 1682, and his widow, Ruth, married, third, Elder John Chapman. She died in 1713, aged seventy-one years. Richard Bourne's children, all born of the first wife, were: Job, Elisha, Shearjashub and Ezra.

(2) Shearjashub, third son of Richard and Bathsheba (Hallett) Bourne, was born 1644, died March 7, 1719. His estate was appraised at nine hundred and forty-three pounds and sixteen shillings. He served as representative to the general courts at Plymouth and Boston. He was married in 1673 to Bathsheba, daughter of James Skiff, senior, of Sandwich, and their children were: Melatiah, Ezra, Mary, Sarah, Remember and Patience.

(3) Remember, third daughter of Shearjashub and Bathsheba (Skiff) Bourne, was born in February, 1684, and became the second wife of Rev. Experience Mayhew (see Mayhew, XVI). She died March 2, 1722, aged thirty-nine years. Her children were: Nathan, Abigail, Eunice, Zachariah and Jonathan.

(XVII) Zachariah, son of Rev. Experience Mayhew and his second wife, Remember (Bourne) Mayhew, was born May 14, 1718, and graduated from Harvard College in 1737. At the death of his father in 1758 he became pastor of the church at Chilmark, and lived to the age of eighty-nine years, dying March 6, 1806. He was married November 25, 1738.

to Elizabeth Allen, daughter of John and Margaret (Holmes) Allen. She was born September 29, 1720, and was the mother of six children, namely: Nathan, William, Elizabeth, Jonathan, Zachariah and Rebecca.

(XVIII) Nathan, eldest child of Rev. Zachariah and Elizabeth (Allen) Mayhew, was born May 18, 1741, in Chilmark, and died March 13, 1791, near the close of his fiftieth year. He was married in 1761, in Tisbury, to his cousin, Susannah, daughter of Jethro and Mary (Mayhew) Altheam, whose descent is given below:

(1) Simon Altheam came to Dover, New Hampshire, about 1660, and settled on Martha's Vineyard in 1690. His wife, Mary Butler, was a daughter of Simon Butler, and granddaughter of Nicholas Butler, who came from Eastwell, county of Kent, England, in the ship "Hercules," of Sandwich, July 11, 1637, accompanied by his wife, Joyce, three children and five servants. He settled at Dorchester, Massachusetts, where he was made a freeman in 1639, and removed thence to Martha's Vineyard in 1651. Simon Altheam went to Martha's Vineyard in 1690, and was representative to the general court in 1692.

(2) Jethro, son of Simon and Mary (Butler) Altheam, was baptized in 1700, and was married in 1724 to Mary, daughter of Rev. Experience Mayhew and his first wife, Thankful Hinckley (see Hinckley above).

(3) Susannah, daughter of Jethro and Mary (Mayhew) Altheam, was born 1735, and became the wife of Nathan Mayhew, of Chilmark (see Mayhew, XVIII). She died December 30, 1758. Their children were: James, Abigail, Hebron, William, Susannah, Mary and Nathan.

(XIX) William, third son of Nathan and Susannah (Altheam) Mayhew, was born July 30, 1769, in Chilmark, and became a sea captain, engaged in trade along the New England coast. He went to Bangor, Maine, about 1792. In 1800 he removed to Belfast, same state, and died there in 1819. He was married at Vinal Haven, in 1794, to Alvira, daughter of Hon. William Vinal, whose ancestry is traced as below:

(1) John Vinall, of Vine Hall, was living there in 1538.

(2) Thomas, son of John Vinall, resided at Vine Hall in 1550.

(3) William Vinall resided at Vine Hall in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

(4) John (2) Vinall resided at Vine Hall in the time of James I. He had sons, John and Stephen.

(5) Stephen, son of John (2) Vinal, dropped one "l" from the end of his name, and died in 1635. His widow, Ann, with her daughter and two sons, settled at Scituate, Massachusetts, in 1636, and died there in 1664. The children were named: Mary, Stephen and John.

(6) John (3), youngest son of Stephen and Ann Vinal, was born in 1632, and resided at Scituate. He married, 1664, Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Nicholas Baker, who was ordained as minister at Scituate in 1660. He was born 1603, matriculated at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1628, graduated as Bachelor of Arts in 1632, and Master of Arts in 1635. In the same year he came to Boston, Massachusetts, and soon settled at Hingham, where he was made freeman March 3, 1636. He represented that town in the general court from 1636 to 1638, and died at Scituate in 1663. His wife, Elizabeth, died in 1661. Their children were: Samuel, Nicholas, Elizabeth, Sarah, Deborah and Mary. The eldest daughter, Elizabeth, born 1635, became the wife of John (3) Vinal, as above noted.

(7) John (4), son of John (3) and Elizabeth (Baker) Vinal, was born 1665 and resided in Scituate. He was married in 1690 to Mary, daughter of Joseph Woodworth. Her mother, Hannah, was a daughter of John Stockbridge, who came to Scituate in 1638.

(8) Elijah, son of John (4) and Mary (Woodworth) Vinal, was born 1694, and settled in Boston, where he was married August 13, 1717, to Elizabeth, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Pemberton) Ellis. Their children were: William, Anna, Mary, Elizabeth and John.

(9) John (5), youngest child of Elijah and Elizabeth (Ellis) Vinal, was born May 30, 1736, in Boston, and made his home in that city. He was married January 3, 1756, to Ruth, daughter of John and Anna (Deane) Osborne, and they were the parents of William, John and Ruth.

(10) William (2), elder son of John (5) and Ruth (Osborne) Vinal, was born September 29, 1757, in Boston, and settled in Maine in 1780. He laid out the town on Vinal Haven in 1789, and it was incorporated the same year. He was selectman of that town in 1791-2-3-4-5-6 and in 1800 and 1805; was member of assembly in 1808-9-10-11, and was appointed judge of the court of common pleas for Hancock County, May 1, 1790. He died at his father's house in Boston in 1821. He was married, first, in 1780, to Peggy, daughter of David Wooster, who was born in 1732, in

England, and came to Bangor, Maine, in 1760. His second wife was Penelope Dyer, who bore him two daughters, Peggy and Charlotte. The first wife was the mother of: Alvira, John, William and David.

(II) Alvira, eldest child of Judge William and Peggy (Wooster) Vinal, was born 1781, and was married in 1796 to William Mayhew, as before related. Their children included: Alvira, a daughter who married a Tewksbury; William and Vinal.

(XX) Vinal, younger son of William and Alvira (Vinal) Mayhew, was born in 1801, in Belfast, and was a sea captain, like his father, trading along the New England coast. He died in 1879-80. He was married, first, December 16, 1823, by Manasseh Sleeper, justice of the peace, to Lydia Day, of Waldo Plantation, who died the next year, at the birth of her child, William. He married, second, June 17, 1828, Martha Cates, of Morrell. She bore him: Charles, Martha, Jane, Lydia, Mary, Allura, Eliza, Vinal and George.

(XXI) Martha Jane, eldest daughter of Vinal and Martha (Cates) Mayhew, was born December 16, 1831, in Belfast, and was married, February 9, 1852, to George W. Patterson, of Belfast (see Patterson, V).

Among the large number of JAMESON families that came from Northern Ireland to Massachusetts in the fall of 1718 was that of William Jameson, which included, at least, one son. He spent the ensuing winter at Worcester, Massachusetts, and was later a resident of Londonderry, New Hampshire, whence he went to Saco, Maine, in 1735.

(II) Martin, son of William Jameson, was born in 1705, in Ulster, Ireland, and died in Saco, Maine, in 1760. He was married in the latter place in 1733, to Grizzle, daughter of Robert (1) Paterson. She was born in 1711, in Ulster, Ireland (see Paterson, I). They had children named: Mary, William, Samuel, James, Hannah and Jane.

(III) Hannah, second daughter of Martin and Grizzle (Paterson) Jameson, was born 1744 in Saco, and was married September 20, 1770, to Nathaniel Paterson, immediately settling at Belfast, same state (see Patterson, III).

This is a common name GILMORE among the Scotch-Irish immigrants who settled in this country early in the eighteenth century. It was carried from Scotland to northern Ireland

about a century previous to its arrival here, and has contributed many excellent citizens to the United States.

(I) Robert Gilmore was a native of Coleraine, County Derry, Ireland, and there married Mary Ann Kennedy. Together they came to America with the large colony of settlers in 1718, and settled the next year in Londonderry, New Hampshire. He died there, at the age of eighty years, in 1750. His children included four sons, William, Robert, John and James.

(II) James, youngest son of Robert and Mary Ann (Kennedy) Gilmore, was born in 1705, in Coleraine, Ireland, and died in 1755, aged fifty years. He married a French Huguenot named Jeanne Baptiste, and they were the parents of eight children, namely: John, Jonathan, James, Jean, Margaret, Elizabeth, Agnes and Mary Ann.

(III) Jean, eldest daughter of James Gilmore, was married in 1741 to Robert (2) Patterson, of Saco (see Patterson, II).

Numerous people bearing this WILSON name were among the pioneer settlers at Londonderry, New Hampshire, which makes it rather difficult to distinguish in some cases. Reliable records seem to show the line herein traced. The several families were similar in character, and have contributed their share to the progress and moral development of the nation.

(I) James Wilson was born in 1639, in Londonderry, Ireland, and came to this country when about eighty-six years old, accompanying some of his children. He settled in Chester, New Hampshire, in 1725, and there testified that his age was one hundred years in 1739.

(II) James (2), son of James (1) Wilson, was born about 1665, in Londonderry, Ireland, and settled in Chester, New Hampshire, in 1725. He had sons William, James, Robert and Hugh.

(III) William, eldest son of James (2) Wilson, was born about 1690, in Londonderry, Ireland, and died in Stratham, New Hampshire, in May, 1764. He came with his father and grandfather to Chester, New Hampshire, in 1725, and settled in Stratham as early as 1727. He owned home lot No. 40, and was fence-viewer in 1728 and selectman in 1729-30. His will was dated August, 1761, and proved June 27, 1764. His wife's name was Elizabeth; children: Robert, Martha, James, Elizabeth, Jane, Mary and William.

(IV) Robert, eldest child of William and

Elizabeth Wilson, was born about 1730, in Stratham, New Hampshire, and settled in Chester, same colony, locating first on additional lot No. 100, whence he removed to No. 102. He was a member of the committee of safety during the revolution, and also served as a soldier in that struggle, and was representative in the assembly from 1776 to 1780. He died October 2, 1791. He married, November 13, 1759, Jane Aiken, who died September 29, 1821, aged eighty-six years, having lived a widow nearly thirty years. Their children: John, Jonathan, Mary, Susannah, William, Margaret, Anna, Nathaniel, Sarah and Elizabeth.

(V) Jonathan, second son of Robert and Jane (Aiken) Wilson, was born in 1762, in Chester, New Hampshire, and was drowned in Eastport Harbor, Maine, April 13, 1833. He settled at Belfast, Maine, in 1785, and was selectman of that town from 1790 to 1800, and town clerk for the succeeding fourteen years. He was colonel of militia in the war of 1812. He married, in 1784, Eleanor, daughter of John Mitchell, junior. She died February 12, 1846, surviving her husband nearly thirteen years. Their children: Alice, Jane, Nathaniel, Elizabeth, Nancy, John Mitchell, Henry K., George Washington, Caroline and Jonathan Dayton.

(VI) Alice, eldest child of Jonathan and Eleanor (Mitchell) Wilson, was born March 22, 1785, in Chester, New Hampshire, and was married December 7, 1800, to Martin Patterson (see Patterson, IV).

John (2) Mitchell, father of Mrs. Eleanor Wilson, was a son of John (1) Mitchell. The last named was born in Londonderry, Ireland, and arrived in Boston, August 4, 1718, with the Scotch-Irish immigrants who came that year. He settled in Londonderry, New Hampshire. His son John (2) was then five years old, and became a joiner by trade. In 1768 he became the founder of the town of Belfast, Maine, where he cleared up land and engaged in agriculture, and died in 1801. He took up lots Nos. 1, 12, 21, 27, 35 and 51. He married in Chester, in 1735, Elizabeth, second daughter of William and Elizabeth Wilson (see Wilson, III). Their children: John, George, Samuel, Robert, Joshua, Anna, Mary, Elizabeth, Eleanor and Hannah. The fourth daughter, Eleanor, was born in 1760, and became the wife of Jonathan Wilson, as above noted.

John Aiken was born in 1689, in Londonderry, Ireland, and came to America, landing in Boston in 1724. He settled in Chester, New

Hampshire, in 1730, and died there December 1, 1750. His real estate was valued at four thousand pounds, and his personal estate at one thousand nine hundred eighty-two pounds. He married, in Ireland, Jane Karr, and they were the parents of John, James, Jane, Margaret, Martha, Elizabeth and Mary. The eldest daughter, Jane, was born in 1739, and was married in 1759 to Robert Wilson, of Chester (see Wilson IV, above).

This family, by reason of its achievements in war and letters has secured a niche in the hall of fame second to none other in American history. It has undergone transmutation of orthography twenty-two times, but it is still the same blood that existed in the Yorkshire valleys. The storm-center of non-conformity in England in the seventeenth century was in Scrooby, Nottinghamshire. Yorkshire bordered it on the north, from which the Washingtons dated. This was the Wadsworth homeland. The flames of persecution reached over into that county and drove the unorthodox away. The name Wadsworth means literally wood-court. Some old fellow in the dim remotely past held court in the woods, and thereby hangs a name. The family was originally Norman. It had a coat-of-arms dating from the battle of Cressy, fought August 6, 1346. It was "Wadsworth: Yorkshire, gules, three fleur d'lis, stalked and slipped, argent." The wreath is two stripes of gold lace twisted into a circular cord. The crest, a terrestrial globe, winged pp', an eagle rising, or. From the shield rises the closed hamlet, which by its shape and position indicates that the Wadsworths were neither king, noble or knight, but plain esquire. The wreath is placed over the hamlet, from the center of which springs the crest, the winged globe, and the golden eagle rising therefrom, while the scroll below the shield bears the legend "Aquila non captat muscas." In the time of Cromwell some of the family decided with the Republicans and a part stood by the Royalists. The Cromwellians went to America and founded a family, and the supporters of the House of Stuart to Yorkshire and became woolen manufacturers. There were Wadsworths at the battle of Waterloo. Of course the first to be mentioned in this line is the great poet, Longfellow. Others are Captain Joseph, of Charter Oak fame, who preserved the liberties of Connecticut, the Rev. Dr. Benjamin Wadsworth, president of Harvard College, and General James S. Wadsworth, of New York.

(I) Christopher Wadsworth came over in the ship "Lion," Captain Pierce, eight weeks from England, and landed on Sunday, September 16, 1632. He resided in Duxbury, and was a great man for those days, extremely passionate and eccentric withal. It is said that after he got his hay in the barn one season, a bolt of lightning descended and set fire and consumed it. The next year, when he got his hay all housed, the appearance of the heavens threatened another tempest similar to the one of the year before. He ran into the house, got a firebrand and ignited his own hay, swearing "he meant to get ahead of the Almighty this time." He was a blunt, honest, peppery man. Xtofer, as he signed his name, was a Puritan, and not a Pilgrim Father. The distinction is that the latter belonged to the poorer and laboring class and were Separatists in religion, while the Puritans were of the more well-to-do portion, with some literary culture, and clung to the National church, though breaking away from some of its forms and ceremonies. He early took a prominent part in the affairs of the town. He was a deputy, selectman, representative, surveyor, constable, was on the board of commissioners to revise the ordinances of the colony, all of which shows him to have been a man of worth and consequence. His will bears date of July 31, 1777. He married Grace Cole. Children: Samuel, Joseph, Mary and John.

(II) Deacon John, the youngest son of Christopher and Grace (Cole) Wadsworth, was born in 1638, and died in 1700 in Duxbury. He lived on the homestead of his father. He married Abigail Andrews, born in 1667, died in 1723. Issue: Mary, Abigail, John, Christopher, Ichabod, Isaac, Lydia, Sarah, Grace, Hopstill and Mercy.

(III) John (2), eldest son of Deacon John (1) and Abigail (Andrews) Wadsworth, was born and always lived in Duxbury, his birth being in 1671, and his death in 1750. He married Mercy Wiswell in 1704. She died in 1716, at the early age of thirty-six, and he married (second) Mary Verdie in 1718. Children: John, Urrah, Dorothy, Ichabod, Peleg, Mary by second wife.

(IV) Deacon Peleg, fourth son of John (2) and Mercy (Wiswell) Wadsworth, was born in Duxbury in 1715, died in 1774. He married Susannah Sampson; children: Zilpha (died in infancy), Sephas, Jephtha, Zilpha, Peleg, Uriah, Ira, Welthea, Dura and Lucy.

(V) General Peleg (2), son of Deacon Peleg (1) and Susannah (Sampson) Wadsworth, was born May 6, 1748, in Duxbury, and

died in Hiram, Maine, in 1824. He graduated from Harvard College in 1769, being then twenty-one. A classmate of his was Chief-Justice Theophilus Parsons, of the Massachusetts supreme court. Following graduation he taught school in Plymouth, Massachusetts. The murmurings of discontent had long been heard in the colonies, and now broke out in open revolt against the unbearable oppression of the mother country. Young Wadsworth's bosom was fired with the sense of injustice prevailing, and he was elected a committee of correspondence in Plympton, September 26, 1774. He recruited a company of minute-men, of which he was made captain, and joined Colonel Cotton's regiment to dislodge Balfour's army at Marshfield, who retreated. Captain Wadsworth was with Colonel Cotton at Dorchester Heights, and his detachment assisted in the throwing up of entrenchments there. In March, 1776, he was appointed aide to General Ward. It was the heroic bearing and intrepid soldiery of these troops, and the unassailable character of the breastworks at the Heights, that caused the evacuation of Howe from Boston, and in the construction of these works our young hero bore a leading part. In 1776 Captain Wadsworth was engineer under General Thomas, and was made adjutant-general of Massachusetts in 1778. The next year the British sent a fleet to occupy Bagaduc, now Castine, Maine, at the mouth of the Penobscot. A sea force under Commodore Saltonstall, of Connecticut, and a land detachment under General Lovell, with General Wadsworth second in command, was transported there to intercept the enemy. The land attack of the Americans upon the British was one of the most daring and truly heroic achievements of the whole war. In 1780 General Wadsworth, with a force of six hundred men, was placed in command of the entire Maine coast, to protect it from the occasional assaults and inroads of the British, to which it was subject by reason of its exposed situation and the long-unguarded coastline. In this arduous, trying and comprehensive position he performed the duties thereof with remarkable fortitude, unceasing vigilance, completeness of detail and fidelity to military tactics, the Torys gaining no permanent foothold with him watching the coast. The terms of enlistment of his men having expired, they returned to their homes, and he was left with a paltry guard of six soldiers. The British at Castine hearing of his precarious predicament, sent Lieutenant Stockton with twenty-five men to capture him. He was attacked at midnight,

February 18, 1781. In his night clothes, with a brace of pistols, a fusee and a blunderbuss, he defended himself single-handed against his overpowering assailants, driving them off at first. They approached by another entrance. He headed off a score of men with his bayonet, but on being hit by a bullet in the elbow, his ammunition exhausted and himself disabled, he surrendered. Lieutenant Stockton congratulated him on his stubborn resistance against fearful odds. He was hurried on foot to a vessel. It was intensely cold and he became exhausted from overexertion and loss of blood, and was placed upon a horse until he reached the boat-landing. He was imprisoned in Fort George. For two weeks he was in terrible suspense, as he knew not the fate of his family, but was allowed to write to the governor of Massachusetts, and thus learned of their complete safety. After two months' imprisonment he was visited by a friend of his, and informed that it was hinted he was to be tried and executed. He gave his barber one dollar for a gimlet, with which he bored holes around a pine ceiling, filling them up with chewed bread. On June 18th, after four months' confinement, during a terrific thunderstorm that drove the sentinels to cover, he cut the holes he had bored with a penknife, and with a companion, Major Burton, escaped. He let himself down the walls of the fort, twenty feet high, by means of his blanket, torn into strips and tied together. In the darkness he became separated from Major Burton, and waded a mile across the cove, which was up to his armpits. The next morning he found the major, and they soon reached Fort George settlements. In 1784 he removed to Portland, Maine, and built the first brick house ever erected in the Forest city, the bricks having been shipped from Philadelphia. The house, of colonial pattern, is still standing on Congress street, and is owned by the Maine Historical Society, which keeps it open for visitors, and its contents and condition are preserved as it was when the poet Longfellow lived there. In this house the Hon. Stephen Longfellow, the poet's father, lived, and the poet himself, though he was born elsewhere in the city. General Wadsworth was a trader in Portland. He was president of the convention that met to consult on the expediency of a separation from Massachusetts. In 1792 he was in the Massachusetts senate, and elected to congress from the Maine district the same year, with which he was honored with seven consecutive re-elections. In 1790 he purchased of Massachusetts seven thousand

acres of land which now comprise the present township of Hiram, Maine, and thither he removed in 1807, building a mansion which is still standing. He named the town Hiram in honor of King Hiram of Tyre, who was the most excellent grand master of the Masonic body. General Wadsworth was a Free Mason. There he engaged extensively in agriculture, raising one thousand bushels of corn in one season on burnt ground. General Wadsworth and his wife were members of the Congregational church. On a plateau along the sinuous and sea-bound Saco stands the family mansion, and near it sleeps in his last long sleep the honored and battle-scarred veteran whose watchword had been duty, to which he ever, in whatever circumstances in life he found himself placed, bent all his might and energies to faithfully fulfill.

He married Elizabeth Bartlett, who traced her lineage to the "Mayflower." The sons and daughters of this noble and fame-abiding couple were numerous, as became the custom of the age, who were strong in the manly strength and womanly graces of their forebears. Children: Alexander S., died in infancy; Charles Lee; Zilpah, married the Hon. Stephen Longfellow and was the mother of the poet; John, Elizabeth, Lucia, Henry, Alexander, Scammel, George, Samuel B. and Peleg.

(VI) Samuel Bartlett, seventh son of General Peleg (2) and Elizabeth (Bartlett) Wadsworth, was born September 1, 1791, in Portland, and died at Eastport in 1874, where he resided. He married Elizabeth Harrington, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1823. Children: Elizabeth H., Annie H., Mary N., Samuel L., Edward H. and Lucia.

(VII) Mary N., third daughter of Samuel Bartlett and Elizabeth (Harrington) Wadsworth, was born in 1827, and married Charles C. Norton, of Eastport, in 1848. Children: 1. Minnie Wadsworth, married Oliver E. Wood, formerly military attache to the embassy at Japan, and who now resides in Washington, District of Columbia. 2. George Winterton, who lives in New York City. 3. Carroll. 4. Jenny Ritchie, married Charles A. Paine, and is now postmistress at Eastport.

It is stated that the Connor family probably exceed in antiquity that of any other in America. They derive their origin from and were of the royal line of Ancient Kings of Ireland, and show a lineage unequaled in any other nation save the Chinese and Hebrew. Their records were necessarily preserved with

the greatest care, because the candidate for election as king was obliged to show and prove his origin by the registers of his family and the Pealter of Tara. Historians of ancient Ireland concur as to the origin of the name Connor. When surnames were adopted in the eleventh century, they were established in Connaught, Ireland, under King Teigh, who assumed the surname O'Connor in honor of his grandfather. The meaning of the name is: "the chief of men," "powerful among men," "a leader." King Teigh, or Tieghe Mor O'Connor, wrote a poem lamenting his old age and inability to fight for his country. John O'Connor, of Killishie, Kings county, Ireland, the only son of Donough O'Connor, born about 1650, who probably came to America early in 1700, became the founder of the Connor family of New York, but the ancestry of the Maine branch is not as yet clearly traced.

Selden Connor, son of William and Mary (Bryant) Connor, was born in Fairfield, Somerset county, Maine, January 25, 1839. The father of William was brought to this country when a small boy by his father, who was master of a vessel, and who left him with a family at Bath, Maine, went to sea, and was never heard of afterwards. Owing to the youth of the son, only this meagre record was handed down to the family, and no attempt could be made to trace Captain Connor's ancestry. His son died in Bath in 1842. His great-grandson, Selden, was educated at St. Albans Academy, Hartland, Maine; Westbrook Seminary, Westbrook, and was graduated from Tufts College in 1859 (LL. D. in 1877). He was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. Soon after his graduation he began the study of law in the office of Washburn & Marsh, of Woodstock, Vermont, but in 1861 his studies were interrupted by the first call of President Lincoln for volunteers, and he laid down his law-books to take up arms in his country's cause. He was one of the youngest to win high rank early in the civil war, and it is well known that his promotions were due to his active, intelligent service and in recognition of disabilities received in the line of duty. His military record, a matter of justifiable pride to all citizens of the state of Maine, is as follows: Enlisted as private, First Vermont Volunteers, 1861. On expiration of enlistment returned to Maine and was lieutenant-colonel of the noteworthy Seventh Regiment of Maine Infantry, and went with his regiment through all the battles of the peninsula campaign under General McClellan from Williamsburg to Malvern Hill. In 1863

he was commissioned colonel of the Nineteenth Maine Regiment Volunteers, and as senior colonel was acting commander of the brigade to which it was assigned, attached to the second division of the Second Army Corps under General Winfield Scott Hancock. After the reorganization of the army of the Potomac, under General Grant, in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864, Colonel Connor received a serious wound in the thigh, a bullet shattering the bones. For a time his life was in danger and he suffered great agony for more than a year, lying on his back at the hospitals in Fredericksburg and Washington. In June, 1864, President Lincoln, in recognition of his eminent services and conspicuous valor, appointed him brigadier-general. After the healing of his wound, General Connor returned to his Fairfield home, August, 1865, but his health remained shattered for several years. In 1868 he was appointed United States assessor of internal revenue for the Third Division of Maine, which office he held until its abolishment two years later. In 1870 all the districts were consolidated under one head, and General Connor was appointed collector for the state, in which position he remained until 1875, when he resigned, to accept the nomination for governor. His election followed in September, and his popularity was such he was twice re-elected to this highly responsible position. In 1882 General Connor received from President Arthur the appointment as United States pension agent for the state, and for several years held the office, till he resigned to enter business. In 1893 he was elected adjutant-general, and served as such under the administration of Governor Henry B. Cleaves, his military experiences making him a model officer. In 1897 he was again appointed United States pension agent, with headquarters at Augusta, Maine. General Connor commands the admiration and respect of all who are acquainted with his history. He is of strikingly commanding appearance, over six feet in height, with regular features and iron-gray hair. General Connor was married in Washington, D. C., October 20, 1869, to Henrietta W. B. Bailey. Their children are Mabel and Rosamond.

The name of Wallace was WALLACE one of the most numerous among the immigrants to this country during the first half of the seventeenth century. George came from London in 1635, and settled at Rumney Marsh, now Chelsea, Massachusetts. Robert was in Ips-



A. S. Wallace M.D.

wich, Massachusetts, in 1638, and William in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1642. James Wallace came somewhat later to Warwick township, Pennsylvania, and Peter Wallace to Virginia. There were other early immigrants bearing the name of Wallis. In fact, the two spellings seem interchangeable, but all came from the same Scotch ancestry. The New Hampshire Wallaces did not settle here till the eighteenth century, but they were among the pioneers of the state. They came in the Scotch-Irish migration, which founded the town of Londonderry. Among the sturdy settlers there were no less than four men by the name of Wallace. The people of the family herein traced have been distinguished in America for nearly two centuries by their sterling worth and successful business careers. The name is among the oldest of those brought to New Hampshire from northern Ireland, which came originally out of Scotland to that island. Its bearers were distinguished in the old country for their bravery, fortitude, industry and firm adherence to principle.

(I) James Wallis was a weaver and farmer, and was found in the colony of Scotch-Irish emigrants who gathered at Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1718, and the years immediately following. His homestead for forty acres was in the adjoining town of Leicester, and is described in an ancient deed as bounding on Worcester. In 1758, while in the possession of his son, this farm was annexed to Worcester. James Wallace died in Leicester in 1746, or early in 1747. His widow, Mary, declined the administration of the estate and requested the appointment of Hugh Thompson. She alleged that he had then no relatives in this country. A brother, Oliver, who was a wheelwright, lived near him, but died about 1735. His widow resided with her son James in Colerain, where she died in February, 1769, aged seventy years. Their children were: Agnes, James and John.

(II) John, younger son of James and Mary Wallis, was born in 1736 in Leicester, Massachusetts, and settled in Colerain, where he was a farmer and a good citizen. He is credited upon the Massachusetts revolutionary war rolls with several years of service under various enlistments. A considerable part of this service was performed by his eldest son and namesake. In the muster-roll of Captain McClellan's company of Colonel Wells' regiment of nine months' recruits, in 1777, the senior John is thus described: "Stature five feet and six inches; hair gray, age forty-one." There is a tradition related by his descend-

ants that he came to New Hampshire at the age of sixty years, with four of his children, and ultimately died in Franconia. Nothing can be discovered in the records of either Colerain or Franconia to establish or refute this. He was married in Pelham, Massachusetts, October 31, 1761, to Agnes Lindsey. No account of his children can be found except the four who came to New Hampshire, but is quite probable that there were others. They were John William, David and Nancy. The last named was the wife of David Bronson, and resided in Landaff. About the time the spelling of the name began to be changed to its present form.

(III) David, third son of John and Agnes (Lindsey) Wallace, was born April 18, 1770, in Colerain, Massachusetts, died April 1, 1853, in Littleton, New Hampshire. He was one of the original proprietors of Franconia, this state, where he resided a few years and removed to Littleton about 1800. By occupation he was a farmer, and he was a useful and esteemed citizen. He married, September 5, 1709, Nancy, born April 15, 1774, a daughter of Aaron and Mary (Reed) Palmer. She died in December, 1851, and was survived by her husband about sixteen months. Their children were: Linzey, Daniel, Mahala, David, Hiram, Mary Ann, Solomon and Nancy.

(IV) David (2), fourth child of David and Nancy (Palmer) Wallace, was born in Littleton, New Hampshire, January 15, 1806. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, left home at the age of eighteen years, subsequently settling in Bristol, Maine, where he devoted the active period of his life to that occupation. He attained the ripe old age of eighty-four years, and his death occurred January 21, 1890. In 1844 he married Mrs. Margaret Jones, nee Perkins, daughter of Solomon Perkins, of Bristol, Maine, and widow of Deacon J. Jones of that city. She bore him three children: Lorana, Alonzo S., M. D. and Maria E., now all living.

(V) Alonzo Stewart Wallace, M. D., only son of David (2) and Margaret (Perkins) (Jones) Wallace, was born in Bristol, Maine, February 17, 1847. His early education was acquired in the public schools, the Lincoln Academy, New Castle, Maine, and the East Maine Conference Seminary at Bucksport. At the age of thirteen years he began to follow the sea during the summer season, and when seventeen years old was second mate of a bark. It was his firm intention, however, to first prepare himself for educational pursuits and then to earn a sufficient sum by

teaching to defray his expenses through college. He therefore devoted his winters to study, and so earnest was he in his endeavors to obtain rapid advancement that at one time it was his custom to travel on foot ten miles to school on each Monday morning and return in the same manner each Friday evening. At the age of eighteen he began to teach in his home town, teaching two terms a year, from early fall to late spring, for a period of about three years. At the age of twenty-one he was elected superintendent of Bristol schools. In 1869 he secured a position as instructor at the city reformatory on Deer Island, Boston harbor, where he attracted the attention of Dr. S. H. Durgin, then port physician and now chairman of the board of health of Boston, who advised him to enter the medical profession. In 1872 he was a medical student at Bowdoin College. He was subsequently, however, by an urgent request of the reformatory management, induced to return to Deer Island, but shortly afterward resigned in order to resume his studies, and entering Dartmouth College was graduated in 1874. Accepting a position at the Insane Hospital in Northampton, Massachusetts, he remained there some eight months, at the expiration of which time he was appointed assistant port physician at Boston and subsequently became chief port physician. Resigning that post in 1879, he engaged in private practice in Brookline, New Hampshire, and after remaining there for a period of nine years removed to Rochester, New Hampshire, where he practiced one year and some months. In 1889 he located in Nashua, New Hampshire, where he found a much wider and far more interesting field of operation, and he is now conducting an extensive practice in that city in both medicine and surgery. In addition to his regular practice he is connected with the Nashua Emergency Hospital and also with St. Joseph's Hospital. Dr. Wallace's professional society affiliations are with the Massachusetts State, the New Hampshire State, the Hillsborough County and the Nashua Medical societies. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, belonging to Ancient York Lodge, Meridian Sun Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Israel Hunt Council, Royal and Select Masters, and St. George Commandery, Knights Templar; he is also a member of the local lodge, Knights of Pythias, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being major of the local canton, Patriarchs Militant. In his religious belief he is a Congregationalist. He married Mary Frances, of Lowell, Massachusetts, daughter of

Charles Maynard. Dr. and Mrs. Wallace are the parents of four children: 1. Arthur Lowell, M. D., who took his degree of bachelor of arts in 1900, and that of medicine in 1903, at Dartmouth College. He is located in Nashua, New Hampshire. 2. Edith Maynard, a graduate of Mount Holyoke College, was an instructor two years at Western College, Oxford, Ohio, and is now one of the faculty at the University of Maine, Orono, Maine. 3. Edna June, who is residing at home. 4. Ina, who is attending the high school at Nashua, New Hampshire.

The surname Hawley seems to have had a Norman origin. At any rate it is used by a Norman at the time of the Conquest and appears in the Battle Abbey. The family has been prominent in Derbyshire since about A. D. 1200. We have six generations of an old pedigree in that county. Doubtless many of the families branched off from this line. John Hawley (5), of Banbridge, had an only daughter and heir, Anne, who married Thomas Blount. He was the son of Thomas Hawley, of Ersby, and grandson of Sir William of Ersby. Sir William's father was also Sir William and his grandfather was Robert de Hawley. Coat-of-arms of the Derby family: Vert a saltire engrailed argent. Crest: A dexter arm in armor proper garnished or holding in the hand a spear in bend sinister point downwards proper. Motto: *Suivezmoi*.

(I) The father of the three immigrants of this family who came to America and their two sisters is not known, and though it is known that they were of the Derbyshire family, the English lineage has not been traced. Children: 1. Joseph, born 1603, mentioned below. 2. Hannah, of Milford, Connecticut, married (first) John Ufford and (second) Captain John Beard. 3. Elizabeth, of Stratford, Connecticut, married Richard Booth. 4. Thomas, settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts; married Emma ——. 5. Robert, of Rhode Island, married Dorothy (Harbottle) Lamb, widow of T. Lamb.

(II) Joseph Hawley, the American immigrant ancestor, was born in Derbyshire, England, in 1603, died May 20, 1690. He was a yeoman and evidently of good education and abilities, for he was the town recorder from 1650 to 1666 at Stratford, Connecticut, where he settled soon after coming to this country. He married Katherine Birdsey, who died at Stratford, June 25, 1692. He bought lands at Stratford in 1650 of Richard Mills, and from

time to time he received grants of land when the common lands were divided. He was representative in the general assembly thirty times in thirty-three years and evidently one of the most prominent men of the town during that time. In his will he bequeathed lands at Parwidge in Derbyshire to his son Samuel. This is the town of Parwich, nine miles from old Derby. Children, born at Stratford: 1. Samuel, born 1647, mentioned below. 2. Joseph Jr., January 9, 1649. 3. Elizabeth, January 26, 1651. 4. Ebenezer, September 17, 1654. 5. Hannah, May 26, 1657. 6. Ephraim, August 7, 1659. 7. John Esq., June 14, 1661. 8. Mary, July 16, 1663, married Captain John Coe.

(III) Samuel, son of Joseph Hawley, was born at Stratford, 1647, died August 24, 1734. He was a farmer and tanner at Stratford, and was one of the thirty-six proprietors of the new town of Newtown, Connecticut. His brother John was another proprietor. Neither settled there, however. Samuel was prominent in town and church affairs. He represented the town in the general assembly in 1690-95-97-1708-11, a total of eighteen sessions. His will was dated April 15, 1734. He married, May 20, 1673, Mary Thompson, of Farmington, baptized June 7, 1653, died 1691, daughter of Thomas and Ann (Welles) Thompson. Ann was the daughter of Thomas Welles. Samuel Hawley married (second) Patience Hubbell, widow of Lieutenant John Hubbell. Children, born at Stratford: 1. Samuel, May 14, 1674, married, May 14, 1702, Bethia Booth. 2. Captain Joseph, July 30, 1678, married Joanna Booth. 4. Matthew, November 7, 1680, died young. 5. Ebenezer, February 25, 1682. 6. Jehiel, April 5, 1685, married Hope Stowe. 7. Elizabeth, March 30, 1687, married Lieutenant Charles Wolcott. 8. Ephraim, 1692, married Sarah Curtis. 9. Catherine, 1693. 10. Stephen, 1695, died July 21, 1720. 11. Benjamin, 1696, mentioned below. 12. Mary, 1699, married Josiah Hubbell. 13. Nathaniel, 1701, married Mary Ufford.

(IV) Benjamin, son of Samuel Hawley, was born in Stratford, 1696, died May 8, 1765. He was a farmer at Landsend in Hawleyville, town of Newtown, Connecticut, and was progenitor of all of the Hawleys of Newtown. He married, February 13, 1724, Mary Nichols, of Stratford. Children, born at Hawleyville: 1. Benjamin Jr., 1730, married Charity Hind. 2. William, 1732, mentioned below. 3. Sarah, 1734, married, April 8, 1759, Stephen Morehouse. 4. Abel, December 24, 1736, married Vashti Sherman, born May 30, 1732, died

May 19, 1763; he died May 30, 1793. 5. Mary, married, May 2, 1771, Jonathan Fairchild. 6. Ebenezer, resided at Newtown.

(V) William, son of Benjamin Hawley, was born in 1732 and died April 9, 1791. He was a farmer at Newtown. He married Mary Glover of that town, born 1736, died April 14, 1791. Children, born at Newtown: 1. Joseph, May 17, 1762, mentioned below. 2. Anna, married Asa Norton and lived at Opelousas, Louisiana. 3. Daniel, December 25, 1766, resided at Brookfield, Connecticut; married Lucy Dibble. 4. Mary, died unmarried. 5. William Nichols, settled in Kent, Connecticut; married ——— Hamlin.

(VI) Joseph (2), son of William Hawley, was born May 17, 1762, at Newtown, died June 14, 1829. He lived at Hawleyville in Newtown and was a farmer. He married, November 25, 1786, Ruby, born June 20, 1765, died September 15, 1800, daughter of John and Bethia (Glover) Camp. Children, born at Hawleyville: 1. William C., July 9, 1789, died March 11, 1835; resided at Carthage, Illinois; married Sallie, daughter of Samuel and Mollie (Turner) Trowbridge; he married (second) Betsey Baldwin, born September 10, 1799; had a son Theodore. 2. John, December 29, 1791, married, March 11, 1832, Lucy Ann Fairchild. 3. Glover, October 13, 1803, married Maryette Fairchild. 4. Samuel Beers, mentioned below.

(VII) Samuel Beers, son or nephew of Joseph Hawley, was born in Newtown, Connecticut, about 1800. He married Emeline Barnes. Children, born in Newtown: Theodore, mentioned below; Albert, Ann, Mary, James.

(VIII) Theodore, son of Samuel Beers Hawley, was born in Newtown, and educated there in the public schools. He enlisted August 13, 1862, in the Twentieth Connecticut Regiment in the civil war, Company F, of which he was appointed first sergeant and was mustered in September 8, 1862; promoted second lieutenant of the same company February 24, 1863, and resigned his commission July 17, 1863. After leaving the service he began the manufacture of rubber in New York, removing after a time to Bristol, Rhode Island, where his business was located for twenty years. He is now living at Noroton Heights, Connecticut, where he has made his home since he retired from active business. Mr. Hawley is a Republican in politics and held several town offices while living in Bristol. He married Hannah Martin, born at Albany, New York, about 1841, died in 1906. Children: 1. Theodore, born January 8, 1862, mentioned

below. 2. Emma Gertrude, born in Harlem, New York, married John B. Fraser, who is a dry goods dealer in Brooklyn, New York. 3. Susie A., born in Connecticut, resides in Brooklyn, New York.

(IX) Theodore (2), son of Theodore (1) Hawley, was born in Harlem, New York City, January 8, 1862. He attended the public schools of Bristol and graduated there from the Bristol high school. He went into the office of the rubber works for five years. He then learned the printing trade in New York City and worked at it for a short time. In 1880 he started to learn the business of manufacturing paper bags and was superintendent of the factory of the Elsas Paper Company, which was later merged into the Continental Paper Bag Company. For twenty years he has been general superintendent of the factory which in 1899 was removed from New York City to Rumford Falls, Maine. Since the removal he has been general superintendent, as afore stated. Under his management in the past twenty years the business has grown some fortyfold. When he began there were eighteen hands, now there are more than eight hundred men in his factory. Mr. Hawley is a Republican in politics and is active in local affairs. He is president of the board of trade at Rumford Falls and has served on various important town committees. He was formerly for ten years a member of the New York National Guard, sergeant of Company I, Thirteenth Regiment, of Brooklyn. He is past exalted ruler of the Rumford Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; a member of the Knights of Columbus, Brooklyn, and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of Rumford Falls. He is a Catholic in religion. He married, October 19, 1893, Jessie B., born at West Newton, Pennsylvania, daughter of Cassius Clay Markle, of West Newton, Pennsylvania. Children: 1. Eleanor M., born August 25, 1894. 2. Dorothy F., June 28, 1900. 3. Margery, December 8, 1902. 4. Gertrude F., April 20, 1905. 5. Theodore 3d, August 5, 1907.

The surname Burbank, spelled Bowerbank, is found in the Domesday Book. At a later date the spelling is Bowbank. Some of the American lines have preferred the spelling Burbancke. Most of the New England families, if not all of them, use the spelling Burbank, and are descended from John Burbank, who settled in Rowley, mentioned below.

(I) John Burbank, immigrant ancestor, was

born in England about 1600. He settled in Rowley, Massachusetts, where he was admitted a freeman May 13, 1640, and was recorded the same year a proprietor of the town. He held various offices in Rowley. By his will, made April 5, 1681, in which he calls himself "aged and decrepid," and which was proved April 10, 1681, he bequeathed to his wife Jemima; sons Caleb and John; grandson Timothy, son of John; a grandchild who lived with Captain Saltonstall; his daughter Lydia and her husband. He was married twice. His widow Jemima died March 24, 1692-93. Child of John and Ann Burbank: 1. John, removed to Suffield, Massachusetts, now Connecticut, about 1680; married Susanna Merrill, daughter of Nathaniel Merrill; had two wives later. Children of John and Jemima Burbank: 2. Timothy, born May 18, 1641, buried July 14, 1660. 3. Lydia, born April 7, 1644, married ——— Foster, of Ipswich. 4. Caleb, born May 19, 1646, mentioned below. 5. Mary, born May 19, 1655, buried July 12, 1660.

(II) Caleb, son of John Burbank, was born at Rowley, May 19, 1646. He married Martha Smith, daughter of Hugh Smith, May 6, 1669. He resided in Newbury and Rowley. His will, dated February 15, 1688, proved March 25, 1690, mentions his "honored mother" as living; makes his wife executrix, but does not give the names of his children. His widow married, second, July 3, 1695, John Hardy, of Bradford, Massachusetts. Children: 1. Caleb, born May 1, 1671, married, January 2, 1693-94, Lydia Garfield, of Watertown; married, second, August 31, 1698, Hannah Acy; died at Boxford, February 1, 1749-50; she died January 8, 1762. 2. John, born March 20, 1672, died unmarried. 3. Mary, born November 26, 1675, married, April 6, 1698, Joseph Hardy Jr., of Bradford. 4. Timothy, born January 24, 1677-78, died unmarried. 5. Martha, born February 22, 1679-80, married, March 9, 1697-98, Daniel Gage. 6. Eleazer, born March 14, 1681-82, mentioned below. 7. Samuel, born July 15, 1684, settled in Haverhill. 8. Ebenezer, born June 28, 1687, lived in Boxford.

(III) Eleazer, son of Caleb Burbank, born in Rowley, March 14, 1681-82, died February 14, 1759. His gravestone is still standing. He married Lydia ———, who died June 26, 1771, in her eighty-seventh year. Children, born at Bradford: 1. Daniel, October 14, 1707. 2. Eleazer, February 23, 1708-09, mentioned below. 3. Caleb, October 23, 1710, married, August 17, 1732, Margaret Wheeler, of Newbury. 4. Sarah, February 15,



Id. Id. Burbank

1712-13. 5. Nathan, December 14, 1714. 6. Moses, February 6, 1716-17. 7. Martha, May 8, 1719. 8. John, May 31, 1722, married, December 20, 1748, Mercy Savorey. 9. Nathaniel, June 15, 1724. 10. Lydia, February 15, 1725-26.

(IV) Eleazer (2), son of Eleazer (1) Burbank, was born at Bradford, February 23, 1708-09. He settled at Bradford, where he married, April 14, 1731, Hannah Rolfe (Raugh), who died August 13, 1734. He married (second), at Bradford, April 18, 1735, Mercy Bailey. Children, born at Bradford: 1. Abraham, November 18, 1727. 2. Lydia, baptized January 23, 1721-22. 3. Ezra, baptized August 19, 1733, married ——— Plummer. 4. Abner, mentioned below. 5. Eunice, born August 31, 1739. 6. David, resided at Deerfield, New Hampshire.

(V) Abner, son of Eleazer (2) Burbank, born at Bradford, February 19, 1737, died at Tuftonborough, New Hampshire, February 29, 1813. He was a soldier in the revolution credited to Brentwood, New Hampshire, a private in Captain Nathan Sanborn's company, Colonel Tash's regiment, in 1776. He lived at Bradford and Rowley, Massachusetts, at Kingston and probably Brentwood, New Hampshire, and at Newfield, Maine. He married Elizabeth Hall, who died at Newfield at the home of her son Samuel. Children: 1. Hall, resided at Alexandria, New Hampshire; was soldier in the revolution; was drowned in the Androscoggin river, Maine, leaving one son John. 2. Hon. Jonathan, resided in Tuftonborough and became a distinguished citizen; was governor of the state and held other high offices; left one son and nine daughters. 3. Betsey, married ——— Berry; resided in Canada. 4. Samuel, mentioned below.

(VI) Samuel, son of Abner Burbank, was born in Rowley, Massachusetts, April, 1769. He married (first) Susan Graves, of Polin, New Hampshire, now Fremont. She was born in Brentwood. He was town clerk and selectman of Newfield, Maine, where he settled and conducted a farm, and where he died September 3, 1832, aged sixty-seven years seven months. His wife died there January 14, 1853, aged seventy-seven years. Children: 1. Rev. Samuel, born at Brentwood, June, 1792, married Nancy Drew, born at Newfield, December 3, 1803, daughter of Deacon Joseph Drew; was for thirty years a Free Baptist minister; founder of the *Morning Star*, a religious newspaper, May 11, 1826, at Limerick, Maine. 2. Susan, born March 5, 1795, mar-

ried, August 31, 1815, Ephraim G. Smith, of Wakefield; died December 17, 1779. 3. Ursula, died unmarried. 4. Joseph M., born at Parsonsfield, died aged twenty years. 5. Amelia, born at Newfield, married Alfred Woodman, of Wakefield, New Hampshire. 6. Amos, born December 24, 1803, married Nancy Moore, born April 20, 1808, died at Wellington, Nevada, November 2, 1878; once resided in Tamworth, New Hampshire. 7. Abner, born December 27, 1805, mentioned below. 8. Rev. Nathaniel, born 1807 at Newfield. 9. Rev. Porter S., born March 13, 1810, married, July 16, 1837, Miriam Blazo Burbank, born at Newfield, January 22, 1812; graduated at Dartmouth in 1837; teacher at Stafford Academy; Free Will Baptist clergyman in 1840; editor of *Morning Star* thirty years; clerk of the New Hampshire Seminary, the Maine State Seminary at Lewiston and Bates College; resided at Parsonsfield. 10. Hon. James M., born December 30, 1811, married Phebe Hall, born at Waterborough, February 14, 1811; trader; representative in the state legislature in 1845; proprietor of a hotel at Sanford, York county, Maine, 1859 to 1864; selectman and city marshal of Saco, Maine; state senator from Saco district. 11. Hannah, married Daniel Campbell, of Wakefield, New Hampshire. 12. Almira, died unmarried. 13. Louisa, died unmarried.

(VII) Abner (2), son of Samuel Burbank, was born at Newfield, Maine, December 27, 1805. He removed from Saco, where he was educated, to Limerick in 1832, and lived there the remainder of his life. He represented his district in the state legislature in 1839-40; was county commissioner from 1847 to 1851 inclusive; was selectman and town treasurer of Limerick for many years. He was a school teacher and land surveyor by profession, and one of the most distinguished men of that section for many years. He was the local magistrate—justice of the peace and quorum for many years. He was trustee of the Limerick Academy. He married, March 8, 1837, Eliza Adams Harmon. Children, born at Limerick: 1. Horace Harmon, born October 27, 1837, mentioned below. 2. Albion, born December 25, 1839, married Olive E. Thompson; graduate of Bowdoin; admitted to the bar; teacher in the Exeter high school. 3. Sarah A., born November 14, 1845, teacher in the Biddeford high school. 4. Ida E., born October 13, 1854, married Edwin R. Perkins. 5. Charles E., born March 2, 1859, graduate of Bowdoin in 1880.

(VIII) Colonel Horace Harmon, son of

Abner Burbank, was born in Limerick, Maine, October 27, 1837. He attended the common schools of Limerick, the Limerick Academy, Yarmouth Academy and Bowdoin College, from which he was graduated with high rank in the class of 1860. He taught school for a time, studied law and was a student at Harvard Law School. In 1864 he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession in Limerick, where he remained during the next ten years. He removed to Saco, where he lived the remainder of his life and took rank among the foremost men of his day in his chosen profession. The military career of Colonel Burbank was most creditable. He was repeatedly promoted for gallantry on the field of battle. Enlisting as a private soldier in Company A, Twenty-seventh Maine Volunteer Infantry, he was promoted to quartermaster-sergeant and discharged July 17, 1863. He was one of those patriotic soldiers who volunteered to defend Washington in June and July, 1863, after their enlistments expired, at the time of Lee's raid. He was commissioned first lieutenant of Company A, Thirty-second Maine Volunteer Infantry Regiment, in March, 1864, promoted to captain June 7, 1864. He took part in some of the most severe fighting of the Army of the Potomac in 1864 at the battles of Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor and at the siege of Petersburg. At the explosion of the mine, the affair of the "Crater," he was taken prisoner and confined in the military prisons at Dansville, Virginia, and Columbia, South Carolina, for seven months, escaping finally and joining General Sherman's army in the south. When the Thirty-first and Thirty-second regiments of Maine were consolidated under the name of Thirty-first, he became the captain of Company B, April 27, 1864, and was mustered out May 15, 1865, at the close of the war.

He held many positions of trust and honor in civil life. He was a representative to the state legislature; register of probate for York county; city solicitor of Saco; judge of the municipal court of Saco, an office he held at the time of his death. He was judge advocate general on the staff of Governor Connor; commander of Fred S. Gurney Post, Grand Army of the Republic, Saco; judge advocate and commander, Department of Maine, of the Grand Army. He was one of the most distinguished and honored Masons of the state; grand master of the Grand Lodge of Maine; grand master of the Grand Council and grand commander of the Knights Templar of Maine. He was a member of the lodge, chapter, coun-

cil, and Bradford Commandery, Knights Templar, of Biddeford. He was member of the Sons of the American Revolution and president of the Maine Society. His law partner in Saco was John S. Derby. In religion Colonel Burbank was a Unitarian. He died, January 8, 1905, at his home in Saco.

He married, June 11, 1872, Elizabeth P. Thompson, born June 1, 1840, daughter of Nathaniel L. and Jane S. (Lord) Thompson, of Kennebunk, granddaughter of Nathaniel Thompson, born May 28, 1787, died June, 1825, and of Elizabeth (Smith) Thompson. The children of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Thompson: i. Charles Thompson; ii. Nathaniel L. Thompson; iii. William Franklin Thompson. Nathaniel L. Thompson, born July 24, 1811, died February 8, 1889; he was educated in the public schools of Kennebunk, and for many years followed the sea, a ship-builder in later years; was a Democrat in politics; Free Mason; married, August 28, 1839, Jane S. Lord, born January 21, 1816, died October 21, 1851; children: Elizabeth P. Thompson, mentioned above; Sarah Thompson. Children of Colonel Horace H. and Elizabeth P. Burbank: 1. Ralph H., born September 15, 1875, educated in the public schools of Saco and Thornton Academy; with the American Express Company at Biddeford; is city auditor of the city of Saco. 2. Grace T., born June 12, 1877, educated in the public and high schools of Saco and Thornton Academy; fitted for kindergarten teaching at Simmons College, Boston, and is now engaged in that work in the public schools of Biddeford. 3. Francis L., born July 23, 1879, educated in the public schools of Saco and Thornton Academy; clerk in a jewelry store at Montpelier, Vermont. 4. Jane L., born April 15, 1882, educated in the Saco schools and Thornton Academy, a graduate of Wellesley College, Massachusetts, now a teacher in the State Normal school, Danbury, Connecticut.

Henry Simpson, the immigrant ancestor, was born in England and settled in York, Maine, as early as 1638. Prior to that time he had married Jane Norton, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Walter Norton, one of the patentees of Agamenticus, now York. Sir Ferdinando Gorges, in his "Brief Narration," writes of Norton: "This gentleman was one I had long known, who had raised himself from a soldier to the quality he had, from a corporal to a sergeant and so upward. He was painful (painstaking) and industrious,

well understanding what belonged to his duties, etc." Eleanor, widow of Norton, married, 1640, William Hooke, and removed to Salisbury, Massachusetts, where Hooke died in 1654. Hooke was governor of Agamenticus. The contract is to be found in York Deeds (book vi, folio 74), in which Governor Hook, in consideration of the marriage of Henry Simpson to Jane, daughter of the late Colonel Norton, granted a house lot on the west side of Bass Creek, adjoining land of Arthur Bragdon (see Bragdon sketch), the York line on the east side, and dated March 13, 1638. Simpson appears to have been agent and surveyor for the patentees, laying out lands for them. He died before 1650 and his widow Jane married (second), before May 31, 1650, Nicholas Bond. "Jane Simpson, alias Bond, sole heir of her father Captain Walter Norton conveyed her real and personal estate to her *only* and living son, Henry Simpson." (York Deeds, book vi, folio 74.) Henry is mentioned below.

(II) Henry (2), son of Henry (1) Simpson, was born about 1647, and died in 1695. He married, 1670, Abigail Moulton (by Captain Francis Raines). He made an agreement with Widow Patience Hatch about land which was the property of his father and which fell to him after his father's death. He sold land, April 7, 1680, to Edward Johnson, of York, bought formerly by his father of Henry Norton. Administration was granted on his estate in 1692 to Lieutenant Abraham Preble. The estate was divided by mutual agreement, December 26, 1695, among Henry Simpson, Daniel Simpson, Joseph Simpson and Jonathan Littlefield in behalf of his wife Abigail (Simpson) Littlefield. The real estate was divided between Daniel and Henry, Daniel having the personal, or movable property. Henry paid to the Littlefields eight pounds as the remainder of Abigail's portion, and to Joseph, when he came of age, forty-three pounds. The brother Jabez had been captured by the Indians and the agreement said "That if, by the Providence of God, their brother Jabez Simpson ever returned from Captivity, that ye said Henry Simpson, Daniel Simpson and Jonathan Littlefield do mutually consent and agree that the said Jabez shall have an equal share and portion of their father's estate with ye rest, to be payed unto him proportionably by his bretheren out of their respective portions." Henry "granted liberty" to his brother to cut firewood without ask upon Henry's land during the life of Daniel and his wife. Children of Henry and Abigail Simpson: 1. Henry. 2.

Daniel, mentioned below. 3. Joseph. 4. Abigail, married Jonathan Littlefield. 5. Jabez, captured by Indians and never returned home.

(III) Daniel, son of Henry (2) Simpson, was born in York, Maine. He married, July 2, 1701, Frances Plaisted, daughter of Roger Jr. and Hannah (Furber) Plaisted. (See sketch.) They sold their interest in the estate of Roger Plaisted Sr. (1) to John Partidge; December 26, 1701, also sold a marsh formerly in possession of Ensign Henry Simpson to Samuel Came. (York Deeds, Vol. VI., Fol. 120 and 176.) He was called sergeant on the records. The live stock of his father came to him by agreement, and consisted of eight swine, three sheep, "half a mare and colt," one coat, one waist coat. The homestead of Daniel, formerly his father's, is described: "Half the breadth of ye land in ye south west side of ye river, leading up to Scotland, to extend to the lower end of ye pasture, and from thence ye whole breadth of ye whole lot, extending southward as far as Bass Cove, alias Bass Creek, excepting that Henry Simpson to have ye barn now standing on said land and convenient about said barn, as also a small lot of three acres, more or less, formerly bought by me of John Harmon, out of said tract above mentioned. Furthermore that Daniel Simpson shall have one-half of that ten acres lying on ye southeast side of ye partings of York River." Daniel paid to Jonathan Littlefield twenty pounds in addition to what his brother Henry paid for the share of their sister, Abigail Littlefield. Daniel Simpson died October 5, 1747; his widow Frances died February 11, 1747-48. Their children: 1. Samuel, born July 17, 1697. 2. Henry, born April 13, 1698. 3. Abigail, born February 25, 1700; died October 20, 1716. 4. Hannah, born December 25, 1702. 5. Joseph, born April 27, 1705; died February 24, 1769. 6. Daniel, born September 30, 1707; mentioned below. 7. Jonathan, born April 7, 1709. 8. Mary, born July 13, 1712. 9. Jeremiah, born January 15, 1718.

(IV) Daniel (2), son of Daniel (1) Simpson, was born at York, September 30, 1707, and died there February 23, 1769. He married, January 16, 1729, Mary Coburn, daughter of Ebenezer Coburn of York, Maine. His will was dated April 14, 1767, and proved April 11, 1769, bequeathing to wife Mary his personal estate, to son Daniel, part of homestead, and to son Nathaniel, the lot he bought of John Sedgley, where the testator then lived, besides other lands. These two sons received the real estate and had to pay legacies

to the other children, Mary Sawyer, Miriam and Hannah Simpson. Children: 1. Daniel, born June 20, 1735; mentioned below. 2. Seth, born February 16, 1736-37; died young. 3. Mary, born August 16, 1739; married William Sawyer Jr., of Wells, Maine. 4. Nathaniel, called in the will of his father, the "youngest son." 5. Miriam, mentioned in will. 6. Hannah, mentioned in will.

(V) Daniel (3), son of Daniel (2) Simpson, was born in York, June 20, 1735. By his father's will he received the lot on which his dwelling house had been erected, four rods square, fronting northeast on the county road, four rods, and carrying that breadth down from the said road four rods. He married, December 23, 1763, Mary Sawyer, of Wells. They resided at York. He may have been the Daniel Simpson who died at York, January 16, 1774.

(VI) Daniel (4), son of Daniel (3) Simpson, was born in York, about 1770-74. He married, at York, Nabby (Abigail) Abbott, September 19, 1801. Children, born at York: 1. Daniel. 2. William, mentioned below.

(VII) William, son of Daniel (4) Simpson, was born about 1801, in York. He married in York, December 22, 1822, Mary Moore. Children, born in York: 1. David S. 2. Daniel. 3. Wallace. 4. Samuel. 5. George M. 6. Jeremiah P., born 1831, mentioned below. 7. Nancy. 8. Mary. 9. Lydia.

(VIII) Jeremiah P., son of William Simpson, was born in York, in 1831. He was educated in the public schools of his native town. He left home in early youth to learn the iron founder's trade in the foundry of Roberts & Company, safe manufacturers, Boston. He advanced step by step to positions of responsibility in this concern, and was finally admitted to partnership. In 1870 he returned to York and established a retail lumber and coal business, continuing it with success until he retired from business in 1894. He took high rank as a business man. His integrity, honesty, strength of character, and good judgment were factors in his success. In politics Mr. Simpson is a Republican. He is a member of the order of Odd Fellows, Boston. He married (first) Sarah E. Howard, in 1854. He married (second), in 1862, Mary S. Lowe, born in York, in 1837, daughter of Joseph Lowe. Child of first wife: 1. Charles P., born 1855. Children of second wife: 2. Willard J., born 1865. 3. Alice M., born 1868. 4. Joseph W., born December 20, 1870, mentioned below. 5. Arthur, deceased.

(IX) Hon. Joseph W., son of Jeremiah P.

Simpson, was born in York, December 20, 1870. He was educated in the public schools of York and at Kent's Hill Academy. After completing his schooling he and his brother, in partnership, succeeded to the coal and lumber business of their father. His brother, Willard J. Simpson, bought his interests at the end of five years, and in 1895 Joseph embarked in the meat and provision business, in which he has been very successful. He is also engaged in the real estate business in York.

Mr. Simpson is a Republican in politics; was town treasurer in 1897; representative to the state legislature in 1897; state senator in 1905 and 1907. He served on the finance committee during both terms in the senate, and was chairman the second term. He is a member of St. Aspinwall Lodge of Free Masons of York; of Unity Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Maine Council, Royal and Select Masters; Bradford Commandery, Knights Templar, of Biddeford; Kora Temple, Mystic Shrine, Lewiston. He is also a member of Riverside Lodge, Odd Fellows, Kittery, and Dirigo Encampment, of Kittery. He married, 1899, Ida L. Rogers, daughter of John A. Rogers, of Reno, Nevada. They have adopted a daughter, Amy F.

Charles Edward Lang, son of
LANG Charles Lang, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, was born in Portsmouth; married Judith Butler, and their children were: Thomas M. and Charles Edward (q. v.).

(II) Charles Edward (2), son of Charles Edward (1) and Judith (Butler) Lang, was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, December 25, 1816, and died in Boscawen, in 1900. He attended the public schools of Portsmouth, removed to Georgetown, Massachusetts, where he learned the business of manufacturing shoes, and engaged in the occupation 1832-38, and subsequently worked in a shoe manufactory in Derry, New Hampshire, as shoe cutter, 1838-39, when he removed to Boscawen, New Hampshire, where he ended his working life and lived in retirement until he had attained the ripe old age of eighty-four years. He was originally a Whig, and when that political party disrupted in 1856 he joined the Republican party. He was a long time member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Congregational church. He was married in 1834 to Rebecca H. Lake, who was born in Chelmsford, Middlesex county, Massachusetts, March 15, 1815, died in Boscawen, New Hampshire, 1888. The children of Charles

Edward and Rebecca H. (Lake) Lang, all born in Georgetown, Massachusetts: 1. Thomas M., who is a member of the firm of Jackman & Lang, insurance agents, Concord, New Hampshire. 2. Abigail B., wife of Aaron Green, of Boscawen, New Hampshire. 3. Charles Alvah (q. v.)

(III) Charles Alvah, son of Charles Edward (2) and Rebecca H. (Lake) Lang, was born in Georgetown, Massachusetts, July 6, 1838, and while yet an infant was taken by his parents to Nashua, New Hampshire, and thence to Boscawen, New Hampshire, where he received his school training and learned the business of making shoes, working at pegging when only eight years old and advancing through all the grades, becoming a master of the entire trade when fifteen years old. He was a journeyman shoemaker up to his twenty-second year. The civil war then broke out, and he enlisted as a volunteer in the Second New Hampshire Regiment at Concord, New Hampshire, in May, 1861, was sent with the regiment to the front in June, 1861, and was in the first battle of Bull Run, Virginia, July 21, 1861. His regiment having enlisted among the early three months' men, state duty, he was discharged at the end of his term of enlistment and re-enlisted for three years, but was discharged soon after on account of disability. He returned home again, taking up the business of shoemaking, working in a factory at Derry, New Hampshire, two or three years, and going hence to a shoe factory in Marlborough, Massachusetts, where he engaged in the manufacture of shoe heels, and he remained there 1865-67. He worked in a factory at Boscawen, 1867-69, and in Lynn, Massachusetts, 1869-79, he carried on a large shop where he employed one hundred and twenty hands. He removed to Denver, Colorado, in 1879, and there engaged in the wholesale boot and shoe trade for ten years, and in connection with his business purchased land and engaged in market gardening and also traveled on the road, introducing his trade in the far west. About 1890 he returned east and located in Harrison, Maine, but did not engage in active business. He became a Republican political worker in Maine, and served as secretary of the Republican town committee, and also held the offices of notary public and justice of the peace. In 1899 he was recommended to President McKinley as a suitable man to fill the office of postmaster at Harrison, Maine, his sponsor at Washington being Hon. Thomas B. Reed, representative in the United States congress, and speaker of the house.

The president promptly made the appointment, and Mr. Lang has proved by his continuous administration of the business of the office the faith Speaker Reed had in his ability and fitness for the office. On the occasion of the destruction of the building in which the post-office at Harrison was located, burned in May, 1907, the most valuable portion of the contents of the office were safely stored in the fireproof safes, and it was a short matter for Postmaster Lang to secure quarters in the Bailey building and continue the business entirely without delay and with small loss or inconvenience to the public. He joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows while residing in New Hampshire in 1868. He also affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, receiving his first instructions in the work of the order from the Mt. Carmel Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Lynn, Massachusetts. His service in the war of the rebellion admitted him as junior vice-commander of General Andre Post, No. 5, Grand Army of the Republic, of Lynn, Massachusetts.

Mr. Lang married, in 1859, Clara, daughter of Gideon Huntress, of Boscawen, New Hampshire, and they had two children: 1. Harry W., born in Boscawen, New Hampshire, February, 1861, and now a resident of Denver, Colorado. 2. Lizzie, born in Boscawen, New Hampshire, 1863, married Frank Fellows, and is now living in Helena, Montana. The mother of these children died in Boscawen, New Hampshire, 1868, and Mr. Lang married (second), December 10, 1870, Juliet, daughter of Elliott and Frances Jane (Tuttle) Libby, of Gorham, Maine, and their child was: Charles Elliot Libby, born in Lynn, Massachusetts, January 10, 1882, educated in the public schools of Harrison, Maine, at North Bridgeton Academy, and at the University of Maine, where he was graduated electrical engineer in 1906.

The Isle of Jersey in the English channel was once a part of France, but for many years past has been counted among the British possessions. At one time its inhabitants were almost wholly of French blood, and even now its people are largely of French extraction. The island has a considerable area of fertile lands and its inhabitants for centuries have been given to farming pursuits and the seafaring life. It is from this beautiful island region whence came the progenitor of the family proposed to be treated in this place.

(I) Nicholas Anthoine, the immigrant an-

cestor of the family of that surname which has been known in New England history for nearly two centuries, was a native of the Isle of Jersey and came from thence to Marblehead, Massachusetts, some time previous to the year 1750. In the town and parish records his surname appears variously written Anthoine, Anthony, Anthoney and sometimes as Antony, according to the understanding or fancy of the recording officer; but the baptismal name of Nicholas Anthoine does not appear in the vital records of that ancient town, itself originally part of the still older town of Salem, and separated therefrom long before Nicholas Anthoine left the land of his birth. As to the date of his marriage with Rachel Hawkes the records give no light, nor of her birth and parentage; but there is no question of her being a descendant of the Hawkes family of Lynn, whose American ancestor was one of the founders of that town in 1630. It is not surprising, however, that no account of this marriage appears when we consider the imperfections in the records made by the old town and parish clerks. Among the children of Nicholas and Rachel (Hawkes) Anthoine were John, Rachel and Nicholas Jr.

(II) Nicholas Jr. (2), son of Nicholas (1) and Rachel (Hawkes) Anthoine, is believed to have been born in Marblehead, Massachusetts, and when he was a young man joined with a colony of emigrants who went down into the province of Maine and settled in what then was called New Marblehead, but now is the town of Windham. That town was settled by colonists from Marblehead and Salem soon after 1730, nearly thirty years before the elder Nicholas Anthoine appeared in Marblehead; therefore his son was not one of the proprietors of the new town. He was, however, a man of considerable prominence in his time, and it is said of him that although "he had only six weeks schooling in all his life, yet was a fine scholar, for many years a teacher in the common schools, and a teacher of Latin, and was particularly proficient in astronomy. He had his telescope and library of astronomical works, and used to calculate the various eclipses. He also studied medicine sufficiently to be of great use in that place and day, when physicians were remote." He married Anna Pettingill, with whom he became acquainted in his new home down in Maine.

(III) John, son of Nicholas Jr. (2) and Anna (Pettingill) Anthoine, was born in Windham, Maine, and was a blacksmith, brick-maker and farmer. He was a soldier of the war of 1812-15 and received a pension for his

service. In politics he was a Democrat. He married Mary Ann Gilman, who probably was born in Falmouth, Maine, and was a daughter of John Gilman, whose wife was a McIntosh, of an old and highly respected family of Falmouth. John and Mary Ann (Gilman) Anthoine had nine children: 1. William. 2. John G., died 1906; soldier of the civil war, private in the Fifth Maine Volunteer Infantry. 3. Ambrose, soldier of the civil war; private in the Fifth Maine Volunteer Infantry; killed in battle at the Wilderness, 1863. 4. Joseph, soldier of the civil war; private in the Twenty-fifth Maine Volunteer Infantry and the Seventh Maine Heavy Artillery. 5. Caroline, died a child. 6. An infant unnamed. 7. Isaiah G. 8. Amos A. 9. Lewis H. 10. Alfred W.

(IV) Dr. Isaiah G., son of John and Mary Ann (Gilman) Anthoine, was born in Windham, Maine, March 25, 1846, and acquired his earlier literary education at the Windham Center high school and the North Bridgton Academy. He fitted for college at Westbrook Seminary, graduating in the college preparatory course in 1868, afterward for a time was a student at Maine Wesleyan Seminary, at Kent's Hill, then entered Dartmouth College and made the course to his junior year. Having determined to enter the profession of medicine he matriculated at the Portland School for Medical Instruction, remained there nearly two years, and graduated from Bowdoin Medical College with the degree of M. D. in 1874. Dr. Anthoine began his professional career in Antrim, New Hampshire, in July, 1874, succeeding Dr. Kimball, and for the next eighteen years was actively identified with the best interests and history of that town. In connection with professional pursuits he served five years as superintendent of public schools in Antrim. In 1892 he removed to Nashua, New Hampshire, where he has since engaged in general and successful practice, and where for six years he served as member of the city board of education. He holds membership in the several subordinate masonic bodies up to the thirty-second degree, the lodge, chapter, council and commandery, and is a charter member and past grand of Waverly Lodge, I. O. O. F. He also is a member of the American Medical Association, the American Association of Electro-Therapists, the New England Association of Electro-Therapists, the New Hampshire State Medical Society, the New Hampshire Surgical Club, the Hillsborough County Medical Society, the Center District Medical Society and the Nashua Medical Society. He is a Republican in politics, a



J G Arthur

member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a trustee. He married, in Antrim, January 2, 1877, Kate I., daughter of Sylvester and Achsah (Boutell) Preston, of Antrim, and by whom he has two children: 1. Harry, born in Antrim, October 2, 1879, educated at Nashua high school and Boston University College, liberal arts course. 2. Mary, born Antrim, August 11, 1885, educated at Nashua high school, Wheaton Seminary, and Miss Wheelock's Kindergarten School, graduating from the latter institution.

This patronymic is unusual in this country, and, although of undoubted British origin, seems practically unknown in England at the present day. A distinguished member of the family in America is Rear Admiral Philip Hichborn, born at Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1839. He entered the United States navy in 1869, and was chief constructor for the department from 1893 to 1901. He is an expert in naval architecture, has written much on the subject, and invented the Franklin Life Buoy and the Hichborn Balanced Turrets.

(I) Robert Hichborn was born at Boston, Massachusetts, November 20, 1740, died at Prospect, Maine, October 18, 1800. He was a cousin of Paul Revere of revolutionary fame. On July 17, 1765, Robert Hichborn married Susan Ellinwood; children: Robert P., William, Paul Revere, whose sketch follows; Henry, Deborah, Sally and Hannah.

(II) Paul Revere, third son of Robert and Susan (Ellinwood) Hichborn, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1777, died October 22, 1861. He married Eleanor Dickey, who was born at South Windham, New Hampshire, in 1784, died in 1860. Children: Susan, Sarah, Robert, Albert, Henry, Josiah F., Thomas M., Eleanor, Elmira, Wilson, whose sketch follows, and one who died in infancy.

(III) Wilson, sixth son of Paul Revere and Eleanor (Dickey) Hichborn, was born at Prospect, Maine, now Stockton Springs, January 25, 1821, died October 4, 1880. He was educated in the common schools, and chose a seafaring life. He became captain of a vessel when he was twenty-one, and followed the sea till 1859, when he retired and lived on a farm. He was a Republican in politics, and attended the Universalist church. He belonged to the Free Masons in New York City. On November 6, 1859, Captain Wilson Hichborn married Ardella Griffin, who was born at Prospect, April 20, 1834, died September

25, 1902. Children: Harry R., whose sketch follows; Alice, born 1869, now assistant postmaster at Stockton Springs; Addie Merrill, born 1861, died 1871.

(IV) Harry Revere, only son of Captain Wilson and Ardella (Griffin) Hichborn, was born at Stockton Springs, Maine, November 24, 1871. He was educated in the town schools, and has carried on a farm all his life, though a good share of his time has been devoted to various business enterprises. He is president of the Stockton Springs Trust Company, and was largely instrumental in getting a bank established in the town. He is a director in the Water Company, and in company with H. O. Hopkins is owner of the Stockton Springs Telephone Company. He is a Republican in politics, and was appointed postmaster by President McKinley in 1898, and has held the position ever since. Mr. Hichborn is a member of Pownal Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Stockton Springs; of the Royal Arch Chapter at Searsport; of Palestine Commandery, Knights Templar, Belfast; of Eastern Star, Bethany Chapter, of Stockton Springs. He belongs to Sears Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Searsport, and to William McKinley Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Prospect. On January 19, 1899, Harry Revere Hichborn married Alice M., daughter of Orrin J. and Elmira Crocker, of Stockton.

The surname Caldwell dates back to the beginning of the use of surnames in England and Scotland. It is a place-name, meaning simply cold-well, and localities bearing the name are found in various counties of the United Kingdom. The family is found and has achieved some prominence in the counties of Stafford, Berks, Worcester, Gloucester, England, in Meath, Ireland, and in London. It is numerous in Scotland. The family history in Scotland dates back to before 1300 in Renfrewshire and Ayrshire. The coat-of-arms of the Caldwell family of Caldwell, Scotland: Argent three piles issuing from the chief sable and in base four bars waved gules and vert.

(I) James Caldwell, the immigrant ancestor, was born in Scotland about 1770 and came with a party of Scotch people to Ryegate, Vermont, a town settled by a Scotch colony during and after the revolution. He was a farmer, first at Ryegate, later at Topsham, an adjacent town. He married, March 8, 1803, ——. Children, born at Ryegate: 1. Jean, March 2, 1804. 2. Mary, October 2, 1806.

3. James Jr., December 10, 1808, mentioned below. 4. John, December 27, 1810. 5. William, January 21, 1813. 6. Christian, February 6, 1815. 7. Agnes, March 19, 1817. 8. Elizabeth, April 6, 1819. 9. Archibald, March 7, 1823.

(II) James (2), son of James (1) Caldwell, was born in Ryegate, Vermont, December 10, 1808, died in Topsham, 1863. He was educated in the district schools, and worked during his youth on his father's farm. He remained at home after coming of age and succeeded to the homestead at Topsham. He was an old-line Democrat in politics, a prominent and useful citizen. He was road surveyor and selectman of the town of Topsham. He married (first), March 17, 1835, Jennie Craig, who died February 18, 1838. He married (second), January 7, 1841, Nancy Chamberlain, of Newbury, Vermont. Child of first wife: Mary, married Gustavus Tibbetts, of Neponset, Illinois. Children of second wife: 1. Joseph C., born December 3, 1842, mentioned below. 2. Eliza, married James Lang. 3. James R., born September 3, 1846, remained in Topsham; married, January 15, 1878, Ella Vance; children: Rosamond, Nathan R. and Joseph. 4. Dr. Martin, settled in Herscher, Illinois, and died there in 1884. 5. Eber. 6. Child died in infancy.

(III) Dr. Joseph Chamberlain, son of James (2) Caldwell, was born in Topsham, December 3, 1842. He was educated in the common schools, the Topsham high school and at Maine Medical College, where he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1870. He had to work his own way through college. In August after receiving his degree he opened an office in Buckfield, Maine, where he has since been located, a period of nearly forty years. He has had a large general practice and stands high in professional ranks. He is a member of the American and State Medical societies and Oxford County Medical Association, and of Evening Star Lodge of Free Masons, Buckfield. In politics he is a Republican; in religion orthodox. He married (first), December, 1870, Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel Stanwood, of Brunswick. She died June 7, 1872, and he married (second), November 30, 1896, Harriet Lucas, born Hartford, Maine, daughter of Amasa and Mary J. (Larrabee) (Lucas) Wyman. Her father was born in Hartford, Maine; her mother in Durham, Maine. Her grandfather, Amasa Lucas, was born at Carver, Massachusetts, moving from his native town to Hartford, Maine, on an ox-

team. Children of first wife: 1. Josephine, born March, 1872, married Alfred Cole, merchant, Buckfield. 2. Bessie M., December 7, 1877, married Charles P. Buck, Traverse City, Michigan. 3. Wilbur Chamberlain, June 5, 1888, educated in the schools of Buckfield and at Hebron Academy; student in Bowdoin College, class of 1911.

The family whose record STEVENSON is proposed to be established in this place has no long line of American ancestors to display, none who were of the "Mayflower," nor Puritans, nor soldiers of the Pequot, King Philips nor other of the colonial wars, nor is it their proud boast that an ancestor in New England was hanged on gallows hill in Salem for witchcraft. But the family here to be mentioned comes of sturdy Scotch stock and of ancestors who were famous clansmen in feudal times and whose descendants in later generations fought in the wars with the same zeal in behalf of the mother country as did the clansmen in upholding the honor of their chief and his house.

(I) James Stevenson, with whom this narrative begins, came of the Stevensons of the north of Scotland. He fought with Wellington at Waterloo and was slain in that memorable battle. Of his ancestors little else is known other than what has been stated in the preceding paragraph, but there are few New Englanders who can boast an ancestor who fought under Wellington, which is considered an honor equal to and perhaps greater than that of having an ancestor who fought in the colonial wars on this side of the Atlantic ocean.

(II) John, son of James Stevenson, was born in the north of Scotland. He married and had children, and among them were sons John, James, Alexander and George, and a daughter Elizabeth.

(III) James (2), son of John Stevenson, was born in Burnside, Scotland, in 1842, and died in the East Indies in 1873. He was a linen weaver, a skilful workman at his trade, and at his home in Scotland held a responsible position as foreman of the Baxter Manufacturing Company's mills. At the time of his death he was manager for the Bourne Company in the extensive linen mills about six miles out of Calcutta, India. In 1860 Mr. Stevenson married Mary Bissett, who was born in Scotland in 1842 and died in New Brunswick in 1875. They had seven children,

four of whom died young. Those who grew to maturity are: 1. John, a school teacher and bookkeeper living in New Brunswick. 2. James B., of whom mention is made in a succeeding paragraph. 3. Alexander, a farmer now living in Easton, Maine.

(IV) James Bissett, son of James (2) and Mary (Bissett) Stevenson, was born in Dundee, Scotland, April 5, 1867, and was a boy of about seven years when he came with his widowed mother and her children to New Brunswick in 1874. When old enough to work he was taken from school and went out to farm work, and while so employed managed to attend school during the winter months and thus laid the foundation of a good education. In 1887 he left New Brunswick and came to Maine, where he found work on railroad construction, and later on was employed for a time at marble cutting in Strong and Farmington. During these years which were devoted to various employments he occupied his leisure hours with profitable reading and study, for he had a higher aim in life than that of laborer on railroads or cutting marble, and in 1898 he took up the study of law in the office and under the direction of Lewis Voter, a member of the Farmington bar. Later on he matriculated at the University of Maine law school, completed the course of that institution, took his *legum baccalaureus* degree in 1900, and was duly admitted to practice in the courts of this state. Having come to the bar, Mr. Stevenson began his professional career in Rumford Falls in 1901, and has since engaged in active general practice. In connection with professional employments he has taken considerable interest in public affairs, on the Republican side, without being in any sense a radical partisan. He is trial justice in Rumford Falls and is now serving his second term as recorder of municipal court, and in various ways has for several years been identified with the best interests of his home town. He is a member of Blazing Star Lodge, No. 30, F. and A. M., Rumford Chapter, No. 56, R. A. M., Jephtha Council, No. 17, R. and S. M., two former of Rumford Falls and latter of Farmington, and of Strathglass Commandery, K. T., of Rumford Falls. He also is a member of Penacook Lodge, No. 130, I. O. O. F., of Rumford Falls. On February 23, 1902, Mr. Stevenson married Lucy B., daughter of James R. Small, of Farmington, and by whom he has one child, Shirley J. Stevenson, born in Farmington, May 27, 1903.

Guppay, in his "Homes of Family Names," states that "the source of the name Waterhouse is a little doubtful." There is a place in Stratfordshire, England, called Waterhouse, and also a village in county Durham that is known by this name. An ancient family of Lincolnshire traced descent from Sir Gilbert Waterhouse, of Kirton, in the reign of Henry III. Another ancient branch was located in Halifax, West Riding, Yorkshire. A vicar of Bradford bearing this name belonged to the family located at Tooting County Surrey, about the middle of the seventeenth century. But it is not definitely known from which of these counties came the emigrant ancestor who settled in New England in the state of New Hampshire and whose descendants lived in Maine.

(I) Richard Waterhouse, the first known ancestor of the following line, emigrated from England in the seventeenth century and settled on Pierce's Island, Portsmouth Harbor, New Hampshire. This island was owned by one of the first settlers, Dr. Renald or Reginald Fernald. In 1688 his son, Thomas Fernald, of Kittery, Maine, conveyed, in accordance with the wishes of his parents, this island property to his sister, Sarah Fernald, sometime wife of Allin Loyd, mariner, and now the wife of Richard Waterhouse, of Portsmouth, in the Province of New Hampshire, tanner. The island was formerly called "Doctor's Island," but Richard built a dwelling house there, which he occupied many years, and the island then bore the family name. It is stated that Richard owned two slaves. The deed referred to above is clean evidence of his marriage to Sarah, daughter of Dr. Reginald Fernald (as called in the deed of son Thomas), prior to 1688. Their children were: Richard Jr., born 1674; Samuel, 1676, and Timothy.

(II) Timothy, third son of Richard and Sarah (Fernald) Waterhouse, was born in Pierce's Island, Portsmouth, New Hampshire (date not given). Like his father, he was a tanner but also a shoemaker. He lived above Freeman's Point, Portsmouth, which connected with the town by the river. It is said the cellar of his house still remains. Here he enjoyed and profited by his tan-pits and his cultivated acres. His wife was a Miss Moses, and both having the ability to instruct their children, they gave them a superior education for that period. Children: 1. John, who lived at Barrington. 2. Joseph, who settled in Maine. 3. Timothy, who went to Rhode Island and be-

came a member of the Royal Council. He had eleven sons, among whom was Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse, professor of Cambridge and the "father of vaccination" in America, his own son in 1800 being the first upon whom the experiment was made in this country. 4. Margaret, married Samuel Brenster and had a large family. 5. Mary, married a Mr. Spinney, a ship-carpenter. 6. Ruth, married, 1727; John Gaines, a native of Ipswich, Massachusetts, and father of Colonel George Gaines of the revolution. 7. Sarah, married Captain Zachariah Foss, who after some vicissitudes accumulated property and kept a large tavern. 8. Elizabeth, married William Ham. 9. Lydia, married (first) Captain Colby, one of the ship-masters employed by Sir William Pepperill; (second) Captain Ephraim Dennett, and (third) Judge Plummer, of Rochester.

(III) Joseph, second son of Timothy and ——— (Moses) Waterhouse, was born at Freeman's Point, Portsmouth. About 1730 he removed to Scarborough, Maine. He was a shoemaker and lived at the foot of Scottow's Hill on the farm which is still held by his descendants, who are numerous and respected. The name of the wife of Joseph is not ascertained and no clear record is given of the large family of children.

(IV) Nathaniel, seventh son of Joseph Waterhouse, of Scarboro, was born in Scarboro, Maine, in 1756, according to the statement that "in 1842 he was eighty-six years of age." There is no further record, but he, or one of his brothers, must have been father to Abram, following.

(V) Abram, probably son of Nathaniel and grandson of Joseph Waterhouse, was born in Scarboro, Maine, about 1790, and died in Orono near Old Town line in 1868-69. He married Eunice Jamison, who died aged seventy-eight. Children: Dorame, died in infancy; William C., Sally, Caroline A., Robert J., Martha H., Gardner, died in infancy, and Oliver A.

(VI) William Chester, eldest son of Abram and Eunice (Jamison) Waterhouse, was born in Scarboro, August 12, 1823. He was but five years of age when his parents moved to Gardiner, Maine (1828). Five years later they removed to Old Town, where William C. received a common school education. He followed the business of lumbering and operated on the Penobscot river for many years in partnership with James McLeod, the firm name being Waterhouse & McLeod. In politics Mr. Waterhouse is a Democrat. He married Martha Fletcher, daughter of David and Hannah (Morrill) Kincaid, of Bangor, born March 30,

1829. Children: Mary Ellen, Elva Louise, Julia Augusta, Emma Florence, Frank Chester and William H.

(VII) William Henry, youngest son of William Chester and Martha F. (Kincaid) Waterhouse, was born in Old Town, Maine, September 26, 1868. He was educated at the schools of his native town and the Law School of the University of Maine, where he was graduated in 1900. He was admitted to the Maine bar June, 1900, and commenced a practice in Old Town, where he still remains. He is a Democrat in politics. In 1901 he was appointed city councilman, alderman in 1903, and mayor of Old Town in 1905. He is a member of Star in the East Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Old Town; Mt. Moriah R. A. C.; St. John Commandery, K. T.; Tarratine Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Old Town; Old Town Encampment. Hon. Mr. Waterhouse is trustee of the Universalist church. He married, June 18, 1901, Clara Louise, daughter of William A. and Laura A. Cooper, who was born in New-
port, Maine, but resided at Old Town. Children: Ruth Elva, born May 17, 1902, and Edwin Cooper, July 26, 1905.

The Patten family of Maine is PATTEN descended from one of the sturdiest, most honorable and religious families of England. Through long generations the Pattens across the seas have gazed with honest pride upon the motto on their coat-of-arms, "Nulla Palescere Culpa" ("Never made pale with guilt"). Those bearing the same name on our shores have constantly proved their right to the same shining motto. All the noble qualities of their ancestors have been well preserved among the Pattens of the Pine Tree State.

So far back as 1119 mention is made of a Richard Patten, as then living in Pattine, near Chelmsford, Essex county, England. His son, Richard, married the daughter and co-heiress of Dagenham of Dagenham, in Essex county, and became proprietor of Dagenham court. John Patten, a descendant of this Richard, is represented as living at Dagenham Court, in 1376, and his grandson, Nicholas Patten, is styled Lord Dagenham. In the reign of Henry VI we read this description, "The third Richard Patten of Wayne flete, called also Wayne-flete, from having been born there, was bishop of Winchester, and sometime lord high chancellor, and founder of Magdalen College, Oxford, England."

Early in the reign of Henry VII, about the year 1490, a number of the Pattens, of Essex

county, England, emigrated to Scotland. In 1630 their descendants or a part of them removed to Ireland. Here was born Actor (or Hector Patten, as the English have it), in 1691 (or 1693). Many of the Pattens who remained in England when their brethren removed to Scotland settled in Lancashire county, in the north of England, between 1509 and 1594. Here they became connected by marriage with several families of distinction. Mary Patten, daughter of Thomas Patten, married Wilson, bishop of Sodor and Mann, and hence the estates and name of Wilson took the name of Patten, and came eventually to the Patten family. Then the two coats-of-arms of the Wilson family were adopted by the Pattens, the crest the wolf's head, and the motto, Virtue Exalteth to Honor. This was united with the Patten coat-of-arms, the crest a griffin's head, with the motto "Never Made Pale with Guilt." Another Thomas Patten erected the mansion of Bank Hall; his son and heir, Peter Patten, died 1819, just seven centuries from Richard Patten, the earliest known ancestor of the family. Dying without male issue Peter Patten left the representation of his family to his brother, Thomas Wilson Patten, of Bank Hall. His son, John Wilson Patten, was in 1862 a member of parliament and a colonel in the army. But through all these noble elevations of the family they have kept their sturdy faith in religion. John Patten, dean of Chichester, was one of the noblest Christians of England.

(I) Hector Patten was born in 1691-93, in the town of Dimbo, county Derry, Ireland. In 1727 he came to America, landing in Boston, Massachusetts, and soon afterward settled in Maine. He was accompanied by his wife, Pauline (Sutor) Patten, his sons, John, William and Matthew, and probably by his brothers, William and Robert. The second of these has no male descendants living. The youngest left descendants. He settled in or near Saco, and had three sons, namely: Actor, of Kennebunk; Robert, of Litchfield; and another, whose name is not preserved. He was a Calvinist in religious views, was an elder in the Presbyterian church in Ireland, and was esteemed a very good man by all who knew him. The date of his death is unknown.

(II) John, eldest son of Actor (or Hector) Patten, was born in 1717, in Ireland, and was about ten years of age when he came with his parents to America. He settled first in Saco, and about 1750 removed to Topsham, Maine, where he settled on a wild tract of land. This is pleasantly situated in sight of Merrymeeting

bay, and here he made a beautiful farm and lived to a good old age, beloved by his friends and respected by all who knew him. He was an honest and industrious man, a farmer, and also operated a blacksmith-shop which was located on his farm. He was engaged to some extent in ship-building and navigation, and by his industry and good business methods accumulated a considerable property. His son Robert, writing of his father, said: "Those who retain a recollection of him, testify to his manly form and bearing and united in saying that he was tall and well proportioned, of commanding appearance, active and quick in his movements, kind and affectionate to his family and to all his circle of acquaintance. He reared a large and respectful family, bringing them up in the way they should go. He was religious from his youth, having enjoyed the example and instructions of a pious father. At the time of his death he was deacon of the Congregational church in Topsham. As a Christian he was exemplary, evincing the sincerity and depth of his religion in his daily walk and conversation. He was faithful in the performance of his duties pertaining to the relations of social and religious life. His home was the scene of domestic peace and the worship of God was regularly maintained. He was a strict observer of the Sabbath and though residing some miles from the place of public worship, he was a constant attendant upon the Sabbath services. On Sabbath evenings the children were called together and catechised according to the good old Puritan custom. John Patten died April 7, 1795, and a handsome marble monument was erected to his memory in 1863." He was married August 12, 1742, in Saco, to Mary Means, a very pious lady and worthy daughter of Robert Means, of Saco. She died October 5, 1800, in Topsham, at the age of seventy-seven years. Their children were: Robert, Sarah, Jean, Mary, Hannah, Margaret, William, Dorcas and Thomas.

(III) Thomas, youngest child of John (I) and Mary (Means) Patten, was born February 10, 1761, in Topsham, Maine, where he resided and passed away May 30, 1841. He married Catherine Fulton, born August 21, 1765, in Topsham, and died June 1, 1816. They were the parents of George Ferguson, John, James, Fulton, Katherine, Thomas, Pauline M. and Statira.

(IV) Captain John (2), son of Thomas and Catherine (Fulton) Patten, was born in Topsham, August 27, 1789, and died in Bath, in 1887. During his earlier years he was a mariner. In the war of 1812-15 he was mate with

Captain Levi Peterson and was captured by the British five times. Through these mishaps he found himself penniless at the close of the war, and was obliged to use his month's advance to buy an outfit, but through his energy and ability he became in 1816 owner and master of the brig "Ann Maria," of 530 tons register, of Topsham. In 1820 he settled in Bath, and there in 1821 he and his brother, George F., formed a partnership under the style of George F. and J. Patten, ship-builders, which continued forty years. Their ship-yard was south of the present office of A. Sewell & Company. Their first vessel was the brig "Jasper," of 222 tons. Subsequently they built forty other vessels, most of which were ships. The firm was finally dissolved, and Captain Patten took his son, Gilbert E. R. Patten, as a partner, and they occupied the yard adjacent to that of Major Harward. In 1869 they built their first vessel and called it the "Nimbus." Captain Patten always retained an interest in other shipping, becoming part owner in steamers and ships built by other firms. It has been estimated that he was an owner in sixty-five vessels. The following account, published at the time of his death, gives an idea of various positions of trust held by Captain Patten and the various benevolent acts scattered through a long life. "For several years, up to the time of his death, he was a trustee of the Bath Savings Institution, the Old Ladies' Home, and a director of the Lincoln Bank. He was one of the first members of the Merchants' Exchange, afterward known as the Bath Board of Trade; a stockholder and for many years manager of the Bath Gas Light Company; and president of the Patten Library Association. He was largely interested in building the Sagadahoc House and gave a large sum for its completion. Endowed with a benevolent heart, he gave largely to churches, public institutions, and private enterprises. He gave several thousand dollars to the Old Ladies' Home, a goodly sum towards its erection of the High School Building, and the Soldiers' Orphan Home was frequently a recipient of his bounty." He was a constant attendant upon the public services of the Central Church and gave liberally to religious objects, although not a church member. He was a member of the first city council of Bath, and served the city as mayor in 1851-52. He also represented the city one term in the legislature. He was thirty-one years old when he settled in Bath and lived there sixty-six years, until he had entered upon his ninety-eighth year. Very few attain his age with perfect health and unim-

paired faculties, and it is a rare instance where one of advanced age has been able to give personal attention to business to the very last days of his life. His gentle, beaming countenance was a pleasant sight for old and young. The restless spirit that so strongly marks this age seems to have passed him by; he moved serenely in the midst of his fellow citizens, receiving the respect and regard of the entire community, and at each recurrence of his birthday in later years, a large number of citizens were accustomed to assemble at his dwelling, to do honor to the good citizen and venerable man. From the funeral sermon of Captain Patten preached by Rev. Mr. Dannel, the following extracts are made: "It is not as a person valuable for his age, it is not as a successful money-getter, one estimated by the figures of his taxes, but preeminently as a man that Captain Patten stands within our memory. His remarkable health one may safely say to have been partially due to the robust nature of his moral character. His physician states that to the last of his life there was no organic difficulty impairing his physical life. He had never impaired his constitution. Though a little remarkable for a seafaring man, he was not addicted to the use of tobacco in any form. Although brought up in a period when spirituous liquors were used with a freedom we can hardly comprehend to-day, he never used them in any but the most moderate degree, and of late years not at all. His even, cheerful disposition was a great moral factor in his physical life. He was a man who never allowed himself what is popularly called the 'blues.' Gloom was not a companion that he tolerated in his home. He was what we would call a successful man, and I speak of it only to point out another way in which his manliness has impressed itself upon us. His success shows his character, because it was his own. He was in every sense a self-made man. I can testify from what I have heard him say that he was sensitive to anything which seemed to reflect on a man of small beginnings. He had the keenest feelings about the value of a self-made life. 'There are few of us,' he said, 'who have not worked up from the smallest start.' It was not often we spoke together on religious themes, but whenever we did, he always talked without reserve—'Jesus has done everything for me.' This was the expression which he coined himself, and which he repeated again and again. Surely no one who knew his life would be slow to believe that it had such a source. His spirit can be easily understood when I remind you of a simple incident. As



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Frank H. Patten,

he was one day on his way from his office to his home, a poor man stopped him, asking if he would not help procure a coat, when Captain Patten quickly removed his own, gave it to the man in need, and himself proceeded homeward without any. Any unworthy person rarely received aid from him. He was discriminating as well as generous. Truly there was fulfilled in him the promise to the godly, "With long life will I satisfy him and show him salvation." John Patten married (first) Betsey Bates, of Boston, by whom he had two children—Thomas and Gilbert E. R. Thomas became a sea captain and died at middle age; Gilbert E. R. is mentioned at length below. He married (second) Mary, daughter of Levi Peterson, of Bath, by whom he had a son and a daughter, both of whom died young.

(IV) James Fulton, son of Thomas and Catherine (Fulton) Patten, was born in Topsham, Maine, June 28, 1790, and was educated in the schools of his native town. He then commenced a seafaring life, during which he made his home in Bath, and became a commander of vessels. He sailed in Bath ships, chiefly those built by his brothers, John and George F. Patten, becoming eventually a member of the firm, in which he continued until retiring from active business. He married a granddaughter of Colonel John Reed, of Topsham, and their children were: Charles E., Frederic H. and Emma Reed Patten. Captain Patten died January 14, 1883, aged eighty-two years.

(V) Captain Gilbert E. R., second son of Captain John and Betsey (Bates) Patten, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, February 28, 1825, and died in Bath, Maine, January 12, 1882. He was educated in the public schools, but like the majority of young men of Topsham, to which place he went with his parents at an early age, he had an inclination for the sea, and entered upon the life of a sailor at fifteen years of age, commanded in youth ships owned by his father, and in the latter part of his life retired from the sea and joined his father in building ships. Manifesting unusual ability for his chosen career, he easily gained promotion, and at twenty-one was captain of the ship "Halcyon," one of the youngest commanders that ever sailed out of the Kennebec. One who knew him well writes: "I was with Captain Patten when he first stepped upon the active stage of life, in the first ship he commanded, and although I believe not yet two and twenty, he exhibited abilities far in advance of his years; sound judgment, coolness and self-possession in danger, and a faculty to

command, qualities so necessary to carry the ship-master safely through the thousand difficult passages that are sure to lie in his way. I remember him in his second voyage as master in a most perilous situation, one which called forth the best qualities of the seaman to extricate his ship and save her from imminent wreck. He was equal to the emergency. With quick decision he adopted the course which the event proved was the only one that could have brought him out of the jaws of destruction, and the decision, made with a coolness and precision that would have done honor to a veteran, carried his plan to a successful issue. Even in those early days, he was governed in his dealings and in his intercourse with men by principles of high honor, and I well remember the impression he made upon those with whom he was thrown in business relations in different countries, and the many words I heard spoken in praise of his trustworthiness and integrity." He had a stately and handsomely furnished home on Washington street, Bath, which he built about 1860, and there he passed the last years of his life. On leaving the sea he became junior partner in the firm of John Patten & Son, and was engaged in ship-building for several years. The vessels built by the Pattens collectively and individually, between 1819 and 1875, were: Thirty-eight ships, four barks, three brigs, two steam vessels and one schooner, a total of forty-eight. Captain Patten's health failed while he was yet in the prime of life, and he was compelled to seek its restoration in various parts of his own land, as well as in foreign climes. This practically closed a highly prosperous and eminently successful business career, and crippled energies that were freely given to enhance the prosperity of Bath and add to the happiness of his fellow citizens. Naturally of a social and cheerful nature, he formed and retained through life the regard and respect of a large circle of friends and acquaintances. His kindly disposition and genial smile remained undimmed through years of physical suffering, which he bore unflinchingly, while his resigned and truly Christian spirit enlisted the sympathy of both his earlier and later friends. Captain Gilbert E. R. Patten and Emma M. Owen were married in 1859. She was born in Wayne, Maine, daughter of Henry W. and Clara M. (Martin) Owen, of Bath, formerly of Wayne. Children: John O., who is mentioned below; Clara M., married, February 10, 1887, Richard E. Goodwin, of Augusta.

(V) Frederic H., youngest son of James F.

Patten, was born in Bath, Maine, May 13, 1838, where he obtained such education as was afforded by the schools of his native place. When entering upon business, he went to New York City and engaged in the shipping trade. Upon the decease of his father, in 1883, who left him a large property, he returned to Bath, where he continued during the remainder of his life, attending to the business of his estate. He died July 23, 1889. He was a quiet, unassuming man, of striking personal appearance and genial manners, whose departure in the prime of life was greatly missed by his numerous friends and acquaintances. On April 26, 1883, he married Clara Allen, of Bath, daughter of Allen and Jane Ann (Burtnett) Kendrick. She was born in New York City.

(VI) John Owen, only son of Captain Gilbert E. R. and Emma M. (Owen) Patten, was born in Bath, April 20, 1861, died April 29, 1898. He was educated in the public schools of Bath and at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, taking a special course in the latter institution. In 1884 he became a reporter on the staff of the *Boston Post*, in which he later bought an interest, and still later became its managing editor. He disposed of his interest in the paper, returned to Bath and became co-executor with his brother-in-law, Richard E. Goodwin, of the estate of his grandfather, Captain John Patten. Several years after returning to Bath he bought the *Daily Times* of that city, which he edited and considerably improved, both in circulation and influence. He was largely interested in the financial affairs of Bath and was president of the Bath branch of the Sagadahoc Loan and Trust Company, and a director of the Bath National Bank. He traveled extensively, having doubled Cape Horn and made a sailing voyage to Madeira and England. In 1887 he made a trip around the world, visiting many countries in Europe, as well as Turkey, Greece, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, India, Ceylon, Java, China, Japan and California. He passed the winter of 1892-93 in Spain, where he devoted considerable time to the study of the Spanish languages. John Owen Patten married, February 23, 1886, Lucy W., born in Bath, daughter of Charles W. Larrabee.

The name of Prescott is of
PRESCOTT Saxon origin and is composed by the contraction of two Saxon words, *Priest* and *Cottage*, and therefore signifies priest cottage, or priest's house. The name has long been known in England. It was given to a street and a lane

or place in the ancient city of London. Prescott, is also the name of a market town in Lancashire, and those of this surname that emigrated to America originally, or their ancestors, originated from this town. Some of the Prescott family had titles, and the ancient coat-of-arms is: Sable, a chevron between three owls, argent (two in chief, one in base). Crest: a cubit arm, couped, erect, vested, Gules: cuff ermine, holding in the hand a pitch pot or hand beacon, sable fired proper. The arms of the Prescotts of Dryny, Lincolnshire, England, and which belong to the descendants particularly of that branch of the family descended from James Prescott, of New Hampshire, are described: Ermine, a chevron sable on a chief of the second, two leopard's heads, or: crest. out of a ducal coronet, or, a boar's head and neck argent, bristled of the first. The first mention of the surname Prescott is found in Thomas Rymer's *Foedera*—Magistro Waltere de Prestecote, the Latin for Walter Prescott. Although the direct lineage of the American Prescotts has not been traced farther back than the reign of Elizabeth, it is evident that the family from an early date lived at the town of Prescott already mentioned.

(I) James Prescott, of Standish, Lancashire, a descendant of the Lancashire family, was the progenitor. He was required by order of Queen Elizabeth, dated August, 1564, to keep in readiness with horsemen and armor. He married a daughter of Roger Standish, Esq., of Standish, and sister of Ralph Standish. Children: 1. James, mentioned below. 2. Roger, married (first) Elizabeth ———, 1563; (second) Ellen (?) Shaw, of Standish, August 20, 1568; resided in Shevington, died 1594. 3. Ralph, died young. 4. Robert, married February 3, 1565, Elizabeth Nightingale; resided in Standish and died there 1576. 5. William, father of Alexander, grandfather of Sir John Prescott, Lord of the Manors of Radwington in Essex and Bromley in Kent. 6. John, resided in Sutterby, Lincolnshire.

(II) Sir James (2), son of James (1) Prescott, married Alice Molineaux. For his brave military prowess and achievements he was created Lord of the Manor of Dryby in Lincolnshire, and had new arms granted to him, as described above, and was afterwards known as Sir James. He died March 1, 1583. Children: 1. John, mentioned below. 2. Ann, born at Dryby.

(III) John, only son of Sir James (2) Prescott, was born at Dryby, Lincolnshire. Children: 1. William. 2. James, mentioned below.

(IV) James (2), son of John Prescott, was born at Dryby, and lived there. Children: 1. Mary, baptized at Dryby, 1631. 2. John, baptized 1632. 3. Anne, baptized 1634. 4. James, mentioned below. Other children.

(V) James (4), son of James (3) Prescott, was the American immigrant ancestor. He left Dryby in 1665, and settled in Hampton, New Hampshire, then of Norfolk county, Massachusetts. He had a farm in that part of the town which since 1712 has constituted the town of Hampton Falls, about two miles north of the Hampton Falls Academy, on the road to Exeter, lately owned by Wells Healey. He was admitted a freeman in 1678, and his church membership was transferred to the parish at the Falls in 1712. From thence it was transferred to the Kingston church, September 29, 1725. We are told by the Prescott Memorial that "he was a man of integrity and influence, possessing good sense, a sound and discriminating mind, one whose judgment was much sought for, and in whose opinion the people placed the most confident reliance." He was in 1694 one of the original grantees of the town of Kingston, and December 19, 1700, was moderator of the proprietors' meeting, and again July 18, 1701. He had large grants of land in Kingston, whither he removed in 1725, and where he died November 25, 1728, aged about eighty-five years. He married, 1668, Mary Boulter, born at Exeter, May 15, 1648, daughter of Nathaniel and Grace Boulter. Her father was born in England in 1625, settled in Hampton as early as 1642 and in Exeter in 1645. She died at Kingston, October 4, 1735, aged eighty-seven years, four months, twenty days. Children: Joshua, born March 1, 1669; had eleven children. 2. James Jr., born September 1, 1671, mentioned below. 3. Rebecca, born April 15, 1673, married, December 3, 1691, Nathaniel Sanborn; he married (second) Sarah Nason, and died November 9, 1723. 4. Jonathan, born August 6, 1675, died January 6, 1755; married Elizabeth ——. 5. Mary, born June 11, 1677, married (first), November 2, 1699, Jabez Coleman; (second) November 9, 1730, Thomas Crosby; (third) ——— Bean; died 1740. 6. Abigail, born November 19, 1679; married, November 2, 1699, Richard Bounds. 7. Temperance, died young, born November 19, 1679. 8. John, born November 19, 1681, married, August 8, 1701, Abigail Marston; died 1761. 9. Nathaniel, born November 19, 1683; married, December 30, 1703, Ann Marston; died February 26, 1771.

(VI) Sergeant James (5), son of James (4) Prescott, was born September 1, 1671.

He was admitted to the church with his wife Maria, October 10, 1697. He was a farmer, and resided near his father, on the opposite side (west) of the road leading from the Hampton Falls Academy to Exeter. He was constable in 1707. He served at Port Royal from March to September, 1701. He was deacon of the church. He married (first), March 1, 1695, Maria Marston, born May 16, 1672, daughter of William Jr. and Rebecca (Page) Marston. He married (second), June 17, 1746, Abigail Sanborn, widow. She was daughter of Edward Gove, one of the first settlers of Hampton, and married (first) Deacon Philemon Dalton, (second) Deacon Benjamin Sanborn, and (third) James Prescott. Children: 1. Jeremiah, born December 8, 1695; married January 14, 1720, Hannah Philbrick. 2. Samuel, born March 14, 1697; mentioned below. 3. Elisha, born March 18, 1669; married, February 13, 1724, Phebe Sanborn; died December 10, 1781. 4. Sarah, born January 20, 1701; married, March 9, 1720, Joseph Lowell. 5. Lucy, born February 6, 1703; married, January 18, 1722, Joseph Sanborn Jr.; died March 9, 1723. 6. Ebenezer, born December 3, 1705; married, December 15, 1726, Abigail Tilton; died 1750. 7. James, born December 2, 1708; married, January 14, 1731, Dorothy Tilton; died 1734. 8. Rebecca, born September 27, 1711; married, January 18, 1727, Caleb Towle Jr.

(VII) Samuel, son of James (5) Prescott, was born at Hampton, March 14, 1697. In 1746 he was appointed, with Hon. Meshach Weare, an appraiser of the estate of Captain Jonathan Prescott, who died at Louisburg, in January, 1746. He served several years as selectman, town clerk and in other positions of trust and honor. He was a soldier in a scouting company in the French and Indian war. He was a farmer at Hampton Falls, where he died of fever June 12, 1759, aged sixty-two years, three months. His will was proved June 26, 1759. He married, December 17, 1717, Mary Sanborn, daughter of Joseph and granddaughter of John Sanborn, one of the first settlers of Hampton. Her mother, Mary Gove, daughter of Edward Gove Sr., was born July 28, 1697. Prescott and his wife were admitted to the church July 13, 1740. Children: 1. Jeremiah, born September 29, 1718; mentioned below. 2. Samuel, born January 9, 1721; married, February 28, 1745, Sarah Dalton. 3. John, born December 12, 1723, married, November 27, 1746, Hannah Rundlett. 4. Major Joseph, born November 17, 1725, married Molly Norris, of Hampton, settled in

Epping; major of Colonel Stephen Evna's regiment, and took part in the battles of Bennington, Ticonderoga, the surrender of Burgoyne and other engagements; member of the New Hampshire provincial congress in 1775. 5. Major William, born June 21, 1728, married, November 22, 1750, Susanna Sanborn; settled in Hampton Falls, where his house is now or was lately standing; captain of a company in the revolution under Colonel Tash in 1776, later was major.

(VIII) Jeremiah, eldest son of Samuel Prescott, was born September 29, 1718, baptized November 22, 1724. He settled in Epping, and was a farmer all his active life. In April, 1755, he was in Captain Nathaniel Folsom's company, of Exeter, Colonel Joseph Blanchard's regiment, in the expedition against the French forts DuQuesne, Niagara and West Point. In May, 1756, he was in the Crown Point expedition, in Captain Nathaniel Doe's company, Colonel Nathaniel Meserve's regiment. He signed the Association Test in 1776. He married (first), January 15, 1741, Mary Hayes, who died before 1780; married (second), February 10, 1780, Mary Towle, widow of Lemuel Towle, and daughter of Gideon Shaw. On account of unhappiness resulting from this marriage, Prescott took his own life. Children of first wife: 1. Colonel Jeremiah, born December 22, 1741; mentioned below. 2. Samuel, born March 25, 1744; married 1768, Mehitable Bean, of Exeter; resided in Epping, New Hampshire, and Readfield, Maine. 3. William, born about 1746; married Mary Dearborn; settled in Vershire, Vermont; was soldier in the revolution. 4. Phebe, born about 1748, resided at Vershire, Vermont. 5. Hannah, born 1751, married John Hoit; resided at Epping, Danbury and Grafton, New Hampshire. 6. Elisha, born December 13, 1754; married Mary Marston; soldier in the revolution. 7. Molly, married ——— Knowles and lived in Fremont and Canaan, New Hampshire. 8. Joseph, born October 22, 1760; married Abigail Knowles; resided at Belfast and Lincoln, Maine. 9. Benjamin, born September 3, 1762, married Polly Hinkley, of Hallowell, Maine.

(IX) Colonel Jeremiah (2), son of Jeremiah (1) Prescott, was born December 22, 1741, at Hampton Falls. He was an ardent patriot, lieutenant in Captain Nathan Sanborn's company, Colonel Stephen Evan's regiment in 1777, and later captain in Colonel Thomas Stickney's regiment. He settled in Epsom, New Hampshire, after the revolution, following the occupation of farming until his

death. He was colonel of the state militia after the war. He signed the Association Test of 1776. He married, January, 1764, Jane Sherburne, born October, 1745, died September, 1828, aged eighty-three. He died April 25, 1817. Children: 1. John, born December 17, 1764; married June 11, 1792, Deborah Hill. 2. Jeremiah, born May 11, 1767, married Molly Sanborn, resided at Epsom and Vershire. 3. Huldah, born February, 1770, married Daniel Kimball, of Pembroke, resided at Bradford, Vermont. 4. Samuel, born April, 1773; married, 1798, Betsey Mason. 5. Sarah, born 1776; married Stephen Maltby; settled in Vershire. 6. Joseph, born July 21, 1779; married January, 1801, Serepta Olmstead; settled in Newbury, Vermont. 7. Sherburne, born September 29, 1782; married (first), 1805, Betsey Rand; (second) Paulina Sleeper. 8. Amos, born December, 1784; mentioned below.

(X) Amos, youngest son of Colonel Jeremiah (2) Prescott, born in Epsom, New Hampshire, December, 1784, was a farmer, living in Epsom. He had a white swelling of the knee for which amputation was performed in May, 1806, and he died of consumption, December following. He married Anna Cass, daughter of Theophilus Cass, of Epsom. She married (second) John Connor, and she died November, 1856. Children of Amos and Anna Prescott: 1. Lydia, born July, 1805; married Daniel Drake, of Chichester; she died November, 1827; children, Judith and Amos Drake. 2. Amos, mentioned below.

(XI) Amos (2), son of Amos (1) Prescott, was born in Epsom, December 6, 1806. He was educated in the public schools, and learned the trade of brick mason. He settled at Bristol, Vermont, where he followed his trade, and died in 1891, in North Berwick, Maine. He married, October 18, 1826, Lydia H. Dugan, born at Holderness, New Hampshire, August 7, 1807, daughter of Gregory Dugan. Children, born at Bristol and Epsom: 1. James Lewis, born March 8, 1828, mentioned below. 2. Belia, born July, 1832. 3. Margaret, born in February, 1844.

(XII) James Lewis, son of Amos (2) Prescott, was born in Epsom, March 8, 1828. He married, December 22, 1847, Harriet M. Tripp, daughter, of Jeremiah and Chloe Tripp, of Epsom. His wife was born March 14, 1831. He was educated in the public schools of Epsom, New Hampshire. In religion he was an Adventist, in politics a Republican. Children, born in New Hampshire and Maine: 1. Lewis Morrill, died in infancy. 2. Amos

Lewis, born April 3, 1853. 3. William Warren, born September 2, 1855. 4. Charles Henry, born August 3, 1857; mentioned below. 5. Harriet Isabel, born August 16, 1861. 6. George Morrill, born September 8, 1863; died December 4, 1869. 7. James Eddie, born April 16, 1866; died December 11, 1869. 8. Frank Howard, born June 19, 1868; died December 15, 1869. 9. Fred Everett, born February 20, 1871; died in 1874.

(XIII) Charles Henry, son of James Lewis Prescott, was born in Barnstead, New Hampshire, August 3, 1857. His parents moved to Maine in his infancy, and he has always lived in York county, having been engaged in business in Biddeford for twenty-eight years. He was educated at Berwick Academy and Boston University; was admitted to the bar of Maine, in York county, in 1880. He bought the Biddeford *Weekly Journal* the same year, and in 1884 established the Biddeford *Daily Journal*, now one of the leading papers of the state, with a splendid modern mechanical equipment, in one of the finest newspaper buildings east of Boston. Mr. Prescott was elected a representative to the state legislature in 1883, being the youngest member of that body; was elected a delegate at large to the Republican national convention in 1888; was county treasurer from 1887 to 1891; a member of the Maine senate in 1894, and chosen chairman of the York county delegation; a member of the staff of Governor Cleaves from 1893 to 1897; appointed judge of the Biddeford municipal court in 1895, but resigned; was elected a member of the executive council in 1901, and re-elected in 1903, serving two years of the time as chairman of that body; was a candidate for the Republican nomination for governor in 1904, receiving 291 votes in the convention, but declined to run again. Mr. Prescott was one of the promoters of the Biddeford and Saco Railroad Company, and for twenty years has been an officer of the company, being its president at the present time; he is also a director of the Portland Railroad Company, a director of the North Berwick Manufacturing Company, a director of the First National Bank, a director of the Webber Hospital Association, and a trustee of the York County Savings Bank. He was married, in 1882, to Ellen S. Hobbs, of North Berwick. He resides in Saco.

GILMAN is an ancient English surname, and the family is found in various counties in the most ancient records. The surname is doubt-

less derived from a place name. The coat-of-arms of the family: A leg couped at the thigh. Crest a demi-lion issuing from a cap of maintenance.

(I) Edward Gilman was born in England, married, June 22, 1555, Rose Rysse. His will, made February 5, 1573, proved July 7 the same year, mentions the eldest and three other sons and five daughters. His widow married (second), April 3, 1578, John Snell, who was buried October 3, 1613. Children: 1. John. 2. Robert, mentioned below. 3. Lawrence, baptized at Caston, November 3, 1561; buried August 21, 1629; married, June 20, 1588, Elizabeth James, who was buried December 20, 1602; his will was dated August 1, 1629, proved December 8, 1629.

(II) Robert, son of Edward (1) Gilman, was baptized at Caston, England, July 10, 1559, buried March 6, 1631. He married Mary ———, who was buried at Caston, March 9, 1618. He was mentioned in the will of his brother Lawrence in 1629. He enfeoffed to his son John in his will lands which had come to him by his father's will in 1572. Children: 1. Robert, married, May 14, 1611, Rose Hawes; second, Mary ———; died 1658. 2. Edward, mentioned below. 3. Lawrence, of Caston, baptized there December 1, 1594; mentioned in brother John's will in 1639 and made his will in 1647. 4. John, baptized at Caston, February 28, 1598.

(III) Edward (2), immigrant ancestor, son of Robert Gilman, born in England in 1587-88, married, at Hingham, England, June 3, 1614, Mary Clark. With his wife, three sons, two daughters and three servants, he embarked in the ship "Diligent" from Gravesend, with one hundred and thirty-three others, led by Rev. Robert Peck, and arrived at Boston, August 10, 1638. He settled in Hingham, and was admitted a freeman December 13, 1638. He was a proprietor. He was a grantee of See-konk, now Rehoboth. In 1647 he removed to Ipswich, where he was selectman in 1649. He sold his Hingham estate October 1, 1652. He and several of his children settled later in Exeter. He died some time before April 10, 1655, when administration of his estate was granted to his widow Mary, the sons and sons-in-law consenting. Children: 1. Mary, baptized at Hingham, England, August 6, 1615, married John Foulshan. 2. Edward, baptized December 26, 1617, married daughter of Richard Smith, of Ipswich, formerly of Shropham, county Norfolk, England; settled at Exeter and was a prominent man. 3. Sarah, baptized December 26, 1617. 4. Lydia, married, January

19, 1645, Daniel Cushing. 5. Hon. John, born January 10, 1624, baptized May 23, 1626, died July 24, 1708; married Elizabeth Tremorgye; was in the lumber and milling business with brother Edward; councillor in 1680; representative to the New Hampshire legislature and speaker in 1693. 6. Moses, mentioned below.

(IV) Moses, son of Edward (2) Gilman, was baptized at Hingham, England, March 11, 1630. He came to America with his parents, and married Elizabeth Hersey, daughter of William Hersey Sr. He and his father were accepted as inhabitants of Exeter, New Hampshire, May 10, 1652. He had a grant of land July 8, 1652, together with his brothers, Edward and John. He had other grants in October, 1664, and March 30, 1674, when "Lieutenant Edward Gilman's land was laid out on Great Red Oak Hill," and Moses' land was in what is now Newmarket, on or near the Lamprey river. Between 1660 and 1693 he was often selectman and had other offices. His will was dated January 12, 1691, proved August 6, 1702. Children: 1. Moses, died 1747; married (first) Ann ———; (second) Elizabeth ———. 2. Jeremiah, born August 31, 1660, mentioned below. 3. James, born May 31, 1665, married Mary Dolloff. 4. Captain John, born June 7, 1668, died 1750. 5. David. 6. Joshua, married, November 10, 1702, Maria Hersey, and resided at Hampton; died January 26, 1718. 7. Caleb, married Susanna Folsom, daughter of Lieutenant Peter Folsom. 8. Elizabeth, married Byley Dudley. 9. Mary, married Cornelius Conner. 10. Judith, married Thomas Lyford. The order of birth is not known.

(V) Captain Jeremiah, son of Moses Gilman, was born August 31, 1660. He married Mary Wiggin, daughter of Andrew and granddaughter of Governor Thomas Wiggin. Her mother was Hannah, daughter of Governor Simon Bradstreet, and granddaughter of Governor Thomas Dudley. Mary Gilman was admitted to the church at Hampton, April 4, 1697. Children: 1. Jeremiah, with his brother Andrew and two others, was captured by the Indians at Pickpocket hill in the spring of 1739; they became separated and he never returned; it is said that he escaped and settled in Connecticut. 2. Andrew, born 1690, married, first, Joanna Thing, who died November 16, 1727; second, April 3, 1728, Bridget Hilton, died November 10, 1736, daughter of Colonel Winthrop Hilton. 3. Simon, married Elizabeth ———, and died about 1750. 4. Israel, mentioned below. 5. Thomas. 6. Ben-

jamin. 7. Major Ezekiel, born January 15, 1706, died on the Louisburg expedition; married Sarah Dudley, born January 15, 1706. 8. Hannah. 9. Joseph, of Newmarket.

(VI) Israel, son of Jeremiah Gilman, lived at Newmarket and died about 1768. He married (first) Deborah Thing, born February 14, 1708, died 1737, daughter of Samuel Thing. He married (second) ——— Sanborn. His family was one of the most prominent in New Hampshire at that time. Three of his sons were colonels in the Revolution, and became prominent men. Children: 1. Colonel Israel, married Hannah Smith, born June 29, 1734, died September 18, 1823, daughter of Colonel Joseph Smith; colonel in the revolution; died February 20, 1777. 2. Colonel Samuel, born April, 1732, married, first, December 17, 1761, Deborah Fowler, born 1746, died August 20, 1786, daughter of Jacob Fowler; married, second, October 13, 1788, Deborah Thing, who died 1808; colonel in the revolution; resided in Newmarket, two miles from Newfields, on the road to Epping, but removed after the war to Tamworth; died November 21, 1799. 3. Colonel David, born June 9, 1735, mentioned below. 4. Abigail, born 1737, married ——— Sanborn. 5. Bradstreet, married Molly Marshall, of Brentwood. 6. John, of Meredith, New Hampshire. 7. Benjamin, of Tamworth, married ——— Clough, of London, New Hampshire; member of the legislature; children: i. Benjamin; ii. Joseph; iii. Sally; iv. Mehitable; v. Antipas, born July 2, 1773; vi. Mary, born February 22, 1776; vii. Nathaniel (twin), born February 22, 1776; viii. Abigail, born March 22, 1778.

(VII) Colonel David, son of Israel Gilman, was born June 9, 1735. He married, July 21, 1778, Sarah, widow of Lieutenant Winthrop Hilton, and daughter of Colonel Joseph Smith. She was born March 26, 1738, died at Newmarket, March 26, 1810. He was a colonel in the revolution. He resided in Tamworth, New Hampshire, and represented the town in the legislature for several years between 1788 and 1805. Children: 1. Simon, born 1766, mentioned below. 2. Betsey S., born September 1, 1779, married, April 10, 1803, her cousin, Jacob Gilman, of Tamworth, born June 16, 1765. 3. Israel, married Hannah Thing; children: i. David, married Louisa Sliter; ii. John T., died young; iii. Gideon; iv. Josiah, married Abigail Hapgood; v. Nathaniel P., died young; vi. George W., married Abigail Hunter; vii. Noah, married Lois P. Webb; viii. Nathaniel P., died young; ix. Abigail T..

married Reuben Varney; x. Hannah, married Marshall Davis. 4. Deborah, married ——— Ames, and resided in Belfast, Maine and Boston, Massachusetts.

(VIII) Simon, son of Colonel David Gilman, was born in 1766. He married Phebe Allen, born 1768, died December 9, 1861, daughter of Japheth Allen, a revolutionary soldier of Bridgewater. He resided in Tamworth, New Hampshire, but removed to Maine later in life. Children: 1. David, married ——— Ayer. 2. Japheth, married Charlotte Durgin. 3. Ezra, married ——— Cook. 4. Simon G., born July 3, 1797, mentioned below. 5. Nahum, married Abigail Remick. 6. Isaac, married Esther Williams. 7. Betsey. 8. Louisa. 9. J. T., editor of the *Times*, Bath, Maine.

(IX) Simon G., son of Simon Gilman, born in Tamworth, New Hampshire, July 3, 1797, died in Sacramento, California, December 12, 1862. He was educated in the public schools of Tamworth. He went to Westbrook, Maine, when a young man, and learned the trade of blacksmith. About 1835 he embarked in business for himself, with a blacksmith-shop at Woodfords, near Portland, Maine. After ten years at that stand, he removed to Biddeford, where he continued until he was sixty years old, about five years before his death, when he retired. He died while visiting his son in California. In politics Mr. Gilman was a Whig until the formation of the Republican party, with which he was affiliated during his last years. He was at one time high sheriff of the county of Cumberland, Maine. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. Mr. Gilman was highly esteemed by his townsmen for his many excellent qualities of heart and mind. Of sterling character and vigorous intellect, he was always a citizen of influence and usefulness. Children born in Westbrook and Biddeford: 1. Elizabeth F., born March 12, 1827, died young. 2. Albert H., April 6, 1829, mentioned below. 3. Simon G., June 13, 1831. 4. Sumner A., March 29, 1834. 5. Elizabeth, May 6, 1837. 6. Maria, October 9, 1840. 7. Mary Ellen, September 3, 1843. 8. George W., April 8, 1846. 9. Charles E., April 26, 1849. 10. John T., February 23, 1852, died in infancy.

(X) Albert Huston, son of Simon G. Gilman, was born in Westbrook, Maine, April 6, 1829. He was educated in the common schools of Saco and at Thornton Academy. He learned the trade of machinist in the Biddeford machine-shop, now the Saco & Pett shops. He was master mechanic for sixteen years. He

was in partnership with the Drapers, of Hopedale, for two years in the manufacture of cotton-mill machinery. He then embarked in a similar business on his own account in Boston, working in the meantime on the improvement of cotton-mill machinery. In 1872 he returned to Saco and established his business under the name of the Gilman Machine Works, employing about a score of men in manufacturing machinery for cotton-mills under his patents. He built up a prosperous business and continued in it until 1904, when he retired. Of great mechanical skill and inventive genius, Mr. Gilman accomplished much in the improvement of the machinery for manufacturing cotton goods. As a business man he has also shown signal ability. Mr. Gilman is fond of travel and has seen much of the world. In 1887 he made a trip abroad extending over a period of six months, visiting England, France, Germany, Italy and Holland. In politics he is a Republican and has been a member of the common council from his ward. In his younger days he was affiliated with the (American party) "Know-nothings." In religion he is a Unitarian, serving as treasurer of the society and on its executive committee. He is a member of Saco Lodge of Odd Fellows; was formerly of Dunlap Lodge of Free Masons, and is now a member of Saco Lodge; member of York Royal Arch Chapter; of Maine Council, Royal and Select Masters; and of Bradford Commandery, Knights Templar. He married (first) September 20, 1850, Martha I. Whitney, born October 20, 1828, died January 10, 1875, daughter of William Whitney, of Casco, Maine. Mr. Gilman married (second) December 2, 1875, Sarah A. Roberts, born July 11, 1838, daughter of Tristram Roberts, of Parsonsfield, Maine. Mr. Gilman has an only son, Edward H., mentioned below.

(XI) Edward H., son of Albert Huston Gilman, born May 24, 1852, was educated in the public schools of Saco; associated in business with his father, manufacturing cotton-mill machinery. Married, April 6, 1875, Ada Stackpole, born June 3, 1855. Children: 1. William A., born August 11, 1876, educated in the schools of his native town, now a machinist in the York Manufacturing Company. 2. Arthur C., March 8, 1886, educated in the public schools, in Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, then for two years at the Waltham Watch School, and now located at Hartford, Connecticut. 3. Ruth, August 6, 1888, fitted for college in Saco schools, student at Wellesley College, class of 1909.

This family is of Irish origin, and HALEY the surname, independent of errors in spelling by uneducated scribes, has been found spelled in various forms; Hale, Halle, Halie, Healey, Hally and Haley, which is the generally accepted form. Branches of the family were early settled in Kittery and Biddeford, Maine, and are said to have been descended from two distinct heads, possibly brothers.

(I) Andrew Haley was a fisherman at the Isle of Shoals at an early date, and was known as "King of the Shoals." He built a sea-wall to connect two islands and improve his harbor, fourteen rods long, thirteen feet high and fifteen feet wide. Haley's Island was named for him. He bought land in York in 1662 and sold it in 1684. He married Deborah Wilson, daughter of Gowen Wilson, and she was administratrix of his estate, December 2, 1697. Children: 1. Andrew, mentioned below. 2. William, married Sarah —; had a grant of land in 1699; was of Boston in 1714. 3. Deliverance, married, January 1, 1702, George Berry. 4. Elizabeth, married, 1695, John Nelson; married (second) William Hoyt; (third) Nicholas Hilliard. 5. Deborah, married Richard Crockett. 6. Anna, married Richard Westcott. 7. Rhoda, married Samuel Skillings.

(II) Andrew (2), son of Andrew (1) Haley, married, July 15, 1697, Elizabeth Scammon, daughter of Humphrey Scammon, and settled on the Haley homestead. He had grants of land in 1694-99. He made his will April 8, 1725, and mentions three sons and three daughters; land and buildings on Spruce creek; reserved orchard fruit for wife Elizabeth. He wrote his name Hally. The inventory of his estate was returned July 2, 1725, one thousand one hundred and seventy-six pounds, sixteen shillings and seven pence, with a few pounds additional returned two years later. His widow was published to Nicholas Weeks, August 14, 1742. Children: 1. Elizabeth, born January 25, 1698, owned the covenant January 14, 1719; married, December 29, 1726, Peter Lewis. 2. Andrew, born January 22, 1700, married, August 7, 1727, Mary Bryar, and inherited the Haley Homestead. 3. William, born February 17, 1704, probably died young. 4. Samuel, born February 17, 1706, mentioned below. 5. Sarah, born April 7, 1709, married Joseph Weeks, intention recorded April 23, 1726. 6. John, born June 14, 1712, married Margaret Bryar. 7. Rebecca, married Charles Smith, intention recorded July 19, 1735.

(III) Samuel, son of Andrew (2) Haley, was born February 17, 1706. He married, November 21, 1733, Grace Lewis, and resided in Kittery. By his father's will he received a part of the homestead and "housing." He owned the covenant March 3, 1728. Children: 1. Samuel, born about 1734. 2. Josiah, born February 9, 1736. Probably others.

(IV) Samuel (2), son of Samuel (1) Haley, was born in Kittery about 1734. He was baptized by the pastor of the Spruce creek church, March 24, 1751. He married Mary Orme, born 1730, died May 2, 1810. He died February 7, 1811. Samuel "Haley" was commissioned second lieutenant in Captain Josiah Davis' regiment, third company of the third York county regiment of Massachusetts. Children, born in Kittery: 1. Susannah, born November 19, 1754, died December 7, 1810. 2. Mary, born July 17, 1756. 3. Elsy, born May 20, 1758. 4. Samuel, born April 4, 1760. 5. Margaret, born October 23, 1761, married, July 3, 1787, Charles Bellamy. 6. Joseph, born December 5, 1764. 7. Sarah, born August 17, 1765. 8. John, born June 20, 1767, married Mary Bellamy, intention recorded March 26, 1789. 9. Tamesin, born June 6, 1769, married, November 21, 1791, John Bellamy. 10. Elisha, born March 23, 1771. 11. Benjamin, born May 16, 1773, mentioned below. 12. Daniel, born June 12, 1775.

(V) Benjamin, son of Samuel (2) Haley, was born in Kittery, May 16, 1773. A Benjamin Haley married, June 26, 1803, Elizabeth S. Gilpatrick, probably his second wife. He resided in Biddeford, Maine. He had a son Samuel, mentioned below.

(VI) Samuel (3), son of Benjamin Haley, was born about 1790. He married — Palmer. Children: Abraham, Harriet, Henry U., mentioned below; Mary, Charles.

(VII) Henry U., son of Samuel (3) Haley, was born March 20, 1829, at Hollis, Maine, died May 30, 1888. He resided at Hollis, Maine, where he was educated in the public schools and where he worked during his active years at teaming lumber and in the sawmills of that vicinity. In politics he was a Republican until 1876. He married, October 13, 1850, Martha P. Boothby, born April 8, 1830, at Saco, Maine, died October 20, 1892, daughter of Joel and Eliza (Patterson) Boothby. Children born in Saco: 1. William H., born September 18, 1851. 2. Ruth A., April 30, 1853, died September 15, 1860. 3. George F., January 30, 1856, mentioned below. 4. Joel B., June 20, 1858. 5. Charles, September 7, 1860. 6. Elbridge, November 18, 1862, died April

2, 1876. 7. Roscoe, August 12, 1865. 8. Leroy, August 8, 1867, mentioned below. 9. Maybell, December 26, 1869. 10. Esther D., September 27, 1872.

(VIII) George Franklin, son of Henry U. Haley, was born in Saco, January 30, 1856. He attended the public schools and while still in school worked between terms in a saw-mill. Later he learned the trade of cigarmaker. He finally chose the law for his profession and began to study law in the office of B. F. Hamilton, of Biddeford. He was admitted to the bar two years later, in January, 1882, and soon afterward entered into a partnership with Mr. Hamilton, under the name of Hamilton & Haley, and continuing with much success for ten years. The firm was dissolved in 1892, and he was in business alone until 1895, when he formed a new partnership with his brother, under the firm name of George F. & Leroy Haley. This firm has taken a foremost position in the profession and is well known throughout the state. Mr. Haley is a Democrat in politics. He married Marianna Gaines, daughter of John Gaines, of Saco, Maine. They have no children.

(VIII) Leroy, eighth child of Henry U. Haley, born August 8, 1867, at Saco, Maine, received his education in the common schools of that city, studied law in the office of Hamilton & Haley (Benjamin F. Hamilton and George F. Haley), in Biddeford, and was admitted to the bar May 25, 1889. February 5, 1890, formed a partnership in the law business at Springvale, town of Sanford, York county, with Asa Low, under the firm name of Low & Haley, which continued until December 1, 1895. Then became associated with his brother, George F., at Biddeford, under the firm name of George F. & Leroy Haley, which partnership is still in existence. Married, August 31, 1891, Grace Frost, daughter of Edward P. and Sarah (Clark) Frost, of Sanford. Children: 1. Esther, born at Sanford, Maine, September 14, 1893. 2. Irene S., born at Sanford, October 9, 1895. Boy born at Biddeford, Maine, March 30, 1899, died in infancy.

After the Jacobite risings in Scotland in 1715, the clans were let loose upon one another, and the troops of King George were put to live at free quarters in the homes and upon the estates of the Jacobites. Foster and the most conspicuous of the leaders were marched off to London, where they arrived November 9, 1716. When they reached Highgate Hill their

arms were tied behind their backs, as if they were cutthroats, their horses were led by foot soldiers, and, greeted with the shouts, scoffs and jeers of the multitude, they came to the city, where the leaders and nobles were sent to the Tower, and those of lesser rank were distributed among the common jails, before being adjudged traitors and sent to their fate. In 1645 the Scottish prisoners were removed for trial, lest their own countrymen should afford them partiality or pity. At one time not less than three hundred and eighty-five were crowded together at Carlisle, and the common men were permitted to cast lots, one in twenty to be tried and hanged, the remainder to be transported. To escape the fate of so many of their countrymen, large numbers came to Pennsylvania.

(I) James Blaine, the first of the name to be found in Pennsylvania, came in 1722, and located on the site of the new city of Carlisle, with a considerable colony, no doubt, from Carlisle, Scotland, where the three hundred and eighty-five mentioned above were submitted to a chance of one in twenty for their lives.

(II) Colonel Ephraim, son of James Blaine, was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in 1740. He took part with the patriots, and held the rank of commissary-general. He contributed largely of his means to the suffering soldiers at Valley Forge, for which neither he nor his descendants were ever compensated by the American government. He was an intelligent and highly educated man, and was on terms of personal friendship with General Washington. He was brilliant in many ways, but in no way practical as to the care of this world's goods.

(III) James (2), son of Colonel Ephraim (1) Blaine, lived in Carlisle.

(IV) Ephraim (2), son of James (2) Blaine, was brought up to mercantile pursuits. He was sent to Paris, France, to gain familiarity with the foreign trade, and on his return established himself in business in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and pursued it successfully during his life. He married his cousin, Margaret Lyon.

(V) Ephraim Lyon, son of Ephraim (2) and Margaret (Lyon) Blaine, moved to Brownsville, Pennsylvania, and married Maria Gillespie, a granddaughter of Neal Gillespie, who came from the north of Ireland in 1741 to Washington county, Pennsylvania, to which section Ephraim L. Blaine had migrated as a young man. Her father was a Roman Catholic, but her husband was a Presbyterian, and

she embraced his faith, and in it brought up their children.

(VI) James Gillespie, son of Ephraim Lyon and Maria (Gillespie) Blaine, was born in West Brownsville, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, January 31, 1830. He there spent his boyhood days, a witness to industrial growth as daily seen in its glass factories, coal-mines, iron-foundries, machine-shops, planing-mills, etc. This threw him in daily and intimate contact with workingmen, and he continued their friend, and the advocate of protection, by the government, of the interests of home manufactures, throughout his life. He had his early education at the knee of his father and his maternal grandfather, Neal Gillespie, an educated and cultivated Irish gentleman. He first attended a school conducted by a learned English pedagogue, under whose care he was placed by his father when he was eleven years old. He was thus enabled to matriculate at Washington College in 1845, when only fifteen years old, and he was graduated with the honors of class orator and English salutatorian in 1847, completing his college course in two years, at the age of seventeen. Like many of the college graduates of his day, he at once engaged in teaching, finding a professorship open for him in the Western Military Institute, at Blue Lick Springs, Kentucky. It was while there that he met his future wife in the person of Harriet Stanwood, daughter of Jacob and Sally (Caldwell) Stanwood, of Augusta, Maine, to whom he was married in March, 1851. On his thus entering upon the responsibilities of married life, he was receiving but a meagre stipend, and Mrs. Blaine returned to her home in Augusta, and he took up the study of law. He went to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1852, where he was a teacher of the higher branches of English in the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, and in 1854 he went to Augusta, Maine, where he worked for one year on the *Kennebec Journal* as a reporter, and at once entered upon his brilliant political career. He soon was editor and part owner of the leading weekly newspaper in Maine, and published as it was from the state capital, it exerted a strong influence. Thrown as he was in the company of the leaders of both parties in the state, he at once made his influence felt in behalf of the new party to be pledged to the abolition of slavery and the cause of temperance. He was strong, not only in the opinions he expressed in the editorial columns of the paper, but he exerted that powerful personal magnetism that became one of his distinguishing traits in his political life

while mingling with men. He could read character, remember faces and call every man to whom he was once introduced ever after by name. This attribute gave him immense power, and the people of Maine soon forgot that he was a foreigner within their borders, and they claimed him with much pleasure as a Maine man clear through. If not to the manner born, he was to the manner quickly bred, and the people of the state at once cast about to do him honor and to honor themselves by giving him political and national honors.

He was sent as a delegate to the first Republican National convention in 1856 which nominated John C. Fremont for the presidency of the United States. On returning from that great convention he expounded the principles of the new party to the waiting people of Maine, none too friendly to the radical cause marked out by the first Republican national platform, in his maiden speech, and its delivery was the signal for sharp divisions and shiftings in politics in the state, and he was acknowledged as the leader of the new party. He joined the Presbyterian church in Augusta, in 1857, his wife being already a member. He sold his interests in the *Journal*, but continued its connection with the editorial department indefinitely, and removed to Portland and became part owner and editor of the *Portland Advertiser*. His career as a journalist ended in a blaze of glory, in 1858, when he was elected a representative from the commercial metropolis of the state in the legislature. He appeared on the floor of the house at an auspicious time. He had abandoned journalism for the purpose of better representing his constituency, and the great party soon to take up the reins of government both state and national in legislative halls and to throw into the balance on the side of universal freedom and equal rights the weight of his oratory and the great strength of his personality. He wisely made his way carefully and avoided the meteoric display that was clearly at his command by refusing other than the regular path of promotion offered to any man in the Maine house of representatives. He accepted a place on hard-worked committees, and was reluctant to receive even the honors of chairmanship of such committees as thrust on him, but the sessions of 1859 and 1860 had not the mark of his leadership in any pronounced way. In 1858 he accepted the chairmanship of the Republican state committee, and he held that office by the will of the successive state conventions up to 1878. He was speaker of the

Maine house of representatives in 1861, and his usefulness and power began to be felt beyond the confines of the adopted state when his party made him its candidate for representative in the United States congress at the fall convention of 1862, and he took his seat in the thirty-eighth congress at the opening of its session, December 7, 1863. He spoke to his constituents from the floor of the nominating convention when he accepted the high honor of being made its candidate, saying: "The great object with us all is to subdue the rebellion speedily, effectually and finally. In our march to that end we must crush all intervening obstacles. If slavery or any other institution stands in the way, it must be removed. Perish all things else, the national life must be saved." These words were pronounced in dark days. The fortunes of war were with the Confederates, and sympathizers in the north were plenty and outspoken. Peace at any price was a popular slogan, and the brave and decisive paragraph that closes our quotation from his speech of acceptance had the true ring, and the people accepted it and the depleted army in the field was rapidly filled up with earnest and determined fighting men. Maine sent out of her bone and sinew the best she could give, and that best did work that made Maine regiments immortal as their deeds became history. From his short but brilliant speeches on the floor of congress the inspiration of the framers of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States largely came. The amendment, known by his name, provided for the rehabilitation of state right of any seceding state, which should establish equal suffrage without regard to race and color, was too radical to be at first received with favor, but the powers of education set in motion rolled on, and in 1867 both branches of congress recognized his wisdom by adopting the amendment. He served through the thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth, fortieth, forty-first, forty-second, forty-third and forty-fourth congresses, a period of thirteen years, and the house made him its speaker, 1869-76. In congress he was an unflinching advocate of real money, and opposed irrevocably any proposition that proposed to debase the currency. He was not caught in the greenback trap in which so many of his colleagues fell. He claimed for the naturalized citizen of the United States every privilege accorded to a native born citizen in every part of the world, even to the extent of making its non-recognition by any nation a just cause for war, and this positive position led to the Anglo-Amer-

ican treaty of 1870. For the six years between 1869 and 1876 his position as speaker gave him little opportunity to join in public debate in which he was so ready and powerful, but at the same time he was enabled to exert a powerful influence in shaping the legislation of congress, and it was only on infrequent yet notable occasions that he left the speaker's chair to take part on the floor of the house. He vacated the chair when the bill to give to General Grant the right to proclaim "martial" law in the southern states and to suspend the *habeas corpus* act as measures to destroy the much feared Ku-Klux-Klan was before the house, and his vigorous opposition to the bill both on constitutional grounds and as an expedient measure went far towards its defeat. He opposed the Bland Silver bill, and was in favor of a bimetallic currency and the maintenance of full weight in coining silver. He was favorable to the promotion of the shipping industries of the United States by acts of congress, and the subsidizing of a line of mail-steamers to the Atlantic ports of South America, in order to stand before the world as equal in liberality and the protection of home interests as were the government of Great Britain and France. In matters relating primarily to his own state, he was keenly alive, and when a dual government threatened the state of Maine in 1879, he signified his belief of the purity of the ballot whether in South Carolina or Maine, and he was active in the measures taken to prevent the usurpation of the powers of government by a minority party.

His voice was raised and his influence exerted in behalf of trans-continental railroads in order to open the abundant riches of the great west, and he encouraged governmental appropriations to an extent that aroused many animosities, and as his interests in this method brought him in close relations with the officials of the many great railroad enterprises of the time, his motives were questioned by his enemies, and even questioned by his friends. This position led to positive accusation of wrongdoing. Especially was this so in 1876, when he was charged with having received \$64,000 from the Union Pacific Railroad Company for legislative services rendered, and it was not until he produced letters from the officers of the company declaring that he had never received a dollar from the company for any purpose whatever was the intense tension of public opinion relieved. When, in the case of the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad, he was accused of having received bonds as a

gratuity, and that lands along its route had been sold through the agency of the Union Pacific Company for his benefit, he replied that all the bonds of that company he ever procured he had bought in open market at market prices, and that he was holding them at a pecuniary loss. In the matter of the Kansas Pacific railroad he was charged with receiving bonds as gifts, and that he was a veritable party interested in a suit concerning them in a Kansas court. To this charge he promptly replied by asserting that his brother had been for years a holder of the stock of that road, and that the names had been confounded. All these charges and others of a similar nature led the house of representatives to adopt a resolution to authorize a committee to invest the alleged sale of certain bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad to the Union Pacific Company, and the public press saw in it a direct attack on the integrity of Representative Blaine. The committee of investigation ascertained that an extended business correspondence had for many years been carried on between Mr. Blaine and Warren Fisher, a Boston banker, and that some of these letters had fallen into the hands of a confidential clerk named Mulligan, and the clerk was summoned to appear before the committee in Washington. Mr. Blaine, on the arrival of Mulligan, obtained possession of the letters in question, and on the memorable June 5, 1876, he produced them before the house itself, and, holding them in his hand, he asserted that the letters were private and that the house had no right to them, at the same time holding them aloft, he shouted in clarion tones that belonged only to Blaine, the orator, and said: "Thank God, I am not ashamed to show them. There is the very original package; and with some sense of humiliation, with a mortification I do not attempt to conceal, with a sense of outrage which I think any man in my position would feel, I invite the confidence of forty-four million of my countrymen while I read these letters from this desk." He read the letters, and with no undue haste, and when he had finished he turned to the speaker and asked if a despatch had been received by the house from Josiah Caldwell, one of the founders of the Fort Smith railroad, who was familiar with the whole transaction, and the speaker gave an evasive answer, to which Mr. Blaine exclaimed: "Within my positive knowledge you received such a despatch *and you have suppressed it.*" The scene that followed was tremendous, the effect of the charge electric, and

the scene that followed tumultuous beyond that recorded of any in the house. On the Sunday following Mr. Blaine, while on his way to church, and as he entered the portal, was prostrated with extreme heat and his physical condition for a time threatened serious consequences, but he soon recovered, and it was during the same week that the Republican National convention was held, and he was the strongest candidate before the convention, leading all the other candidates, and lacking but twenty-eight votes of a majority on the seventh ballot. His opponents united, however, to defeat him at this point, and threw their ballots to Rutherford B. Hayes. In the same year Senator Morrill resigned, to take his place in the cabinet of President Grant as secretary of the treasury, and Mr. Blaine was elected by the legislature of Maine United States senator to fill the vacancy.

In the senate he continued to advocate the governmental aid to railroads and steamship lines in behalf of the prosperity and growth of the United States. Here his powers as a debater and orator had full scope, and he advocated the measures with no uncertain voice. He supported the party in power in its policy in the south and formed the bill for the exclusion of the Chinese on the grounds of practicing the well being of the native laboring population and the maintenance of a high standard of wages and of living for those who obtained support by unskilled labor. As a United States senator he opposed the appointment of an electoral commission to pass upon the validity of the presidential election of 1876, and the grounds of his objection was that congress could not confer upon a commission powers not within the province of the body itself. His name was again before the Republican National convention in 1880, and his most formidable opponent appeared to be General Grant, who was put forward for the third term. On the first ballot Grant received three hundred and four votes and Blaine two hundred and eighty-four, and after a royal battle of ballots for six days, his friends united with the other opponents of Grant, and on the twenty-sixth ballot nominated James A. Garfield as the party candidate, and when President Garfield made up his cabinet he asked Mr. Blaine to accept the position of secretary of state of the United States, and he accepted the office. As secretary of state of the United States his immediate concern was for the preservation of peace between the independent on the American continent, through a system of arbitration, his primary purpose being to put

an end to the war then waging between the republics of Chili and Peru, and having established peace and provided against the recurrence of war to establish commercial relations between the United States and the South American republics that would open a market to the American republic that had been closed since the civil war by a refusal to subsidize American ships and place the country on the same basis as ships carrying the English or French flag, and which were then monopolizing the South American trade. His well-laid plans were frustrated by the assassination of President Garfield and the accession of Vice-president Arthur to the presidency. Mr. Blaine resigned from the cabinet December 19, 1882, and his successor in office reversed the policy pursued by him, and the nations that had accepted Mr. Blaine's invitation to a Universal Peace Congress to assemble in Washington, November 24, 1892, were promptly notified that no such congress would be held. Mr. Blaine had served his country in the United States congress for twenty years and the leisure he gained by his withdrawal from official life was used in preparing a history of the political affairs of government of which he had been so large a part and resulted in: "Twenty Years Congress," published 1884 and 1886. Meantime the time for the National convention of 1884 rolled around, and the Republican convention convened and Mr. Blaine was a candidate before the convention the third time for the nomination of the highest office in the people's gift, and on the first ballot Mr. Blaine received three hundred and thirty-four and one-half votes, only seventy less than a majority, and on the fourth ballot he received five hundred and forty-one of the eight hundred and thirteen votes cast. Mr. Blaine made a personal canvass of the three doubtful states, New York, Indiana and Ohio. The canvass was phenomenal on account of the bitterness engendered by the method pursued, and the Mulligan letters and the cartoons from the pencil of Th. Nast, in *Harper's Weekly*, worked his destruction, aided by an unfortunate speech made by a reverend clergyman of New York on the eve of election. Mr. Blaine stood well with the Roman Catholics by reason of its being the faith of his mother, and the vote of Tammany Hall was in no sense certain in its accustomed Democratic majority. New York, on the Saturday before the election, looked favorable to Blaine, and New York was to decide the election. The wealth of Wall street had gathered around a festive board on that night full of import to the Re-

publican party, and especially to the political success of Blaine. He had overcome the cartoonist, the Mulligan letters, and the other opposition offered by his political enemies. Wealth would cover itself with glory and gain the favor of the future president. Among the speakers at the festive board were men whose weight outside of political parties might be great. Politicians were not called, but the choice of non-politicians on the eve of battle was the fatal mistake. To round out a sentence a Baptist clergyman of renown in closing his speech divided the Democratic party as the party of Rum, Romanism and Rebellion, and the state was lost to Blaine by one thousand six hundred and forty-seven votes, and Grover Cleveland was the next president of the United States. In 1888 Mr. Blaine declined to allow his name to be used at the Republican National convention as a candidate, and Cleveland was succeeded, March 4, 1889, by Harrison, and Mr. Blaine came into his cabinet as secretary of state. He at once secured the proposed assembling of a congress of the American republics at Washington, in order to encourage friendly commercial intercourse, and twenty-six nations responded to the call. He pursued a vigorous policy in the interests of the American fisheries and the protection of the sealing industry on the coast of Alaska; favored reciprocity in trade by which it would be in the power of government to admit free of duty staple goods of those nations willing to make proportional concessions in imports upon the products of the United States, and reciprocity treaties were made with Germany, France, Austro-Hungary, Santo Domingo, Costa Rica, Spain on behalf of Cuba, Brazil, British Guiana and the British West India Islands. His successful administration of the affairs of the state department marked him as a certain successor to Mr. Harrison in the presidential chair, as the nation had great faith in his ability to take the question of protection out of politics by a substitution of an apparently more equitable compromise through reciprocity. The autumn of 1891, however, brought from him a letter positively withdrawing from the political field. This brought about the renomination of Harrison and the election on a reciprocity platform, and Mr. Blaine's health failing him, he resigned the portfolio of state June 3, 1892, and during the summer was obliged to abstain from political excitement, and he spent the summer at his home in Maine, returning to Washington at the end of the season. He died in his winter home in the National capital, January 27, 1893.

The Crawford family belongs to one of the most ancient houses in Ireland, being a branch of the Earls of Richmond. They were staunch Presbyterians, and some of them migrated to Scotland early in the seventeenth century. Several of them came directly to this country from Ireland. Dr. Robert Crawford was the first regular physician at Worcester, Massachusetts, whither he came from Ireland in 1718. He was the grandfather of William H. Crawford, secretary of the United States treasury from 1817 to 1825. Moses Crawford, a Presbyterian dissenter, was born in Enniskillen, Ireland, and came to New York with his family in 1731. Probably the branch which has done most to keep the name before the public is the one represented by Abel and his son, Ethan Allen Crawford, both of them famous White Mountain hunters and guides, who gave the name to Crawford Notch, in whose defiles they lived for many years.

(I) Thomas Crawford was born near the beginning of the eighteenth century, and lived at Haverhill, Massachusetts. He moved to various places in New Hampshire, and the last record that we have of him was when he bought land at Bridgewater, that state, in 1767. In 1741, when the boundary between Massachusetts and New Hampshire was adjusted, his homestead was severed from Haverhill, and annexed to the latter state; so he became a resident of New Hampshire without changing his location. The town of Hampstead, including a part of the territory taken from Massachusetts, was incorporated in 1749, and he was an inhabitant of that town for several years. He was one of the petitioners for the incorporation of Hampstead, and one of the signers to the settlement of the controversy over the Haverhill and Kingston titles. In the French war he served in three expeditions for the reduction of Crown Point. In 1756 he was in Captain Parry's company, Colonel Meserve's regiment; in 1757, in Captain Mooney's company, Colonel Meserve's regiment; and in 1758, in Captain John Hazen's company, Colonel Tash's regiment. He removed from Hampstead to New Chester (now Hill, New Hampshire) in 1767, and took up land in the section of the town which afterward became Bridgewater. He was a prominent man in the settlement, and owned extensive tracts of land.

On March 9, 1737-38, Thomas Crawford married, at Haverhill, Massachusetts, Jane Johnston, daughter of Michael and Mary (Hancock) Johnston, and a sister of Hon.

Charles Johnston, of Haverhill, New Hampshire. Six children are recorded: Abigail, born about 1740; Jonathan, 1746; Thomas, 1748; Sarah and Robert, baptized at Hampstead, 1755; John, baptized at Hampstead, 1758. Abigail Crawford, the eldest daughter, married Peter Heath, February 11, 1768, and lived at Bridgewater till 1804, when they removed to Stanstead, Province of Quebec, where she died in 1830, aged ninety years. The men of the family all had military inclinations. Jonathan and Thomas, as well as their younger brother Robert, whose sketch is given below, served in the revolution; in later life, Jonathan was captain, and Thomas was colonel in the militia. Thomas Crawford was a prominent citizen of New Chester and Bridgewater, was elected to many offices, including thirteen times as representative, and was a delegate in 1788 to the convention that ratified the constitution of the United States.

(II) Robert, third son of Thomas and Jane (Johnston) Crawford, was baptized at Hampstead, New Hampshire, in June, 1755, and died of scarlet fever, during a prevailing epidemic, at Concord, New Hampshire, April 18, 1813. Little is known about him except his military history, but that covers an extended period during the revolution, and he was one of the veterans who had enlisted for the war of 1812. According to the New Hampshire rolls, Robert Crawford served six months, from June 16 to December 16, 1775, in the regiment of Rangers under Colonel Timothy Bedel. In 1776 he was a member of the Fifth Regiment of Foot, Captain Joshua Abbott, Colonel John Stark, and he signed receipts for pay during February, March and October of that year. We find "A travelling and Billeting Roll for Capt. Abbotts Company in Colo Starks Regiment Fort George Novr ye 22d 1776," in which Robert Crawford is paid sixpence a day for "twelve days before marching," and a penny per mile for marching one hundred and fifty miles. January 30, 1777, Robert Crawford enlisted in the company of Captain Amos Morrill, Colonel David Hobart, of Plymouth, and served till March 6, 1779. He received twenty pounds, state bounty, at the time. Robert Crawford seems to have been a resident of New Chester, now Hill, New Hampshire, most of his life because he probably moved there, a boy in his early teens, when his father bought land there in 1767. During his last enlistment, 1777 to 1779, he is credited from New Chester, and at the time of his death in Concord he is mentioned as one of the soldiers from New Chester. Captain Joshua Abbot,

under whom Crawford served in 1776, was a resident of Concord; but the company was probably recruited from the surrounding region, and New Chester or Hill lies only about twenty-five miles to the north.

(III) Benjamin, son of Robert Crawford, was born January 1, 1810, at Holderness, New Hampshire, died April 27, 1893, at Fairfield, Maine. When a young man of eighteen he went to Detroit, Maine, where for five years he worked as a lumberman for Nathan Lord. During the next thirty years he lived in Clinton and Burnham where he was engaged in farming and lumbering, and in 1863 came to Detroit, purchasing the only sawmill in the place, and operated this until 1868. He served as deacon of the Methodist church, and held several town offices of minor importance. In February, 1833, Deacon Benjamin Crawford married Charlotte L. Lord, daughter of Nathan Lord. Children: William Spratt, whose sketch follows; Llewellyn, Hadassah, Edward William and Emma.

(IV) William Spratt, son of Deacon Benjamin and Charlotte L. (Lord) Crawford, was born at Burnham, Maine, December 6, 1853. When a boy he moved with his people to Detroit, where he was educated in the common schools. Till his eighteenth year he was employed by his father in the sawmill; but he later moved to Hallowell, where he was employed by the Millikens in the sawmill and lumber business. He is a Republican in politics, and attends the Methodist church. He married, June 20, 1874, Elizabeth Frances Clark, daughter of George and Esther Clark, who was born June 20, 1856, at Skowhegan, Maine. Children: William M., whose sketch follows, and Bert, born December 10, 1876.

(V) William Maurice, elder son of William Spratt and Elizabeth F. (Clark) Crawford, was born March 29, 1875, at Detroit, Maine, and was educated in the common schools of Clinton, Fairfield and Pittston, now Randolph. After completing his education he was employed by the F. E. Vickery Clothing Company of Fairfield for two years, and later was engaged for a short time with the Durren Lumber Company at Seal Cove, Mount Desert, Maine. Upon his return to Fairfield he worked in the office of Dr. F. A. Knowlton, dentist. Mr. Crawford was later employed by Edward Ware, of Winslow, in the sawmill business; and he then spent one year at the Boston Dental College. The next year he was employed as shipping clerk by the Sampson Manufacturing Company of Fairfield. He then enlisted in the United States Seventh

Regiment Band in Boston, which was stationed at Fort Grant, Arizona. They were afterward stationed at Huntsville, Alabama, Macon, Georgia, Savannah, Georgia, and Havana and Marinoa, Cuba. They were discharged in New York City, May 6, 1899. Mr. Crawford then returned to Benton Station, where he worked for his father one year in the grocery business. He then formed a partnership in the clothing business at Fairfield under the firm name of Crawford and Lowell; and on October 5, 1900, he bought out his partner's interest, and has since conducted the business alone. Mr. Crawford is treasurer for the Nemo Company (incorporated). He is a Republican in politics, and belongs to Siloam Lodge, A. F. and A. M., also to the Fairfield Odd Fellows, the Brotherhood of Protective Order of Elks of Waterville, Maine; and to M. W. of A. of Fairfield.

On July 24, 1901, William Maurice Crawford married Ethel Joy Preble, daughter of George B. and Ada (Clark) Preble, who was born November 3, 1883, at Waterville, Maine. They have one child, Glenys Irsteen, born January 9, 1904, at Fairfield, Maine.

Robert Lawrence, immigrant ancestor, was born in England. With his two brothers he was sent to Holland, 1664-67, with the troops of Charles II, and according to the Lawrence and Bartlett genealogy all three left the army and came to America, two settling in Long Island, while Robert settled in Sandwich, Barnstable county, Massachusetts. It should be mentioned, however, that as early as 1644 a Robert Lawrence, of Marshfield, not far from Sandwich, was a proprietor. The similarity of the name and the location make it reasonable to believe that the two Robert Lawrences were related. Moreover, we find a William Lawrence on the list of those able to bear arms at Duxbury, an adjacent town, in 1643, a son-in-law of Francis Sprague, who sold him land at Duxbury April 1, 1644. In 1679 Robert was given leave to purchase sixty acres of the Indian Simon Wickett. He married Sarah Barlow. Robert Lawrence died in 1709; his will was dated October 13, 1704, and proved January 25, 1710, bequeathing to children, mentioned below. He had lands in Falmouth and Sandwich. Children: 1. Joseph, mentioned below. 2. Benjamin. 3. Lieutenant Samuel, resided at Sandwich; died 1710; will dated June 3, 1709, and proved June 28, 1710, bequeathing to wife Mercy and her daughter Maria, to Deliverance "her and my daughter"

all personal estate, mentioned no sons. 4. Experience. 5. Joshua. 6. Ebenezer, born at Sandwich, January 16, 1676; had son Ebenezer.

(II) Joseph, son of Robert Lawrence, was born about 1670 at Sandwich. Children: 1. Joseph Jr., born 1706, died July 15, 1768; married Betsey Paddock; resided at Plymouth; children: Justis, Seth, Hannah, Peninah, Patty; James, born November 27, 1745, married, January 1, 1769, Abigail Evans; James was a soldier in the revolution, removed to New Sandwich, now Wayne, Kennebec county, and died at Wayne, Maine, July 3, 1811. 2. Peleg, born about 1700, mentioned below. And others.

(III) Peleg, son of Joseph Lawrence, was born about 1700. He married, January 24, 1726-27, Mary Percival, and lived at Sandwich and Barnstable, the town adjoining. Children, born in Barnstable: 1. John, January 22, 1727-28. 2. Hannah, born May 12, 1730. 3. David, mentioned below.

(IV) Captain David, son of Peleg Lawrence, was born in Barnstable or vicinity. He seems to have had service in the revolution in Captain Ward Swift's company, Colonel Freeman's regiment. He died October 3, 1785. His widow Sarah, February 21, 1825, aged seventy-six. Children, born at Barnstable, probably not in order of birth: 1. James, mentioned below. 2. William, born August 10, 1779, died July 27, 1805, buried at Goodspeed's Hill cemetery. 3. Lucy, June 3, 1782. 4. Lydia, August 18, 1783, died October 8, 1785. 5. Henry. 6. Joseph, who was the father of six children: i. Lydia, married (intentions dated at Barnstable, July 31, 1830) Henry S. Toby, of Fairfield, Maine; ii. Mercy, married Henry S. Toby as his second wife; iii. Maria; iv. Olive; v. Hannah, married a Mr. Parker; vi. Joseph, unmarried. 7. Peleg. 8. Mary, married Benjamin Smith and settled in Fairfield, Maine; children: Thomas, Polly and Thankful Smith.

(V) James, son of Captain David Lawrence, was born at Barnstable, Massachusetts, about 1775. He settled in Fairfield, Maine, among the earliest and was prominent in town affairs. He was a farmer. He died at Fairfield in 1840. Children: Eben, Joseph, Malinda, Betsey, Elihu, Peleg, Henry, William and James, mentioned below.

(VI) James (2), son of James (1) Lawrence, was born about 1800 in Barnstable. He removed with his father to Fairfield, Maine, and settled there. He was educated in the common schools and learned the trade of shoe-

maker. He owned a farm in Fairfield, and besides conducting that followed his trade during the winter seasons. He was active in the militia and rose to the rank of captain. Mr. Lawrence married, in Fairfield, Anna Lander, born in Fairfield, June 20, 1802, died there June 18, 1879, daughter of Thomas Lander, of Sandwich, and granddaughter of Captain Thomas Lander, who died in 1807, aged seventy-five. He is buried at Fairfield Center, Maine. She was a very estimable woman, thoroughly devoted to her family, cheerful in disposition, kindly to all, and greatly beloved by all who knew her. Children: 1. Annie, died in infancy. 2. Rose, married Benjamin Jones, and died at the age of twenty-five years, leaving two children: Helen Victoria and Charles Alton. 3. Maria, died aged eighteen years. 4. James, married (first) Maria Fillibrown; (second) Rebecca Trevelyan; two sons by first wife, Benjamin and Alphonso; three children by second wife: Willie, Rosie and Janie. 5. Matilda, married Joseph Gifford and died leaving one son, Willie Gifford. 6. Edward Jones, mentioned below. 7. George Washington, born October 2, 1835, married Elva Weymouth; children: Georgia Wilson, Grace, Carl Coburn, Edna Manson and Ethel Muir, the two latter named twins. 8. Milford, unmarried, died in 1862. 9. Maria Wilson, married (first) Charles A. Morrill; (second) George Cresswell Muir; no children. 10. Olive Jones, married Alonzo Miner Hanson; children, Allie Morrill and Marie Miller. 11. Rose Bowman, married Daniel Webster Emery; children: Walter Howard, Ernest Webster and Cresswell Alton. 12. Henry Allen, twin of Rose Bowman, died in infancy. 13. Richard Smith, unmarried, died in California in 1902.

(VII) Edward Jones, son of James (2) Lawrence, was born January 1, 1833, in Fairfield, Maine, and was educated there in the public schools. He began to work for the firm of Wing & Bates, lumber dealers, Gardiner, Maine, and for a number of years was bookkeeper. When this firm bought out a lumber business in Shawmut, Maine, he bought a third interest and later took over the plant in partnership with his brother G. W. Lawrence. The firm became E. J. and G. W. Lawrence, lumber dealers, until G. W. failed in health and sold out to Mr. Phillips, when the firm became Lawrence, Phillips & Company, and then Lawrence, Newhall & Company and finally Lawrence, Newhall & Page. This plant and business was sold to the present Shawmut Manufacturing Company. Mr. Lawrence con-

tinues to be president of the Lawrence, Newhall & Page Company, manufacturers of building material and dealers in lumber, in Augusta, Maine. He is president of the Waterville Trust Company, the Waterville and Oakland Electric Railroad Company and the Portland & Brunswick Electric Railroad Company. His home is at Fairfield, Maine. In politics he is a Democrat. He was representative to the state legislature from his district in 1877. He has been generous in public and private benevolence with the wealth he has accumulated. In 1900 he presented to the town of Fairfield the Lawrence Free Library, a handsome building with many thousands of well-selected books. In 1907 he gave to the town the Lawrence high school building, a magnificent structure, costing seventy thousand dollars; the architecture, equipment and grounds are superb, and few towns or cities in the state have high school buildings that can rival this one. Mr. Lawrence is extremely popular and influential in Fairfield, in which he has taken so substantial an interest. He has contributed, it must be said, to every project and movement for the welfare and improvement of the town. A man of the highest integrity, firm in character and strong in purpose, energetic and enterprising, sagacious and prudent in business, he stands among the foremost ranks of business men, not only in his own county, but in the state. He is known to the lumber trade through all New England. He is a member of Siloam Lodge of Free Masons of Fairfield; Teconnet Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Royal and Select Masters; St. Omer Commandery, Knights Templar, Waterville; also of the Eastern Star, of Fairfield. He married (first), 1859, Sarah F. Gerrish, of Portland; one son, Howard, born 1860, died 1862; Mrs. Lawrence died in 1865. He married (second), 1870, Hannah F. Shaw, of Carmel; children: Annie Shaw, deceased; Addie Miller and Alice Mary.

As a steamer took her way
 BUCKNAM along the New England coast
 the wind came shrieking
 from the east, black clouds swept in on beach
 and headland, and when night fell the craft
 was trembling from stem to stern in the buffetings of the gale. A gray-haired sea captain calmed the fears of many passengers by his bright smile and cheery assurance, "You needn't have a single care about this storm, for we've got Josh Bucknam for engineer, and he never got beat by easter or no'theaster. He's taken this steamer through twenty storms

like this. The Bucknams have been engineerin' and guidin' things ever since the family came to old Falmouth, Maine, so long ago. It's quite a while ago that Jeremiah Bucknam and his wife Mary were laid away in the old cemetery, but people know how great their help was in all town and coast affairs. And when Nathan Bucknam and Betsy Moody hitched up there was another pair of good engineers to help in all places where they might be needed, and their children, and all of the family, have kept up the old record for guiding people, churches, ships, and every created thing, through storms and shoals where other mortals would have failed. Yes, sir, Joshua Moody Bucknam is engineer on this craft, and we'll come safe past the twin lights!" "Ay, ay," another man responded, "the Bucknams are a born race of engineers on sea and land. They never bluster about, saying, 'Here, let me do this,' but just go to work in a quiet way, that straightens out all the tangles. Yes, a family with a wonderful record for helping in good things along on the Maine coast. And if you take pains to go to Falmouth, or Cumberland, or Yarmouth, you'll find that this stock isn't petering out a bit. There! Josh knew just how to make the steamer ride over that big sea. He'll take us through." And while the storm thundered in vain against the steamer many stories were told of the Bucknam skill and helpfulness, which quieted the fears of many a man and woman. It was a scene which has often been repeated when the strong merits of this sturdy family have been made known.

(I) Captain William Bucknam was born in North Yarmouth, Maine, and was admitted to the church there September 20, 1784. The greater part of his life was spent on the sea, as he was a very successful captain, both in the coasting trade and in his trips to many foreign ports. He was one of the most public spirited men of his day, and was ever willing to give generously of his time, strength and money for the good of his town, and of others also. He was very prominent in local politics and held all the various town offices, in each one of these discharging his duties in a very prompt and efficient manner. He married Susan Loraine. (See "Old Times in North Yarmouth.")

(II) Samuel, son of Captain William and Susan (Loraine) Bucknam, was born in North Yarmouth about 1779 and died in 1855. In early life he followed the sea with great success, and afterward retired to a farm in what was then North Yarmouth. He had a brisk

and cheery manner, which made him a very popular man in his town and in all places where he was known, and he was always active in local affairs, and willing to help in every good cause with great earnestness. He was one of the most active members of the First Congregational Church of North Yarmouth, and aided in making its services very helpful to a large number of people. The children of his first marriage were Mary and Annie. The name of his second wife was Phoebe Chandler, and the children were: Jerry, Joseph, Samuel 2nd, Charles and James Monroe. These boys had a very happy boyhood on their father's fine farm of one hundred and fifty acres, but the ocean appealed so strongly to them that all became shipmasters of great success. Joseph, Samuel and James M. being in command of large vessels which sailed from Portland to foreign ports.

(III) James Monroe, the son of Samuel and Phoebe (Chandler) Bucknam, was born in North Yarmouth, September 12, 1818, and died in Yarmouth Village, October 3, 1905. He received a good education in the schools of his native town. He had twenty years of very successful sea life, and was a captain who was widely known for his quick voyages and his kindness to his sailors. When his father's health began to fail he left his ship and returned to the home farm, where he did all in his power to cheer the last days of the parents who had always been so kind to him. He carried on the work there in a very energetic manner until 1904, when he sold the farm and removed to Yarmouth Village. In politics he was a very sturdy Republican, and held many town offices, being member of the board of selectmen for a number of years. He also held several offices in the Baptist church, where he was a very helpful member. Mr. Bucknam married (first) Caroline, daughter of Nicholas Drinkwater, of North Yarmouth. The children of this union were: 1. Clarence Leland, who died at the age of two years. 2. Caroline Augusta, who died in infancy. 3. Nicholas Drinkwater, who is a farmer at Yarmouth. 4. Hon. Clarence Loraine. 5. James Monroe Jr., who is deceased. Mr. Bucknam married (second) Abbie Frances, daughter of Nathaniel Twombly, of Yarmouth, and the children were: 6. Albion L., who resides in Washington, D. C. 7. Caroline Frances, who married David Miller and lives in North Jay.

(IV) Hon. Clarence Loraine, the son of James Monroe and Caroline (Drinkwater) Bucknam, was born in Yarmouth, October 4, 1850, and has long resided in Yarmouth. He

was a very diligent student and a graduate of the North Yarmouth Academy, which has helped to successfully train so many men and women of the old Pine Tree State. In 1873 he went to Minnesota for improvement of his health, and remained there about a year. He learned the trade of a shoemaker, and continued this work in a very active manner until 1873. In 1877 he bought the farm which has since been his cosy home. In 1885 he was appointed deputy sheriff under Benjamin True and held this position in a very acceptable manner until 1900. He was tax collector of Yarmouth from 1885 until 1892. In 1891 he was elected representative to the legislature. For six years he was messenger in the insolvency court and resided in Portland. For the last ten years he has been moderator of the Yarmouth town meetings, and has been chairman of the board of selectmen for the years 1902-05-07. He is a sturdy Republican and was a member of the Cumberland county Republican committee from 1901 to 1907. He has also been a member of the Republican town committee for the last twenty years, and has been its chairman for the past five years. He has now practically retired from business and just keeps doing "enough farming to keep himself busy!" He is a man who is very highly esteemed by all who know him. He is an attendant of the Congregational church in Yarmouth. He is an Odd Fellow, a member of the Masonic Lodge, Chapter, Commandery and Council, and of the Kora Temple of the Mystic Shrine. In the Red Men's Brotherhood he has held all the various offices which the state can give, and is a member of the Grand Council of Maine, and has been representative to the United States Council five times. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and has held all the chairs in that body, and in 1902 was grand chancellor commander. He is also of great help in the work of the Grange in his native state. Mr. Bucknam married (first) Georgianna, born May 18, 1851, daughter of Sumner Perkins, of Farmington; she died September 29, 1888. Their children were: Allura Marilla, born April 13, 1876, died June 12, 1887. Sumner Perkins, born June 6, 1882, died April 25, 1896. He married (second) Jennie M. Young, of Yarmouth, born October 28, 1870, and their son is Sumner Earle, born January 11, 1898.

Buckman or Bucknam is an ancient English surname, originally a trade-name, meaning a man who cared for bucks.

(I) William Bucknam, immigrant ancestor, came from Ipswich, England. He settled first in Salem, but removed to Rumney Marsh, now Chelsea, in 1632, and later to Charlestown, Massachusetts. He was in the Mystic side (Malden) prior to November 1, 1664, according to the selectmen's records. His house and garden in Charlestown adjoined the land of E. Carrington. He bought land at Malden, adjoining I. Allen's, R. Russell's, W. Sargent's and W. Phillips' land, in 1649. He bought a meadow lot in Malden in 1650. He married (first) Prudence Wilkinson; (second) Sarah Knower. He was admitted a freeman, March 22, 1689-90. His will was dated June 12, 1679, and the inventory is dated the same year. Children: 1. John, died June 14, 1705. 2. Joses (son of the second wife), born July 3, 1641, mentioned below. 3. Elizabeth, married B. Whittemore. 4. Mercy, February 14, 1647-48, married, December 7, 1669, Benjamin Webb. 5. Sarah, July, 1650. 6. William, August, 1652, married, October 11, 1676, Hannah Wait; he died September 16 or 17, 1693 (gravestone). 7. Mehitable, August, 1654, married Samuel Wait. 8. Edward, 1657. 9. Samuel, died September 13, 1658. 10. Samuel, born January, 1659-60.

(II) Joses, son of William (I) Bucknam, was born July 3, 1641, and died October 10, 1694. He married (first) ———; (second) March, 1673, Judith Worth, died August 24, 1694, aged fifty-three years (gravestone at Malden). She was a daughter of Lionel and Susannah (Whipple) Worth. John Worth, father of Lionel, was the immigrant ancestor. Children, born at Malden: 1. Joses, January, 1666-67, married Hannah Peabody, of Boxford. 2. Hannah, August, 1669. 3. Elizabeth, married John Mellen. 4. Samuel, mentioned below. Born at Malden: 5. Judith, August 7, 1676, married, 1700, Zaccheus Hill. 6. Susanna, August 8, 1685. 7. William, February 12, 1688; removed to Portland. 8. Edward, March 22, 1691, settled in Stoneham; married Rebecca Sprague; died May 14, 1773. 9. Lydia, March 24, 1695.

(III) Samuel, son of Joses Bucknam, was born in 1673 and died July 3 or 4, 1751. He settled in Malden and married there, September 22, 1697, Deborah Mellen. He removed to Falmouth with his son Samuel, 1720, and was on a list of persons who removed there at this time. He was one of thirty-nine persons who received grants of land on condition "that those who had not brought forward a settlement already, should do it upon their sixty-acre lots within twelve months, and on three home lots

within six months. (Willis Portland, p. 341.) Children: 1. Samuel, born April 7, 1699. 2. Phebe, October 22, 1700. 3. Abigail, June 7, 1702. 4. Lydia, January 23, 1704. 5. Mehitable, October 1, 1705. 6. William, November 8, 1706, died young. 7. John, November 8, 1707. 8. William, July 3, 1709, mentioned below. 9. Benjamin, August 1, 1711. 10. Deborah, March 11, 1714.

(IV) William (2), son of Samuel Bucknam, was born July 3, 1709, and resided in Falmouth, now Portland, Maine. He married, January 15, 1736, Ann Pote. Children: 1. Deborah, born October 10, 1737, died December 16, 1761. 2. William Jr., July 27, 1739, died October 7, 1761. 3. John, July 17, 1741, died young. 4. Lydia, July 16, 1742, died February 7, 1778; married Cornelius Buxton. 5. Abigail, September 26, 1744, died young. 6. John, July 2, 1746, mentioned below. 7. Abigail, June 15, 1748, died young. 8. Jeremiah, February 11, 1750. 9. Samuel, January 1, 1752, died April 2, 1814. 10. Ann, July 8, 1754. 11. Nathan, November 11, 1756, died May 11, 1824. 12. Phebe, February 13, 1759, died young.

(V) John, son of William (2) Bucknam, was born in Falmouth, July 2, 1746, died April 22, 1792. He was a soldier in the revolution in Captain Thomas Parrat's company in 1777 at Machias, Maine, and in Lieutenant John Scott's company, the sixth Lincoln, in 1779 at Machias. He was at Pleasant River, April 27, 1778, with eight in his family and settled at what is now Columbia Falls Village, where he built the house occupied by Walter Bucknam in 1888. He was engaged in lumbering and farming. He married, January, 1773, at Pleasant River, Columbia, now Columbia Falls, Mary, daughter of Joseph Wilson, of Columbia Falls. She died August 15, 1804, aged fifty-two. Children: 1. William, married Abigail Drisko; died January 1, 1829, aged fifty-five. 2. Anna, married William Wass, of Wilmot. 3. John, unmarried; died at the age of thirty. 4. Jeremiah, resided in Addison; married Nancy Yates. 5. Ichabod, married Elizabeth Wilson; died August 26, 1846, aged sixty-two. 6. Mary, died unmarried aged twenty. 7. Samuel, married Almira (Godfrey) Foster, widow. 8. Robert Pazan, married Sarah Foster. 9. Nathan, mentioned below.

(VI) Nathan Bucknam, son of John Bucknam, was born at Columbia, now Columbia Falls, Maine, June 3, 1792, and married, February 17, 1828, Esther Carleton, of the same town, born December 23, 1804, daughter of John and Amy (Noonnan) Carleton, the for-

mer born January 26, 1772, the latter April 7, 1777. John Carleton came from Methuen, Massachusetts, died June 13, 1814; his wife, born in Gouldsboro (Prospect Harbor), Maine, died February 21, 1868; her father came from Ireland; he was a school teacher. Children: 1. Cordelia Carleton, born December 12, 1828, died January 24, 1829. 2. Gilbert Lafayette, mentioned below. 3. Benjamin Thomas, born April 13, 1832, died February 18, 1834. 4. Benjamin Franklin, born November 21, 1835, died June 11, 1886. 5. Emma Louisa, born October 20, 1837, married Isaac Proctor, of Malden, Massachusetts. 6. Julia Maria, born April 1, 1840, died March 6, 1842.

(VII) Gilbert Lafayette, son of Nathan Bucknam, was born in Columbia, now Columbia Falls, Maine, May 17, 1830. He received his education in the common schools of his native town. He learned the trade of ship-builder and was in the ship-building business in Columbia Falls for several years; also engaged in lumbering and farming. In politics Mr. Bucknam was first a Whig, then a Republican. He was for nearly twenty years deputy sheriff of the county and was well known among the lawyers and public officers of that section of the state. He was tax collector for about fifteen years and member of the board of health in the town of Columbia. He retired from business several years ago and has since lived quietly at his home in Columbia Falls, Maine. He is a prominent Free Mason, a member of Tuscan Lodge, No. 106, at Addison, Maine, of Dirigo Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, at Cherryfield, Maine, and the Knights of the Golden Eagle. He married, June 22, 1858, in Addison, by the Rev. C. C. Long, a Baptist clergyman, Susannah Ingersoll, who was born in Columbia, April 14, 1837, daughter of Nathaniel Jr. and Mary (Coffin) Ingersoll, parents of one other child, Lorenzo Porter Ingersoll. Nathaniel Ingersoll was engaged in lumbering and farming. William Ingersoll, grandfather of Nathaniel Ingersoll, came from Yarmouth, Maine. Mary (Coffin) Ingersoll traced her ancestry to Sir Richard Coffin, who came from Normandy with William the Norman, fought at battle of Hastings, October 14, 1066. A direct descendant of Sir Richard was Peter Coffin, who married Joan Thimber; children: Tristram, John, Eunice and Mary. Tristram, son of Peter and Joan Coffin, was born in 1605, near Plymouth; married Dionis Stevens; children: Peter, Tristram, Elizabeth and James, who were born in England. In 1642 Tristram and family, consisting of his wife, mother, two sisters, and children, came to

America and settled at Salisbury on the Merrimac river, where Mary, John and Stephen were born; he also resided in Haverhill, Massachusetts. Matthew, a descendant of the above, son of Richard and Mary Coffin, was born at Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, about 1756, and came with his family to Addison, Maine, about 1768; they had twelve children, among whom was Richard, who married Hannah Whitten, and they were the parents of Mary, aforementioned as the wife of Nathaniel Ingersoll. It is said that all the Coffins in the United States are descendants of Tristram Coffin, who came over in the year 1642. Children of Gilbert L. and Susannah (Ingersoll) Bucknam, born in Columbia: 1. Mary Emma, March 19, 1863, graduated from Machias high school and Grey's Business College, Portland, married, December 20, 1892, Henry Oswald Staples; no children. Mrs. Staples acts as her husband's accountant. 2. Frank Gilbert, August 16, 1870, graduated from Kent's Hill school, is mate on steamship "W. S. Porter"; married, June 10, 1896, Elizabeth Mary Rumball, of Harrington, Maine; children: i. Everett White, born April 26, 1897; ii. Mary Emma, December 17, 1898. 3. Nathan Carleton, mentioned below.

(VIII) Nathan Carleton, son of Gilbert L. Bucknam, was born in Columbia Falls, February 9, 1880. He attended the public schools there, the Nichols Latin school of Lewiston and Bates College, where he was graduated in the class of 1903 with the degree of A. B. He was elected principal of the Dexter high school directly after he graduated and has held that position to the present time. In politics he is a Republican; in religion Universalist. He is a member of Penobscot Lodge of Free Masons, of St. John Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, both of Dexter. He married, June 26, 1907, Helen Grace, born December 12, 1878, daughter of Job and Amanda Abbott, of Dexter. They have one child, Carleton Abbott, born May 4, 1908.

AUSTIN

Anthony Austin, immigrant ancestor, was born in England. He settled first at Rowley, Massachusetts, and was admitted a freeman in Massachusetts in 1669. He removed to Suffield, Connecticut, where he died in 1708. His wife Esther died there in 1698. Children, born at Rowley: 1. Richard, 1666. 2. Anthony, 1668. 3. John, 1672, mentioned below. Children, born in Connecticut: 4. Nathaniel, 1678. 5. Elizabeth, 1681, died young. 6. Elizabeth, 1684. 7. Esther, 1686.

(II) John, son of Anthony Austin, was born in Rowley, Massachusetts, removed when young to Suffield, Connecticut, where he died May, 1737, and where he was a prominent citizen, town clerk, selectman, etc. He married (first), October 5, 1699, Agnes ———, who died January 7, 1732-33; (second) Mary Burbank, widow, July 3, 1734. Children: 1. Agnes, born January 21, 1701. 2. John, August 9, 1702, died 1702. 3. Elizabeth, February 3, 1703-04. 4. John, May 7, 1706, mentioned below. 5. Mary, June 27, 1708. 6. James, December 29, 1710. 7. William, March 5, 1712-13. 8. Margaret. 9. Bethia, June 15, 1718.

(III) John (2), son of John (1) Austin, was born in Suffield, Connecticut, May 7, 1706. He settled in Mansfield, Connecticut. There was a John Austin, of Woodstock, in 1756, and on the committee to seat the meeting house at Woodstock in 1790. Children of John and Mary Austin, born in Mansfield: 1. John, married, April 21, 1759, Margaret Nelts; children: i. John, born at Mansfield, January 25, 1762; ii. James, born June 1, 1764. 2. Thomas, mentioned below. 3. Caleb, of Coventry and Windham. 4. David, born July 5, 1734. 5. Agnes, April 23, 1736. 6. Phillis, January 8, 1737-38. 7. Ruth, October 29, 1739. 8. James, December 19, 1742, died May 22, 1748. 9. Eunice, October 11, 1744.

(IV) Thomas, son of John (2) Austin, according to the best evidence available, was born in Windham county, Connecticut, about 1730. He resided in Canterbury. Among his children was Perez, born 1766, mentioned below.

(V) Perez, son of Thomas Austin, was born in Canterbury, 1766. He married, November 16, 1797, Lois Cady, born in Stafford, Connecticut, February 20, 1779, and died there August 13, 1860, daughter of Jesse and Jerusha (Chapin) Cady, granddaughter of Jonas, who was son of Daniel, grandson of James Cady, and great-grandson of the immigrant, Nicholas Cady, who was born in England, settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, and bought land and house in partnership with John Knapp, December 8, 1645, and sold his share to him March 6, 1650-51; married Judith Knapp, daughter of William Knapp Sr. Nicholas Cady removed to Groton, Massachusetts. Children: i. John Cady, born January 15, 1650-51; ii. Judith Cady, born September 2, 1653; iii. James Cady, born August 28, 1655, married, June 14, 1678, Hannah Barron, of a famous Irish family; iv. Nicholas Cady, born August 2, 1657, died January 21 following: v. Daniel Cady, born November 27, 1659, re-

sided in Groton; vi. Ezekiel Cady, born June 14, 1662; vii. Nicholas Cady, born February 20, 1663-64. viii. Joseph Cady, born May 28, 166— . Perez Austin was a blacksmith and wheelwright at Plainfield; made and repaired wagons and manufactured edge tools (p. 504, Vol. 2 Windham Co.). Children of Perez and Lois Austin: 1. Orra, born June 21, 1798, married Marcus Eaton; died July 10, 1879; had Hannah Eaton, born September 5, 1837. 2. Jesse, March 10, 1800, settled in Ohio. 3. Deborah (twin), July 10, 1802, died unmarried, December 11, 1885. 4. David (twin), July 10, 1802, mentioned below. 5. Jerusha, July 7, 1804, married, March 31, 1828, Walter Eaton. 6. Mary, September 6, 1806, married John Willard; died August 13, 1833. 7. John, December 10, 1808, married, 1827, Samantha Richards; married (second), in 1832, Laura Staples. 8. Emily, September 27, 1811, died April 26, 1887; married Olin Comuner. 9. Henry, June 3, 1814, died unmarried, June 22, 1891. 10. Perez (twin), September 10, 1816, died young. 11. Lois (twin), September 10, 1816, died May 10, 1867; married William Cady.

(VI) David, son of Perez Austin, was born July 10, 1802, died November 21, 1860. He was a maker of edged tools, as was his father before him, making axes and knives by hand. He employed a number of men. He lived in Canterbury, Connecticut, until the early thirties, when he removed to Wings Mills, in Mount Vernon, Maine. He married (first), in 1823, Elizabeth (Clark) Getchell, who died in Mount Vernon, July 21, 1847, aged forty-five years. He removed to Belgrade, Maine, and married there a second wife, Betsey Farnham, October 5, 1848. He resided in Belgrade the remainder of his life. He was a prominent citizen; was justice of the peace, notary public and did considerable business in settling estates and conveyancing. Children of first wife: 1. William H., born March, 1825, died November 14, 1846. 2. Frank Jesse, November 15, 1826, mentioned below. 3. Elizabeth, April 9, 1829, died April 12, 1846. 4. Horace, November 15, 1831, died November 6, 1905; married, 1859, Lena Morrill, of Manchester, Maine; children: i. Lenora, born 1860, married Condé H. Hamlin, of St. Paul, Minnesota, and lives at Hull House, Chicago, Illinois; ii. Alice, born 1862, photographer at 248 Boylston street, Boston, Massachusetts; iii. Ida, born 1864, died March 22, 1888; iv. Herbert, born 1868, lives at The Ashland, St. Paul; v. Mabel, born 1871, married Dr. Elmer E. Southard, of Boston, June 27, 1906, and

lives at Lincoln avenue, Salem, Massachusetts; vi. Helen, born 1875, resides at The Ashland, St. Paul. 5. Theresa, March 11, 1834, resides at Belgrade Lakes, Maine, married, in Belgrade, November 4, 1864, Marcellus N. Libby, who died June 12, 1897; children: i. Grace A., born May 21, 1866, died April 6, 1885, at Weld, Maine; ii. Blanche M., born August 17, 1872, died March 9, 1893, at Belgrade. 6. George, November 29, 1837, resides at 1532 Rockefeller avenue, Everett, Washington; married, 1868, at Great Bend, Pennsylvania, Sophia Presler; (second) Ellen Hurd in June, 1895; no children. 7. Lois Cady, July 29, 1839, died August 16, 1902; married Henry S. Back, of Minnesota, November 23, 1864; children: i. Frank H. Back, born in Minnesota, October 20, 1865, lives in Alaska; married, in Spokane, Washington, 1892, Ida Rusk and had one child, Lois Back, born 1894, in Cœur d'Alene, Idaho; ii. Myrtle Austin Back, born June 23, 1868, in Minnesota, married, 1889, Albert Mathewson and had one child, Doris M. Mathewson, born August 19, 1890; married (second) Leon S. Ayotte, in Rathdrum, Idaho, 1900, and lives at Twin Falls, Idaho; children by second husband: Austin Ayotte, born July 31, 1902; Effie Ayotte, born October 8, 1904. Children of David and his second wife Betsey (Farnham) Austin: 8. William H., May 22, 1849, lives at Phillips, Maine, superintendent of the factory of Austin & Company; married, November 2, 1873, Octavia Towle, of Belgrade; she died September 17, 1895, and he married (second), October 29, 1902, Lauretta Wentworth; no children. 9. Sidney, April 24, 1851, farmer on the old homestead at Belgrade Lakes, Maine; married Nellie Hammond; no children. 10. Charles David, March 26, 1856, lawyer in the New York Life Building, Minneapolis; married Ada Van Vleck; child, Van Vleck. 11. Elizabeth, January 7, 1859, lives at Oakland, Maine; married Wesley Folsom; no children.

(VII) Frank Jesse, son of David Austin, was born November 15, 1826, died August 4, 1882. He came from Connecticut with his parents when he was six years old, and was educated in the schools at Mount Vernon, Maine. He worked with his father learning the tool making business until he was of age. He then learned the trade of machinist in the railroad shops in Lewiston, Maine, and was engineer for a time on the old Kennebec railroad. He went to Louisiana as chief engineer on a sugar plantation, but after a year returned in 1854 to Maine. Two years later, in company with David Golden, he started the manu-

facture of spools at Belgrade, Maine, continuing until 1864. At this time he went to Portland and was superintendent for a concern which manufactured spools and spades. In 1865 he removed to Fall River, Massachusetts, and engaged in the manufacture of spools with a Mr. Rockwell, under the firm name of Austin & Rockwell. The next year the firm was dissolved and he took as a partner B. F. Morrill, and continued business until 1868. He then removed to Weld, Maine, and was in the same business with D. C. Sanborn, as the firm of Austin & Sanborn, and continued there until his death. He resided in Farmington, Maine, with his business at Weld. In politics he was a Republican. He was a charter member and the first master of the Mystic Tie Lodge of Free Masons at Weld, Maine, and a charter member of Franklin Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Farmington, Maine. He married, in Mansfield, Massachusetts, September, 1854, Achsah Crocker Fillebrown, who died December 14, 1907. (See Fillebrown.) Children: 1. Mabel Estelle, born November 14, 1856. 2. Frank, January 18, 1865, died August 5, 1865. 3. Harry Bursley, April 30, 1866, mentioned below.

(VIII) Harry Bursley, son of Frank Jesse Austin, was born at Farmington Falls, Maine, April 30, 1866. He was educated in the public schools of Farmington, graduating in 1883 from the Farmington high school in the first class graduating from that school. He entered Bowdoin College, from which he was graduated in 1887. He succeeded to the spool manufactory of his father at Weld, Maine, and conducted that business from 1887 to 1896, when he moved the plant to Phillips, Maine, where he has continued in the same line of business to the present time, under the firm name of Austin & Company, his partner being his sister. In politics Mr. Austin is a Republican and he has represented his party in various nominating conventions. He was an alternate delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1900 and district delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1904. He is a member of the Blue Mountain Lodge of Free Masons of Phillips; of Franklin Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Farmington; past commander of Pilgrim Commandery, Knights Templar, of Farmington; of Jephtha Council, Royal and Select Masters, and of Kora Temple, Mystic Shrine, of Lewiston. In religion he is liberal. Mr. Austin married, October 1, 1890, Dora Lizzie Hillman, born July 14, 1865, died September 17, 1899. He married (second), June 1, 1904, Bertha Mary True, born

October 14, 1881. Children of first wife: 1. Ruth Hillman, born November 8, 1891, at Weld, Maine. 2. Frank, September 16, 1899, died January 13, 1900.

Thomas (1) Fillebrown, immigrant ancestor, was living in Charlestown, Massachusetts, as early as 1658. He married Anna ———, and died June 7, 1713, aged eighty-two years. She died March 31, 1714, aged eighty two years. Both are buried in the cemetery at Cambridge, Massachusetts, their graves being marked by stones. Children: Mary, Thomas, mentioned below; Anna, Hannah, John.

(II) Thomas (2), son of Thomas (1) Fillebrown, was born December 11, 1658 or 1663. He married, December 19, 1688, Rebecca Cutter. His son Isaac was appointed administrator of his estate, June 7, 1736. Children: Thomas, mentioned below; Anna, Isaac, Rebecca, John, Elizabeth, Sarah, Abigail.

(III) Thomas (3), son of Thomas (2) Fillebrown, was born September 18, 1689, in Charlestown, and died in Mansfield, Massachusetts, November 19, 1782. He resided in Weston and Norton, Massachusetts. He married (first), December 9, 1713, Isabel Cutter. He married (second), December 14, 1720, Joanna Eddy, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Meade) Eddy, of Watertown. Children; all by second wife: 1. Abigail, born July 13, 1721. 2. Samuel, baptized March 3, 1722-23. 3. Lydia, baptized when a week old, August, 1725. 4. James, mentioned below.

(IV) James (1), son of Thomas (3) Fillebrown, was born April 7, 1728, and baptized April 14, 1728. He married (first) Susanna ———; (second) Mary ———. He was in the revolution as private on the muster and pay roll of Captain John Dean's company, made up from the third and seventh companies in the fourth Bristol county regiment, which marched December 8, 1778, on the alarm in Rhode Island. He died at Taunton, Massachusetts, October 29, 1797. Children by first wife: Susanna; James, mentioned below; Calvin, Jerusha, Luther. Children of second wife: Thomas, Alexander, Bethuel, Hepzibah, Sarah.

(V) James (2), son of James (1) Fillebrown, was born in Mansfield, Massachusetts, February 10, 1757. He was a soldier in the revolution and served as private in Captain Abiel Clapp's company, which marched on the Lexington alarm, April 19, 1775. He was among the men raised to reinforce the Continental army for six months. He is described

as twenty-two years old, five feet nine inches tall, complexion dark, residence, Mansfield. He marched to camp under Captain Hancock, reported corporal, July 14, 1780, and was discharged December 19, 1780. He made application July 13, 1832, for a pension, which was allowed for fifteen months and seventeen days actual service as a private in the Massachusetts troops. He removed to Readfield, Maine, about 1807, and died there April 4, 1838. He married Matilda Williams, of Easton, Massachusetts, who died April 6, 1838. Both are buried at Readfield. Their family Bible is in the possession of C. L. Fillebrown. Children: 1. Abiah, born August 26, 1783. 2. James, June 5, 1786, died July 1, 1850. 3. Benjamin, August 21, 1788, died January 29, 1816. 4. Susanna, March 8, 1791. 5. Thomas, May 6, 1793. 6. Luther, October 31, 1795, died May 28, 1876. 7. Jerusha, June 27, 1799. 8. Rudolphus, March 7, 1802, mentioned below. 9. John, December 15, 1804, died October 31, 1814. 10. Achsah, May 20, 1808. 11. Matilda, November 16, 1810.

(VI) Rudolphus, son of James (2) Fillebrown, was born March 7, 1802. He married Mary Champney, born November 11, 1802, died October 23, 1866. Children: 1. Rozanna Howard, born August 26, 1827, died June 5, 1876. 2. Mary Matilda. 3. Achsah Crocker, born December 20, 1831, married Frank Jesse Austin. (See Austin family.) 4. Dorothy. 5. John Rudolphus, born April 20, 1835, died April 28, 1839. 6. Caroline. 7. Joshua Milton, born March 20, 1839, died May 1, 1840. 8. George Milford. 9. Charles Hazen, born February 8, 1844, died April 22, 1846.

Family tradition states that three BAKER brothers named Baker settled in Maine, one in Washington county, one on Sandy river, and one at Alma in Lincoln county.

(I) Prince Baker, born July 18, 1742, died March 24, 1829. He married (first), December 15, 1770, Experience Gould, born November 13, 1752, died April 9, 1803. Married (second), October 27, 1803, Thankful Mayhew, born December 21, 1770, died December 28, 1827. Children of first wife: 1. Abel, born April 18, 1772, died August 17, 1837. 2. Sarah, June 5, 1773. 3. Prince, April 12, 1775, died July 14, 1799. 4. Elisha, January 31, 1777. 5. Experience, October 5, 1778, died July 13, 1851. 6. Daniel, November 3, 1780. 7. Snow, January 22, 1783, see forward. 8. William, August 12, 1785. 9. Amelia, March 5, 1788, died December, 1840. 10. Elizabeth,

April 15, 1790. 11. Joshua, May 5, 1792. 12. John, October 16, 1794, died January 12, 1803. Children of second wife: 13. Thomas Jefferson, November 4, 1804, died August 24, 1807. 14. James Sullivan, November 4, 1804, died October 8, 1805. 15. Thankful Mayhew, October 31, 1808, married, June 16, 1835, Turner B. Hilton, born April 14, 1811; children: i. Thankful Elizabeth, born September 17, 1836, died October 4, 1836; ii. Prince Edgar, July 17, 1840; iii. Ard Augustine, June 12, 1843; iv. Henry Oscar, September 12, 184—.

(II) Snow, son of Prince and Experience (Gould) Baker, was born January 22, 1783. He resided at Alna, Bristol and Boothbay. He learned the trade of millwright, and after working at his trade for some years bought and operated a tide mill at Boothbay. He married Abby Plummer, a native of Alna, Maine, daughter of John and Susannah (Longfellow) Plummer, the former of whom came from New Hampshire in the early part of 1700, and the latter came from Palermo, Maine. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Plummer were: Joseph, Moses, John, Nathaniel, Nathan, Samuel, Jeremiah, Nancy, Lydia, Abby and two other daughters. Mr. Plummer was a millwright and the owner of a mill which he operated until it was burned and then returned to his trade. He was a Republican, a Methodist and a member of Bristol Lodge, No. 74, Free and Accepted Masons, of Bristol. Children of Snow and Abby (Plummer) Baker: 1. Elbridge, born in Newcastle, died in Lubec. 2. Daniel, died in Augusta. 3. Susan, married Hartley Erskine, of Newcastle. 4. John Plummer, see forward. 5. Nancy, married Franklin Tukey. 6. Snow, married and lived in Boothbay. 7. A daughter who died young. 8. Charles Wesley, who went to California in 1849 and never returned.

(III) John Plummer, third son of Snow and Abby (Plummer) Baker, was born in Alna, Maine, May 15, 1816, died November 23, 1885. He was educated in the common schools, and the greater part of his life was engaged in the milling business in Newcastle and Bristol. In politics he was a Republican. He married, October 18, 1841, Abby Williams Ford (see Ford VIII), born in Marshfield, Massachusetts, June 30, 1820, died May 8, 1908, daughter of Deacon Benjamin F. and Nabby (Simmons) Ford, of Marshfield, who moved to Bristol Mills and settled in 1828. Mr. Ford was for fifty years a deacon in the Congregational church (see Ford). Children of John P. and Abby W. (Ford) Baker: 1. Augusta, died a spinster at the age of fifty years. 2.

Edward L., married Beulah Mosely; she was a passenger on the ill-fated steamer "Portland," which foundered with all on board between Boston and Portland, November, 1898; she left two children: i. Hattie Carr, married Alexander Hamilton; two children: Winnifred and Donald; ii. Erven W. 3. Clarence A., see forward. 4. Charles Wesley, married Mary Ella Davis; one child, Winnifred Cornelia, a graduate of Wellesley College. 5. Annie Howland, unmarried.

(IV) Dr. Clarence Atwood, second son of John P. and Abby W. (Ford) Baker, was born in North Newcastle, Lincoln county, Maine, January 3, 1852. He acquired his education in the common schools, at Lincoln Academy and Bowdoin College, from which latter institution he graduated in 1878, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In the succeeding four years he mastered the medical course in the Maine Medical College and was graduated Doctor of Medicine in 1882. He established himself in practice in the city of Portland, where he soon had a large and paying business. In 1887 he went to Europe for the purposes of study, which he pursued in the hospitals and medical institutions of Edinburgh, Vienna, Berlin and London, for eighteen months, taking the regular post-graduate course at Edinburgh. In the winter of 1888-89 he returned to Portland and resumed practice, in which he has become very successful and well known. He is a member of the Cumberland County Medical Association, the Maine Medical Association, the American Medical Association, the American Academy of Medicine, and the British Gynecological Society. In politics he is a Republican. For some time he was a member of the Portland school board. He is a member of St. Paul's Church (Episcopal) of Portland, of which he is senior warden. In 1873 he was made a Mason in Bristol Lodge of Bristol, No. 74, Free and Accepted Masons, and has since become a member of Greenleaf Royal Arch Chapter, St. Alban Commandery, No. 8, Knights Templar, Portland Council, Royal and Select Masters, and Maine Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, in which he is a thirty-second degree member.

Dr. Clarence A. Baker married, in Providence, Rhode Island, June 4, 1884, Mary Augusta Whitman, born in Anthony, town of Coventry, Rhode Island, September 26, 1854, daughter of Thomas Arnold and Mary Augusta (Rice) Whitman, of Natick, Warwick. Her ancestry is traced from George Wightman as follows:



C. R. Baker.

(I) George Wightman, of Kingston, Rhode Island, was born in 1632, and died in 1722, aged ninety years. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Gilbert Updike.

(II) George (2), son of George (1) and Elizabeth (Updike) Wightman, was born 1, 8, 1673, and died in 1761. His wife's baptismal name was Elizabeth.

(III) John, son of George (2) and Elizabeth Wightman, was born about 1701; married, 6, 14, 1722, Phebe, daughter of Thomas Harms, and resided in Warwick, Rhode Island.

(IV) Elisha (1), son of John and Phebe (Harms) Wightman, spelled his name Wightman or Whitman. He was born 12, 13, 1728, married, 2, 27, 1752, Sybil, daughter of Martin Salisbury, of Warwick, and was of Cranston.

(V) Elisha (2), son of Elisha (1) and Sybil (Salisbury) Whitman, was born 6, 4, 1769, married, 6, 19, 1790, Elizabeth, born 9, 14, 1766, daughter of Stephen Arnold.

(VI) Christopher Arnold, son of Elisha (2) and Elizabeth (Arnold) Whitman, was born 5, 25, 1795, married, 1, 20, 1822, Betsey Arnold, born 9, 24, 1803, died 10, 27, 1855. He died 3, 30, 1869. Children: Mary Elizabeth, Thomas Arnold, Louisa Sisson, Lydia, Ann Frances and Sarah Gorton.

(VII) Thomas Arnold, son of Christopher A. and Betsey (Arnold) Whitman, was born 9, 24, 1824, in Anthony, Rhode Island, and was first employed as a clerk in a store. Later he became a clerk in the Coventry Savings Bank, where he finally was advanced to be cashier, which position he held until his death, June 24, 1874. He was a Republican; was a member of the school committee, selectman and representative in the legislature. He was also prominent in Masonry. He married Mary Augusta Rice. Their children were: Almira Sprague, married Walter B. Swarts, of Providence, Rhode Island. Mary Augusta, wife of Dr. Clarence A. Baker, aforementioned. Elizabeth Arnold, died single at the age of twenty-three.

Betsey (Arnold) Whitman, wife of Christopher Arnold Whitman, is descended as follows:

(I) Stephen Arnold was born 12, 22, 1622, married, 11, 24, 1646, and died 11, 15, 1699.

(II) Stephen (2), son of Stephen (1) Arnold, was born 11, 27, 1654, married, 1, 12, 1688, and died 3, 1, 1720.

(III) Philip, son of Stephen (2) Arnold, was born 2, 12, 1693, married, 6, 10, 1714.

(IV) Benjamin, son of Philip Arnold, was

born 1, 6, 1722, married in 1748, and died 2, 25, 1799.

(V) Thomas, son of Benjamin Arnold, was born in 1759, married, 5, 1, 1796, Sarah Gorton, and died 10, 8, 1820. Betsey, aforementioned, was their daughter.

This family is one of those which FORD are mentioned by writers as "first comers"; only those who arrived in New England in the first three ships being thus characterized.

(I) Widow Foord (Ford) came to Massachusetts in the "Fortune" in 1621, with three children: William, Martha and John. History states that she gave birth to a child the next night after landing; but perhaps it soon died.

(II) Deacon William Ford, probably a son of Widow Ford, was born in 1594, and died September 28, 1676. He was a miller, was of Marshfield in 1639, and established a mill on the site known as "Dunham's Mill." His residence was near Havelly beach. He was at Duxbury in 1643, and sold land there to F. West in 1661. He was also an original proprietor of Bridgewater. He married Ann, who died September 1, 1684. Their four children were: William, Michael, Margaret and Millicent.

(III) Michael, son of William and Ann Ford, resided in Marshfield, and died in 1721. He married (first), December 12, 1667, Abigail, daughter of Anthony and Abigail (Warren) Snow, of Plymouth, who died with two infant daughters, June 26, 1682. He married (second), in 1683, Bethia, daughter of Walter Hatch, of Scituate, who died 1728. The children by the first wife were: Lydia, Hannah, William, Elizabeth, James, Abigail and Patience. The children of second wife were: Thomas, Deborah, Susanna, Bathsheba, Bethia, Ephraim, Elizabeth, Elisha, Mehitable, Martha.

(IV) Elisha, eighth child and third son of Michael and Bethia (Hatch) Ford, was born in Marshfield, in 1696, and died in 1758. He married, 1719, Elizabeth Oakman, who died in 1768. Their seven children were: Lemuel, Patience, Jerusha, Priscilla, Elisha, Isaac and Tabitha.

(V) Elisha (2), fifth child and second son of Elisha (1) and Elizabeth (Oakman) Ford, was born in Marshfield, in 1734. He married Elizabeth Tilden in 1759, and they were the parents of Elisha, John, Joshua Tilden, and probably others.

(VI) Joshua Tilden, son of Elisha (2) and Elizabeth (Tilden) Ford, was born in Marsh-

field, June 24, 1766. Married (first), March 3, 1789, Deborah Hatch. Children: 1. Joshua Tilden, born April 23, 1790. 2. Deborah Hatch, December 11, 1791. 3. Oakman, June 27, 1794. 4. Benjamin F., February 14, 1797. 5. Celia, April 9, 1799. 6. Elizabeth T., June 14, 1802. Married (second), September 19, 1810, Nabby Simmons. Children: 1. Ruth, born September 8, 1812. 2. Elisha, March 10, 1814. 3. George, January 26, 1817.

(VII) Benjamin F., son of Joshua T. and Deborah (Hatch) Ford, was born February 14, 1797. He married Nabby Baker Simmons. Children: 1. Abby W., born June 30, 1820. 2. Ann M., July 23, 1822. 3. Benjamin Franklin, February 22, 1824. 4. Augustus H., November 4, 1825. 5. Marcia E., July 31, 1827, died young. 6. Elizabeth T., May 28, 1829. 7. Marcia T., April 1, 1831. 8. Charles W., June 10, 1832. 9. Harriette, August 1, 1833. 10. and 11. Eugene H., now living in Chicago, and Josephine H., twins, June 12, 1837. 12. Mary A., May 26, 1840. Eugene H., Augustus H., living in Elmira, New York, and Elizabeth T., living in Portland, Maine, are the only ones now living.

(VIII) Abby Williams, daughter of Benjamin F. and Nabby Baker (Simmons) Ford, was born June 30, 1820, died in Portland, May 8, 1908. She married John P. Baker (see Baker III).

CUMMINGS The origin of the Cummings family is unknown; some claim the family came from Normandy, others from Northumberland. The clan Cumin flourished in Badenoch in the southeastern district of Inverness-shire, Scotland, between 1080 and 1330, and then began to decline. "According to the Chronicle of Melrose," says the Cummings Genealogy, by Albert Oren Cummings, for which much of this account of the family is taken, "the first of the name who figured prominently, was slain with Malcom III, at Alnwick, in 1093, leaving two sons, John and William. From John all the Cumins in Scotland are said to be descended, Sir John the Red Cumin or Comyn, was the first lord of Badenoch, and in 1240 was an ambassador from Alexander II to Louis IX of France. His son John, called the Black Lord of Badenoch, was inferior to no subject in Scotland in wealth and power, and was one of those who vowed to support Queen Margaret, daughter of Alexander III, in her title to the crown. At her death he became a competitor for the crown of Scotland, 'as the son and heir of John, who

was son and heir of Donald, King of Scotland.' The son of this lord, called in turn the Red Comyn, was the east lord of Badenoch of the surname of Cumin. The name is spelled in nearly twenty ways, but it is pronounced substantially the same in all cases. The Cummings family of America was very fully represented in the military operations of the revolutionary and the civil war.

(I) Isaac Cummings, immigrant, who tradition says was of Scottish ancestry, claiming descent from the Red Cumin, seems to have been one of those who landed in Salem in 1627, and began a settlement there and in Topsfield and Ipswich. Isaac Cummings, according to a deposition made by him in March, 1666, must have been born in 1601. His will was made May 8, 1677, his inventory filed "this 22 Maye, 1677," and his will was probated June 14, 1677; so his death must have occurred between May 8 and May 22, 1677. Isaac Cummings appears with records of Wattertown, Massachusetts, as the grantee of thirty-five acres of land in 1636. This was in the allotment of lands called the "Great Dividends," and was the earliest land granted in that town. A record of the town of Ipswich shows that Isaac Cummings owned a planting lot near Reedy Marsh, in that town, previous to July 25, 1638. In 1639, 9th of the second month, he also owned a house lot in Ipswich Village, on the street called the East End, next the lot owned by Rev. Nathaniel Rogers; was a commoner and sold land near the highway leading to Jeffrey's Neck; also had land adjoining that of John Winthrop and William Goodhue, the farm being partly in Ipswich and partly in Topsfield. He was made a freeman May 18, 1642, and was a proprietor in Wattertown the same year, and at Topsfield afterward, where he was one of thirty commoners. As an Ipswich commoner he was one of those "that have right of commonage there the last of the last month, 1641." On the first of the second month, 1652, Isaac Cummings, for thirty pounds, bought of Samuel Symonds 150 acres of land, being the northeast corner of his farm called Ollivers. Isaac Cummings seems not to have got along without contentions with his neighbors over property; and he appears at different times both as plaintiff and defendant in suits. The Essex county court records show that Goodman Isaac Cummings, of Topsfield, had suit brought against him by John Fuller, March 28, 1654; Isaac Cummings, senior, was sued for debt by Jerobabell Phillips, of Ipswich, March, 1652; Isaac Cummings, senior, brought suit against John Ful-

ler for damage done in his corn by swine belonging to said Fuller, December 31, 1656; and so on. That he was a person of character and high standing is shown by the fact that he was chosen grand jurymen in 1675, and was moderator of the town meeting in 1676, and was a deacon of the church in Topsfield many years. Nothing is known of the wife of Isaac Cummings except that she was not living at the time he made his will. His children were: John, Isaac, Elizabeth and Ann.

(II) John, eldest son of Isaac Cummings, was born in 1630, died December 1, 1700. By the provisions of his father's will, he received the homestead consisting of forty acres, with houses, barns, orchards and fences, and in 1680 sold the same to Edward Nealand. About 1658 he removed to Boxford, where he was made freeman in 1673. He removed with his family to Dunstable, about 1680, and was one of the first settlers in that town, where he was selectman in 1682. John Cummings married Sarah, daughter of Ensign Thomas and Alice (French) Howlett, of Ipswich; she died December 7, 1700. Both he and his wife were members of the church in Topsfield, December 7, 1685; "voted dismission to John Cummings without commendation and dismissed his wife with commendation to the church to be shortly gathered at Dunstable." He was a member of the church in 1684. The children of John and Sarah were: John, Thomas, Nathaniel, Sarah, Abraham, Isaac, Ebenezer, William, Eleazer, Benjamin and Samuel.

(III) Abraham, fourth son of John and Sarah (Howlett) Cummings, was born in Boxford, and removed with his father to Dunstable about 1680; he evidently was living in 1689, he being one of those who contributed to the minister's "wood rate." He married, February 28, 1687, Sarah, daughter of Deacon Joseph and Elizabeth (Hassell) Wright, of Woburn, where he lived about ten years. He died and his widow married (second), September 4, 1707, Aron, son of Phineas and Mary (Priest) Pratt, born in Charlestown, 1654, and died February 23, 1735. She was distinguished for her sagacity and energy. She had a very extensive practice in midwifery in Hingham and its vicinity. This branch of the medical profession was then largely conducted by females. She died December 25, 1752, aged eighty-four years, "lamented by all who knew her." The children of Abraham and Sarah were: Abraham, Joseph, Sarah, Jacob, Josiah and Eleazer.

(IV) Captain Joseph, second son of Abraham and Sarah (Wright) Cummings, was

born in Woburn, September 1, 1692, died April 22, 1794. "At the age of twelve, tradition says, he went to Topsfield to live with Thomas Howlett, whose wife was Rebecca Cummings, and by whom he was adopted. In 1715 he received by deed the farm east of the Ipswich river, in "thick woods," of recent years known as the Smith farm. To the last his memory was strong and exact—his judgment clear and sound—his retorts equally clear and keen. He had strong mental powers and an inquisitive turn of mind, and a tenacious memory had enabled him to acquire and retain a good knowledge of the principal events and public transactions of the last hundred years. Possessed of a rich fund of interesting and entertaining anecdotes, he was a living history of nearly a century; when nearly a hundred he would readily mount a horse from the ground, and his reason continued to his last moment. Satisfied with living, and with little appearance of any disease than senility, he closed this mortal scene, in the cheerful hope of a blessed immortality. His descendants were two children: twenty-three grandchildren, one hundred and sixteen great-grandchildren, and thirty-two great-great-grandchildren. Total, one hundred and seventy-three. He married, December 1, 1714, Sarah, daughter of Isaac and Abigail (Kimball) Estey. She died 1749-50, and he married (second), November 11, 1751, Priscilla Lamson, who died August 19, 1780. He had two children by his first wife: Thomas and Sarah.

(V) Lieutenant Thomas, only son of Captain Joseph and Sarah (Estey) Cummings, was born in Ipswich, baptized July 15, 1716, and died September 3, 1765. He was a lieutenant in the French and Indian war and was at the capture of Louisburg. He probably lived with his father on the hill farm in "thick woods" until 1763, where he bought a farm in Topsfield on which he spent the remaining two years of his life. He married (first) Lydia Richardson, of Dracut, their marriage intentions being published July 17, 1736. She died March 26, 1753, and he married (second), March 28, 1754, Anna, daughter of Richard and Anna (Lord) Kettell, widow of Asa Johnson, of Andover. She died April 10, 1792, leaving a will which was proved May 8, following. Thomas Cummings was the father of thirteen children: seven by the first wife and six by the second. They were: Asa (died young), Lydia, Thomas, Sarah, Anna, Elizabeth, Rhoda, Abraham, Josiah, Stephen, Daniel, Asa and Israel.

(VI) Thomas, second son of Lieutenant

Thomas and Lydia (Richardson) Cummings, was born in Ipswich, February 12, 1741, and died March 27, 1806. He lived with his grandfather, Captain Joseph, until the death of the latter in 1794, and then became heir to all his real estate. He was a soldier in the revolution and sergeant of the company which marched from Topsfield under command of Captain Stephen Perkins in consequence of the alarm of April 19, 1775; and perhaps saw other service. Thomas Cummings married, April 16, 1763, Lois Boardman, of Topsfield, who died December 6, 1792. He married (second), September 3, 1797, Elizabeth Perkins, of Topsfield, who died December 6, 1825. His children, all by first wife, were: Jonas, Joseph, Thomas, Nathaniel, Daniel and John Boardman.

(VII) Daniel, fifth of the six sons of Thomas (2) and Lois (Boardman) Cummings, was born in Topsfield, Massachusetts, April 10, 1774, died in Freeport, Maine, August 2, 1854. He went to Freeport in the Province of Maine in early life and lived there more than half a century. He was a strong old-time Baptist, a carpenter, church builder and farmer. He married Elizabeth Knowlton. Their intentions of marriage were published January 29, 1797. She was born December 19, 1773, died July 6, 1862. Children: Clarissa, Elizabeth, John Boardman, Perley Dodge (died young), Thomas, Freeman Gridley, Perley Dodge, Louisa Dodge, Daniel, Mary Hyde and Joseph Porter.

(VIII) Daniel (2), sixth son of Daniel (1) and Elizabeth (Knowlton) Cummings, was born in Freeport, October 11, 1812, died May 2, 1883. He was a carpenter, lumber dealer and building contractor. He lived in Portland from about 1836 till his death. Several of his brothers were engaged in the same line of business that he was. September 15, 1841, he married Frances W., daughter of Aphasah Roberts, a boat builder of Portland. She was born June 22, 1817, died about 1855. Children: George Henry and Mary Adelaide. He married (second), 1860, Martha Brock, who died December, 1872.

(IX) Dr. George Henry, only son of Daniel (2) and Frances W. (Roberts) Cummings, was born in Portland, April 4, 1850, died there August 22, 1903. He graduated from the Portland high school in 1868, Bowdoin College, 1872, entered the Maine Medical College (Bowdoin) 1872, and attended there the next two years, and in 1875 took the degree of M. D. at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City. After completing his med-

ical course, he returned to Portland and that was the field of his labors as long as he lived. For some years much of his time was devoted to obstetrics and the diseases of women. He was a good physician and a skilful surgeon, and in later life gave particular attention to surgery. In 1890 he became adjutant surgeon to the Maine General Hospital, and in 1895 one of the operating surgeons to that institution, retaining that position as long as he lived. He was city physician in 1880 and 1881, and was a member of the board of health nine years, resigning in July, 1902. It was while he was a member of the health board that the small-pox epidemic broke out in Portland. In that troublesome period Dr. Cummings rendered valiant service to thousands of people, going to the office of the board in the city building every day for many weeks and vaccinating with Dr. H. P. Merrill, his associate, throngs and throngs who went to him for that purpose. His energies were undoubtedly severely taxed during this small-pox epidemic, and this strain with his large private practice in all probability resulted in breaking down a physical system which up to that time had been well nigh perfect. Dr. Cummings had not been in the best of health for several months, and during that time he had complained of weakness of the heart. Shortly before his death he had been particularly busy, and to secure a little relaxation from professional cares he took a trip with two of his friends, Dr. C. W. Bray and Philip I. Jones, and went on the steam yacht "Maitland" of the former to Booth Bay, in the vicinity of which he died suddenly of acute indigestion. Dr. Cummings stood high in his profession and was a favorite with the physicians of Portland. He was a member of the Cumberland County Medical Association, Portland Medical Association, and the American Academy of Medicine. He was a member of Ancient Landmark Lodge, F. and A. M., of which he was made a life member October 19, 1875. He was also a member of the Portland Club and the Portland Yacht Club, in the circles of both being a familiar figure. He was an attendant of the State Street Congregational Church, and was one of its liberal supporters. Dr. Cummings and his family had for several years resided in a beautiful home at 699 Congress street.

George H. Cummings married, in Brunswick, June 11, 1879, Anda Celestia, born on shipboard, near the Andaman Islands, Indian Ocean, daughter of Captain William Merritt and Harriett Maria (Melcher) Otis. (See

Otis.) Children of Captain William M. and Harriett M. (Melcher) Otis were: James Snow, married Annette Whittier; Harriet Maria; Anda C., mentioned above; W. Ella, and Albert Henry, married Alice Dyer. To Dr. George Henry and Anda C. (Otis) Cummings was born one child, George Otis, July 31, 1891, now a student in the Portland high school.

The Otises mentioned below have descended from John Otis, who was born in Barnstable, Devonshire, England, 1581, and came to Hingham, New England, and drew house lots with first division of lands in that town, 1638.

1. Samuel Otis went from Massachusetts to Nova Scotia, 1761-64, and settled at what is now Yarmouth. He was a member of the committee appointed by the council of the province to divide the forfeited lands in the township of Yarmouth under the act of August, 1761. His name appears in a list of settlers in the township of Yarmouth furnished to the government by John Crowley in 1764. It is remarkable that he is the only one of the whole fifty-three who has the title of "Esquire" attached to his name. He was the only person there who owned a vessel. His family consisted of seven persons. He seems to have returned to the Province of Massachusetts Bay about 1765 and settled on Katteerine Island, now Rutherford Island, in the town of Bristol, which island was conveyed to him by Thomas Droune, of Boston, probably in 1788. May 2, 1775, he was chairman of the committee of safety and in that capacity addressed a letter to the provincial congress which is on file in Boston. He was appointed to present a petition to the general court, January 31, 1782. His will was made August 28, and proved October 26, 1805. He married, at Dartmouth, Massachusetts, Patience Sherman, probably a daughter of Ebenezer and Wait Sherman. She died in 1828. Their children were: Samuel, Wait, Ebenezer, David, Thankful, Patience, Anna, Sarah and John.

2. Samuel (2), eldest son of Samuel (1) and Patience (Sherman) Otis, removed from Cape Cod, Massachusetts, and settled at St. George, Thomaston, Maine, or near there. Samuel Otis was in Cushing in 1794, and later, probably, lived on Harpswell Great Island. He married Mercy Williams, of Harpswell. Their children were: James, Samuel, Rebecca, Betsey, Reuben, Hannah and Sally. James is mentioned below. Samuel, of Topsham, was in the Harpswell company in the war of 1812-1814.

3. James, eldest child of Samuel (2) and Mercy (Williams) Otis, was born March 26, 1788. James Otis, of Brunswick, was a sol-

dier in the war of 1812, in Captain Richard T. Dunlap's company in 1814. He married, in 1813, Betsey Snow, born June 12, 1792. Her parents were John Snow, born October 28, 1762, and his wife, Thankful (Purinton) Snow, born June 24, 1766, and married September 22, 1786. Their children were: Priscilla, Jesse, Betsey, Fanny, Abner, Isaiah, Jane and Mary. The grandparents of Betsey Snow were Isaac Snow, born May 18, 1736, and his wife, Elizabeth (Larrabee) Snow, born June 10, 1737, and married August, 1757. Their children were: Jesse, Mary, John, Samuel, William, Benjamin, Stephan, Rebecca, Elizabeth and Isaac. The children of James and Betsey (Snow) Otis were: William Merritt, James, Harvey Snow, Caroline Maria, Albert Curtis, Reuben Henry and Edwin Francis.

4. Captain William Merritt, son of James and Betsey (Snow) Otis, was born in Brunswick, January 4, 1814, and at this date, 1908, is living at Brunswick in the enjoyment of his physical and mental faculties, at the age of ninety-four. He was a captain for forty-three years, and sailed to ports in nearly every civilized country in the world. He married, 1839, Harriet Maria Melcher, born December, 1812, died June, 1853, daughter of Josiah and Nancy Melcher, of Brunswick. Four children were born to them: James Snow, Harriet Maria, Anda Celestia, W. Ella. Anda C. was born on the Indian Ocean, near the Andaman Islands, and married Dr. George H. Cummings. (See Cummings IX.) Captain Otis married (second), 1857, Harriet W. Barion; one child, Albert Henry Otis.

The present sketch treats of
CUMMINGS a line of descendants of John Comins, whose surname in later generations took the present form, Cummings. John Comins lived in Woburn, Massachusetts, where by wife Mary he had: John (died young), Mary, John, Katherine, Jacob, Josiah, Stephen and James, all born between September 15, 1692, and May 7, 1705. Of these Jacob was the father of Lemuel, one of the first settlers of Charlton, Massachusetts. One of his sons was William, of Parkman, Maine, it is said.

(1) John Gilman, second son of William and Deborah (Harris) Cummings, was born in Parkman, Maine, June 22, 1829, and after acquiring his education started in life as a school teacher and taught several terms in the vicinity of his home. About 1860 he engaged in the stove and tinware business in Biddeford with George West, under the firm name

of Cummings & West. He enlisted as a private September 9, 1862, at Biddeford, in Company I, First Maine Cavalry, and was mustered into the United States service October 13, 1862. May 2, 1863, he was taken prisoner at Louisa Court House, Virginia, and held at Belle Isle prison until May 19, of the same month, when he was exchanged. Rejoining his company September 12 following he kept with it until January 6, 1864, when he was captured by Mosby's guerillas near Warrenton and taken to Libby prison, Richmond. February 23, 1864, he was exchanged and again shared the fortunes of his command until October 27, 1864, when he was wounded in an engagement at Boydton Plank Road, Virginia, but recovering from his injury remained with the regiment until the end of the war, when he was mustered out of the service. Soon after he returned to Maine he became assistant overseer in the Pepperell Mills at Biddeford and held that position until his death in 1888. He was a Republican. He was a member of Sheridan Post, G. A. R., of Biddeford, and served several terms as chaplain. For many years he was a deacon of the First Baptist Church in Biddeford, and served many terms as moderator of the parish. John G. Cummings married, December 25, 1859, at Biddeford, Theodate, born in Ossipee, New Hampshire, November 30, 1837, daughter of Samuel and Theodate (Lang) Tasker, of Ossipee, the former a native of New Durham and the latter of Rye, New Hampshire. The parents of Theodate Lang were John and Mercy (Drake) Lang. Children: 1. Jennie L., died at the age of seventeen. 2. John Ernest, born in Saco in 1862, graduated from the Saco high school in 1880; Colby College, 1884; Newton Theological Institution, 1887; and received the degree of D. D. from Colby College in 1904; in 1887 he went as a Baptist missionary to India and has remained till the present time; he has the supervision of the Henzada mission district in Lower Burma, which is under the charge of the American Baptist Missionary Union; is a member of the English government board in Henzada; and is a trustee of the Baptist College at Rangoon, India; he married (first), in 1887, Rena A. Webster, of Bakersfield, Vermont, who died in Henzada, 1896; (second) in 1896, Dora Roberts, daughter of Rev. William H. Roberts, a Baptist Missionary in Burmah; he had by the first wife three children: John Webster, Stanley Walter and Bessie Margaret; by the second wife: Robert, Ruth, Roger, Caroline Green and William Henry. 3. Abraham L. T., mentioned below.

4. Isabel M., was graduated from Saco high school and attended Farmington Normal School. She married Samuel W. Buker, of Biddeford, who died in Somerville, Massachusetts, in 1903; they had two children, Samuel and Helene. 5. Lora G., a graduate of Colby College, class of 1893, taught in Skowhegan, Maine, and Bakersfield, Vermont; married Edgar P. Neal, of Litchfield, Maine, who graduated from Colby College in 1893, and is now principal of the high school at West Boylston, Massachusetts; they have three children: Arthur Merrill, Alfred Cummings and Lora Gertrude. 6. Gertrude F., a graduate of Saco high school, teaches in Saco. 7. Nettie, died young.

(II) Abraham Lincoln Tasker, second son of John G. and Theodate (Tasker) Cummings, was born in Saco, February 13, 1865. He acquired his education in the common and high schools of Saco, and then took a place on the *Biddeford Times*, doing mechanical, reportorial and editorial work successively. He was president of the *York County Wheelmen* and several years secretary-treasurer of Maine Division, League of American Wheelmen. In 1894 he was appointed western Maine correspondent of the *Boston Herald* and did the work incident to that place, in Cumberland and York counties, for thirteen years. He is a Republican. In 1894 he was elected alderman of Biddeford. In 1897 he removed to Portland. He was clerk of the Portland common council from 1901 to 1906. In 1903 he was appointed deputy collector of internal revenue and served until 1907. In 1907 he was elected city clerk of Portland. He is a member of Deering Lodge, No. 183, Free and Accepted Masons; Greenleaf Royal Arch Chapter; Portland Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar; and Maine Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree. He is also a member of Fraternity Lodge, No. 6, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Portland, and Mavoshen Lodge, No. 1, Knights of Pythias, of Biddeford; and the Portland Club. He and his family attend the Congregational church. Abraham L. T. Cummings married, in Biddeford, September 3, 1889, Angie Fidella, born in Biddeford, August 29, 1867, daughter of Charles A. and Susan Nason (York) Morton. (See Morton VIII.)

The name of Morton, Moreton and Mortaigne is earliest found in old Dauphine, and is still existent in France, where it is represented by the present Comtes and Marquises Morton

de Chabrilion, and where the family has occupied many important positions, states the "Genealogy of the Morton Family," from which this sketch is taken. In the annals of the family there is a statement repeatedly met with, that as the result of a quarrel one of the name migrated from Dauphine, first to Brittany and then to Normandy, where he joined William the Conqueror. Certain it is that among the names of the followers of William painted on the chancel ceiling in the ancient church of Dives in old Normandy is that of Robert Comte de Mortain. It also figures on Battle Abbey Roll, the Domesday Book, and the Norman Rolls, and it is conjectured that this Count Robert, who was also half-brother of the Conqueror by his mother Harlotte, was the founder of the English family of that name. In the Bayeux tapestry he is represented as one of the Council of William, the result of which was the intrenchment of Hastings and the conquest of England. Count Robert held manors in nearly every county in England, in all about eight hundred, among which was Pevensea, where the Conqueror landed, and where in 1087 Robert and his brother Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, were besieged six weeks by William Rufus. Here Camden (1551-1628) found "the most entire remains of a Roman building to be seen in Britain."

When William, Earl of Moriton, and Duke of Cornwall, son of Robert, rebelled against Henry I, that prince seized and razed his castles, but this one seems to have escaped demolition. In early Norman times this William built a castle at Tamerton, Cornwall, and founded a college of canons, as appeared by the Domesday Book, where it is called Lanstave-ton. On the north side of the Greta in Richmondshire stands an old manor house, called Moreton Tower, from a lofty, square embattled tower at one end of it.

Of the family of Morton were the Earls of Dulcie and Cornwall; Robert Morton, Esq., of Bawtry; Thomas Morton, secretary to Edward III; William Morton, bishop of Meath; Robert Morton, bishop of Worcester in 1586; John Morton, the celebrated cardinal archbishop of Canterbury, and lord chancellor of England, 1420-1500; Albert Morton, secretary of state to James I; Thomas Morton (1564-1659), bishop of Durham and chaplain to James II. Prominent among the English Mortons who early came to America were Thomas Morton, Esq., Rev. Charles Morton, Landgrave Joseph Morton, proprietary governor of South Carolina, and George Morton.

(I) George Morton, the first of the name to

found a family in America, and the ancestor of former Vice-president Levi P. Morton, was born about 1585, at Austerfield, Yorkshire, England, and it is believed was of the ancient Mortons who bore arms: Quarterly, gules and ermine; in the dexter chief and sinister base, each a goat's head erased argent attired or. Crest, a goat's head argent attired or. Hunter, in his "Founders of New Plymouth," suggests that he may have been the George Morton hitherto unaccounted for in the family of Anthony Morton, of Bawtry, one of the historical families of England, and that from Romanist lineage "he so far departed from the spirit and principles of his family as to have fallen into the ranks of the Protestant Puritans and Separatists." Of George Morton's early life no record has been preserved, and his religious environments and the causes which led him to unite with the Separatists are alike unknown. His home in Yorkshire was in the vicinage of Scrooby Manor, and possibly he was a member of Brewster's historic church; but it is only definitely known that he early joined the Pilgrims at Leyden, and continued of their company until his death. When the first of the colonists departed for America, Mr. Morton remained behind, although he "much desired" to embark then and intended soon to join them. His reason for such a course is a matter of conjecture. As he was a merchant, possibly his business interests caused his detention, or, what is more probable, he remained to promote the success of the colony by encouraging emigration among others. That he served in some official capacity before coming to America is undoubted. One writer states that he was "the agent of those of his sect in London," and another that he acted as "the financial agent in London for Plymouth County."

The work, however, for which this eminent forefather is most noted, and which will forever link his name with American history, is the publication issued by him in London, in 1622, of what has since been known as "Mourt's Relation." This "Relation" may justly be termed the first history of New England, and is composed of letters and journals from the chief colonists at Plymouth, either addressed or intrusted to George Morton, whose authorship in the work is possibly limited to the preface. The "Relation" itself is full of valuable information and still continues an authority. Shortly after it was placed before the public, George Morton prepared to emigrate to America, and sailed with his wife and children in the "Ann," the third and last

ship to carry what are distinctively known as the Forefathers, and reached Plymouth early in June, 1623. "New England's Memorial" speaks of Mr. Timothy Hatherly and Mr. George Morton as "two of the principal passengers that came in this ship," and from Morton's activity in promoting emigration it may be inferred that the "Ann's" valuable addition to the colony was in a measure due to his efforts. He did not long survive his arrival, and his early death was a serious loss to the infant settlement. His character and attainments were such as to suggest the thought that had he lived to the age reached by several of his distinguished contemporaries, he would have filled as conspicuous a place in the life of the colony. The Memorial thus chronicles his decease:

"Mr. George Morton was a pious, gracious servant of God, and very faithful in whatsoever public employment he was entrusted withal, and an unfeigned well-willer, and according to his sphere and condition a suitable promoter of the common good and growth of the plantation of New Plymouth, laboring to still the discontents that sometimes would arise amongst some spirits, by occasion of the difficulties of these new beginnings; but it pleased God to put a period to his days soon after his arrival in New England, not surviving a full year after his coming ashore. With much comfort and peace he fell asleep in the Lord, in the month of June anno 1624."

He married Juliana Carpenter, as shown by the entry in the Leyden Records: "George Morton, merchant, from York in England accompanied by Thomas Morton, his brother, and Roger Wilson his acquaintance, with Juliana Carpenter, maid from Bath in England, accompanied by Alexander Carpenter, her father, and Alice Carpenter, her sister, and Anna Robinson, her acquaintance" "The banns published 16 July 1612. The marriage took place 23 July 2 Aug. 1612." Mrs. Morton married (second) Manasseh Kempton, Esq., a member of the first and other assemblies of the colony. She died at Plymouth, February 18, 1665, in the eighty-first year of her age, and is mentioned in the town records as "a faithful servant of God." Children of George and Juliana (Carpenter) Morton: Nathaniel, Patience, John, Sarah and Ephraim.

(II) Hon. Ephraim, third son of George and Juliana (Carpenter) Morton, was born in 1623, on the ship "Ann," on the passage to New England, and died in Plymouth, September 7, 1693. It seems that after the death of his father he was adopted by Gov-

ernor Bradford. He, like his father and two brothers, was a man of ability, and was called to fill various places of honor and trust among his fellow citizens. He was made a freeman of the colony June 7, 1648; constable for Plymouth, 1648; member of the grand inquest, 1654; in 1667 was elected a representative to the Plymouth general court and was a member for twenty-eight years; in 1691-92 Plymouth was merged into Massachusetts, and he was chosen one of the first representatives to the general court; was head of the board of selectmen of Plymouth for nearly twenty-five years; magistrate of the colony in 1683; at the time of his death he was justice of the court of common pleas; was sergeant of the Plymouth military company, and in 1664 was elected lieutenant, and in 1671 was chosen a member of the "Council of War," in which he was of much service for many years, including the time of King Philip's war; for many years he was a deacon of the Plymouth Church, having been chosen August 1, 1669, and serving until his death. His will, dated September 27, 1693, was probated November 2, 1693. Ephraim Morton married, November 28, 1644, Ann Cooper, who died September 10, 1691. The genealogist, Savage, says she was his cousin, daughter of John Cooper, of Scituate, and Priscilla (Carpenter) Wright, widow of William Wright, and sister of Juliana (Carpenter) Morton. He married (second), 1692, Mary, widow of William Harlow, and daughter of Robert Shelley, of Scituate. The marriage covenant between Ephraim Morton and Widow Harlow, dated October 11, and acknowledged October 19, 1692, provided: She is to have her right of dower in the estate of her late husband, and is to quitclaim her rights to the estate of said Ephraim Morton if she survive him. The children of Ephraim and Ann (Cooper) Morton were: George, Ephraim, Rebecca, Josiah, Mercy, Nathaniel, Eleazer, Thomas and Patience.

(III) Ephraim (2), second son of Ephraim (1) and Ann (Cooper) Morton, was born at Plymouth, January 27, 1648, died February 18, 1732. He was buried on Burial Hill, Plymouth, the inscription on his gravestone being: "Here lyes ye body of Mr. Ephraim Morton, who decd Febry ye 18th 1731-2 in ye 84th year of his age." He married, about 1775-76, Hannah Phinney, who was born in 1657. Their children were: Hannah, Ephraim, John, Joseph and Ebenezer.

(IV) Ebenezer, fourth and youngest son of Ephraim (2) and Hannah (Phinney) Morton, was born at Plymouth, Massachusetts,

April 11, 1685, and died in Plymouth, but the date of his death is not known. His first wife was Hannah Morton, and the second, whom he married in 1720, was Mercy Foster. His children, by wife Hannah, were: Mary, Edmund, Patience, Zacheus; by wife Mercy: Solomon.

(V) Captain Edmund, eldest son of Ebenezer and Hannah (Morton) Morton, was born in Plymouth in 1713, and died suddenly at Dorchester, January 9, 1786. About all we know of him is that he was a mariner. He was buried in the Dorchester North cemetery. His tombstone bears the inscription:

"In Memory
of
Capt. Edmund Morton
who departed this life
Jan. 9, 1786
aged 73."

In his life he was a kind and loving husband, a tender provident parent, a friendly and benevolent neighbor, pitiful and liberal to the poor, needy and distressed, his life useful, his death lamented. His will was made February 8, 1772. His estate was inventoried and appraised at £655 15s. 9d. He married, in Boston, April 23, 1740, Elizabeth Rogers, who survived him, and by whom he had: Edmund, Ebenezer, Elizabeth, Zacheus, Mary, Hannah, Solomon, Isaac, Patience and Sarah.

(VI) Captain Isaac, fifth son of Captain Edmund and Elizabeth (Rogers) Morton, was born in Boston, April 18, 1754, died September 24, 1824. Family tradition states that he was a member of the Boston Tea Party, and was an ensign in a Boston company at the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775. He enlisted as a private in the revolutionary army, April 5, 1776, apparently (according to the records of the United States war department) in Captain Samuel Bradford's company, Twenty-third regiment, Continental troops, raised in Massachusetts. "His name appears on an undated pay roll of the company, which shows that he received pay for September, October, November and December 1776, but affords no further particulars relative to his service," says a letter from the chief of the record and pension office, war department, Washington, D. C. The records of the family also show that he served as an ensign and as a captain. The chief of the record and pension office, above mentioned, further states: "The records also show that one Isaac Morton served as an ensign and as a lieutenant in the Tenth Massachusetts Regiment, commanded by Colonel Thomas Marshall, Revolutionary

war. He was commissioned ensign November 6, 1776, promoted to be lieutenant November 1, 1777, and discharged December 4, 1777." From the records of revolutionary war service in the office of secretary of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, it is learned that "Isaac Morton appears with rank of captain on muster and pay roll of Colonel Thomas Poor's regiment. Engaged July 8, 1778; discharged October 2, 1778; time of service, three months seventeen days, including twelve days (two hundred and forty miles) travel home. Company commanded by Lieutenant Zaccheus Thayer, subsequent to October 12, 1778. Regiment raised for the term of eight months from time of arrival at Peekskill." He "appears among a list of officers of Suffolk county militia appointed to command men raised for various purposes. Said Morton detached for service at Peekskill. Commissioned July 14, 1778." He "appears in an account rendered against the state of Massachusetts by said Morton, Captain, for state pay for service from July 14, 1778, to October 24, 1778, 3 months, 10 days, at North river. Reported a supernumerary officer." He "appears with the rank of Captain on pay roll of Capt. Isaac Morten's company, Col. Thomas Poor's regiment, for September, 1778, dated Fort Clinton, November 14, 1778." He "appears in a copy of a regimental order dated West Point, October 12, 1778. Said Morton and others reported as having been discharged by Colonel Poor from any further service in his regiment, agreeable to General Washington's orders. Rank, captain." The records of the family state that Captain Morton served throughout the war, eight years in all, in the army and navy; also that he drew a pension of twenty dollars a month. At the close of the revolutionary war Captain Morton removed from Boston, Massachusetts, to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, engaging in the bread and sea biscuit baking business. In 1798 yellow fever appeared in Portsmouth and he removed to Exeter, New Hampshire, where he continued the baking business, his son William, then about twelve years old, delivering the bread to customers. Isaac, like his father, died suddenly. It is said that he was sitting in a chair down by the old Piscataqua bridge, telling his revolutionary yarns, when he fell backward dead. As the graves of Captain Morton and his wife are in Portsmouth, it is presumed they returned there from Exeter after the yellow fever epidemic had passed. He and his wife are buried in the Proprietors' cemetery,

in the south part of the city. The following inscriptions are upon the gravestone:

"Captain Isaac Morton
Died Sept. 24, 1824
Ae. 70

Anna his wife
Died Aug. 2, 1817
Ae. 62."

Isaac Morton married, 1774, Anna, born May 1, 1755, daughter of John and Anna (Eaton) Barber, of Reading, Massachusetts. Their children were: Elizabeth, Anna, Isaac, Benjamin, William, John (died young) and John.

(VII) William, third son of Captain Isaac and Anna (Barber) Morton, was born December 7, 1785. He was a noted contractor, builder and millwright, and developed the water power and built the first mills at Salmon Falls, New Hampshire. He died suddenly at Salmon Falls, and was found dead in his room at the hotel which he built, December 12, 1865, aged eighty. He married, at Portsmouth, April, 1813, Sarah Roberts Griffith, born in 1793, died at Salmon Falls, February 8, 1849. Both were buried at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Their children were: William Henry, Albert, Charles, Eliza Ann, Edmund Griffith, John Barton, James Anderson, Mary Hannah, Charles Augustus and Isaac Newton.

(VIII) Charles Augustus, seventh son of William and Sarah Roberts (Griffith) Morton, was born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, March 25, 1834, died at Biddeford, Maine, April 28, 1879. He was educated in the public schools and at the academy at South Berwick, Maine. He was an expert machinist. He married, at Standish, Maine, October 15, 1856, Susan Nason, born October 15, 1834, died at Biddeford, January 30, 1892, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Meservey) York. She was a member of the Second Congregational Church of Biddeford. Their children, all born in Biddeford: 1. Lillie Sarah Eliza, born April 1, 1858, married, July 31, 1882, John Kermott Allen, journalist and author, and resides in Chicago. 2. Cora Estelle, August 8, 1860, married, at Biddeford, November 29, 1904, Levi Woodbury Stone, ex-mayor of Biddeford. 3. Charles James, January 23, 1863; resides in Boston. 4. William, October 24, 1865. 5. Angie Fidella, August 29, 1867, graduated from Biddeford high school, 1885; married, at Biddeford, September 3, 1889, Abraham L. T. Cummings, and resides in Portland. (See Cummings II.) 6. Charlotte May, September 19, 1872, married, in Biddeford, June 27, 1900, Henry Hutchinson Gove, manufacturer, Biddeford.

The name is derived from Arn, an eagle, and Holt, a grove, and in its various spellings is traced back in England to the time of the Norman kings. One Thomas Arnold married Agnes, daughter of Sir Thomas Gammage, lord of Cpytey, and his son Richard married Emmate, daughter of Pearce Young. Richard died in 1595 and his son, Thomas, married Alice, daughter of John Gully. She was born in 1552 and their son John, born in 1685, died in 1616. He married and had five children: John, William, Edith, Thomas and Christian Arnold.

(I) William, son of Thomas and Alice (Gully) Arnold, was born at Cheselbourne, Dorsetshire, England, June 24, 1587, married Christian, daughter of Thomasine Peck, and had children in Leamington, Warwickshire, England, as follows: Elizabeth, born November 23, 1611, married Thomas Hopkins. Benedict. Thomas. Stephen, born December 22, 1622, deputy governor of Rhode Island, 1664, married Sarah, daughter of ——— Smith, of Rehoboth, November 24, 1646. Joanna, born 1617, married Zachary Rhodes. They were followers of Roger Williams' party and landed in Hingham, Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1635, and joined Williams on his expedition to Rhode Island and became original proprietors of the Colony of Providence Plantations in 1637, and founders of the First Baptist Church in America. William Arnold had a grant of land in Newport in 1638, but was number two of initial deed of Roger Williams to the proprietors of Providence Plantations in 1655.

(II) Benedict, eldest son of William and Christian (Peck) Arnold, was born December, 1615, removed to Newport in 1635. In 1637 he became one of the thirteen heads of families who signed the agreement for majority rule, made a study of the Indian language, conducted negotiations with the Indians, being appointed by the proprietors of Providence, emissary for that purpose. In 1654 he was made assistant for the town of Newport, and in 1657 joined Coddington in the purchase of Quodnoquat Island, and the same year he was elected president of Rhode Island as successor to Roger Williams, who had resigned the office, and he was re-elected in 1662-63. Under the Royal Charter he became the first governor of the colony of Rhode Island, 1663-66, and was re-elected to that office four times successively, and under his administration, 1669-78, friendly relations were re-established with the Providence Plantations. He married,

December 17, 1640, Damaris, daughter of Stukely Westcott, of Salem. She was born 1592, died 1679. Benedict Arnold died June 20, 1678. Their children were: Josiah, Benedict, Godsgift, Freeloove, Lester, Caleb, Damaris Priscilla, Penelope, John Golding, Elizabeth, Absalom.

(III) Benedict (2), eldest son of Benedict (1) and Damaris (Westcott) Arnold, was born in Newport, Rhode Island, February 10, 1642, and died July 4, 1727. He married, March 9, 1671, Mary, daughter of John Turner. She died December 16, 1690, after bearing six children, all born in Newport, Rhode Island: Godsgift, May 19, 1672. Simon, September 12, 1674. Mary, 1678. Constant, February 26, 1681. Benedict (q. v.), August 28, 1683. Caleb. Benedict (2) married as his second wife Sarah, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Sherman) Munford, born 1668, died October 14, 1746. He was deputy to the general court 1686-90-99-1701-02-06-08-09-12; speaker of the house of deputies 1706-07. The children of his second marriage were: Comfort, born May 21, 1695. Ann, July 14, 1696, married a Mr. Chase. Sarah, November 3, 1698.

(IV) Benedict (3), fifth child of Benedict (2) and Mary (Turner) Arnold, was born in Newport, Rhode Island, August 28, 1683. He was a selectman of Newport, a cooper, shipowner, trading with the West Indies, and was known as Captain Benedict. He settled at Norwich, Connecticut, where he married Hannah Waterman, widow of Absalom King. Their children, born in Newport, Rhode Island: Benedict (died young). Benedict (q. v.), January 14, 1740. Hannah. Mary. Absalom King. Elizabeth. Mary. Elizabeth. Absalom.

(V) Benedict (4) (general), second son of Captain Benedict (3) and Hannah (Waterman) (King) Arnold, was born in Norwich, Connecticut, January 14, 1740, died in London, England, June 14, 1801. He was married (first), February 27, 1767, to Margaret, daughter of Samuel Mansfield. She died June 19, 1775. The children of Benedict and Margaret (Mansfield) Arnold were: 1. Benedict, born February 14, 1768, died unmarried in Jamaica, West Indies, 1805. 2. Richard, August 22, 1769, died December 9, 1847, married Margaret, daughter of Samuel Weathered, of Augusta, Canada, and lived in Maine. 3. Henry, born 1772. He married (second) Margaret, daughter of Judge Edward Shippen, of Philadelphia, April 8, 1779, and by this marriage had five children: 4. Edward Shippen,

who became a lieutenant in the Sixth Regiment Cavalry of the British Army, and paymaster at Muttra, India. He died at Singapore, India, in 1813. 5. James Robertson, became a lieutenant-general in the British army; married Virginia, daughter of Bartlett Goodnick, Esq., of Saling Grove, Essex. He died in 1834 and his widow in 1852. 6. George, who was an officer in the British army in India, holding the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the Second Brigade Cavalry. He married Anne Brown and died without issue in India in 1828. 7. William Fitch, also an officer in the British army, being captain of the Nineteenth Lancers. He was married in 1819 to Elizabeth Cecelia, only daughter of Captain Alexander Ruddock, of the Island of Fobago, a captain in the royal navy. Captain Arnold died in 1846 and left six children: Edwin Gladwin, William Trail, Margaret Stewart, Elizabeth Sophia, Georgianna Phipps and Louisa Russell. William Trail died without issue; Margaret S. married Rev. Robert H. Rogers; Elizabeth S. married Rev. Bryant Burgess; Georgianna P. married Rev. John Stephenson; Louisa R. married Rev. G. Cecil Rogers, all clergymen of the Church of England. Edwin Gladwin Arnold perpetuated the name. He was a clergyman of the Church of England and rector of Barron in Cheshire. He was married in 1852 to Charlotte Georgiana, eldest daughter of Lord Henry Chalmondeley, son of the Marquis of Chalmondeley, and these children were born of the marriage: Edward Chalmondeley; William Henry; Charles Luther; Henry Abel; Arthur Seymour; Herbert Tollanache; Maria Elizabeth; Emma Charlotte; Georgiana, and Mabel Caroline Frances. Rev. Gladwin Arnold, grandson of Benedict Arnold, was the owner by inheritance of the Canadian possessions in New Brunswick granted by the British Crown to his grandfather, under the English law. At the time, General Benedict Arnold lived in St. John, New Brunswick; after the revolutionary war he engaged in mercantile pursuit, carrying on an extensive trade with the West Indies. His only daughter, Sophia Matilda, married Colonel Powell Phipps, of the British army in India, a relative of the Earl of Mulgrave. She died in 1828. The Arnold estate and seat in England is Little Missenden Abby, Buckinghamshire, an old estate that belonged to the church before the reformation.

(VI) Ambrose Arnold was born 1769 and died 1813 in Rhode Island. He married Nabby Smith, born 1767, died 1812. He was a preacher of the Free Will Baptist church, and

joined the exodus of adventurous pioneers who left the older colonies immediately after the American revolution for the wilds of Maine. He located in the Kennebec valley and was one of the first settlers of that beautiful and fertile region. Children: John, Samuel, Edwin, Cyrus, Rebecca, Jeremiah, Betsey and William.

(VII) Jeremiah, fifth son of Rev. Ambrose Arnold, was born in the town of Sidney, Kennebec county, Maine, November 20, 1802. He was a carpenter and builder, and many of the old homesteads still standing in the country were erected under his supervision and are evidences of his skill as an architect. He lived in Waterville, where he helped to build the First Universalist Church, of which society he was a charter member, and he was a man of sterling worth and much esteemed by his fellow citizens. He was one of the original members of the Waterville Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, was master of the lodge for many years, and past master at the time of his death. He married Vesta Bailey, of Sidney. Children were: Laura, Mrs. Reull Howard (Lorand); William H.; Willard Bailey; Victoria; Flora, widow of Charles F. Barreille. Mr. Arnold died August 14, 1860, and his wife died August, 1884.

(VIII) Willard Bailey, son of Jeremiah and Vesta (Bailey) Arnold, was born in Sidney, Maine, August 22, 1835. He was brought to Waterville when a child, was educated in the public schools of Waterville, the Waterville Liberal Institute and Westbrook Seminary. On April 5, 1852, he began his business career as clerk in the hardware business of Dunn, Elden & Company, of Waterville, Maine. He became a partner in the business, as Elden & Arnold, in September, 1863, and on the death of Jones R. Elden, in April, 1864, the firm was dissolved and the new firm of Arnold & Meader was formed with Nathaniel Meader as junior partner. This firm continued more than a decade, when Mr. Arnold purchased the interest of Mr. Meader, and the business conducted as W. B. Arnold & Company, and so continued up to the time of his death, and still the firm name is retained. He served the town and city of Waterville in several official positions. He was a member of the board of selectmen in 1877; served as chief engineer of the fire department, and the esteem with which he was held by the members and friends of the department is evidenced by a gold medal presented to him and which is carefully preserved by the family among the memorials of his useful and excellent life. For over twenty

years he served on the committee having in charge the interests of the Pine Grove cemetery. He was prominent in Masonic circles, having held office as past master of the Waterville Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and as a member of St. Omer Commandery, Knights Templar. He was married November 28, 1864, to Ellen Louise, daughter of Jeremiah and Sarah H. (Saunders) Furbish, of New Sharon, Maine, and their only child, Frederick Jeremiah, was born in Waterville, April 29, 1866, was educated at the Coburn Classical Institute, at Phillips Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Massachusetts, where he was graduated M. E. After his graduation he joined his father in the hardware business and became manager of the heating and plumbing departments, and at the death of his father he succeeded to the business. Willard B. Arnold with his family attended the Unitarian church. He died April 5, 1905. Mrs. Arnold was the first president of the Waterville Free Library Association. Frederick J. married, October, 1891, Alleen Foster, daughter of Moses Foster, and had children: Margaret and Willard B. Mrs. F. J. Arnold died February 23, 1907.

1. Richard Furbish, the pioneer, was born in Lebanon, New Hampshire, and came through the wilderness of the Maine woods to where he founded the town of Rome, Maine. His house, the first in the place and still standing, in a good state of preservation, known as the "Furbish House," afforded a room for the first school organized in the town. His farm was well cultivated and he carved it out of the dense forest, among whose trees he saw the possibilities for the foundation of a town.

2. Jeremiah, son of Richard Furbish, was born in Rome, Maine. He was a manufacturer of doors, sashes and blinds in Augusta, Maine, and in 1858 removed to Waterville, where he engaged in the lumber business, carrying on lumber manufacturing in the Kennebec and Messelonskee rivers, and for a time engaged as a hardware dealer in Waterville, later purchased the water power on what was then Emmitts stream, now Messolonskee. He was a member of the Universalist church, but extended his benefactions to the Unitarian Society of Waterville. His political faith was that held by the Republicans, and like his father was originally a Whig. He was married to Sarah Hall Saunders, born in New Sharon, Franklin county, Maine, and their daughter, Ellen Louise, was married to Willard B. Arnold, as mentioned above.



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